"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; gentle to moderate north to northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,930. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON'S NOTE DELAYED ON CABLES; BERLIN GETS IT TODAY; NATION VOICES FULL APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS; FEELING IN WASHINGTON IS STRONGLY HOPEFUL OF PEACE

KING OF ITALY RETAINS CABINET; PEOPLE WANT WAR

Refusal to Let Salandra and Sonnino Resign Averts Revolution in Rome.

TROOPS HOLD THE CAPITAL

Mobs Smash Into Chamber of Deputies and Riot All Over the City.

GERMAN SHOPS WRECKED

Angry Demonstrations Held Throughout the Country—Street Fighting in Milan.

ROME, May 14, via Paris, May 15.—Premier Salandra has convoked a council of the Ministers who are now meeting to make a decision relative to the present crisis.

The news that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept Premier Salandra's resignation, tendered last evening on the ground that the Cabinet did not have the unanimous support of the constitutional parties of the country in its international policy—and that the Premier and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, who will remain in power, is spreading like wildfire throughout Rome and creating an excellent impression.

All the people seem satisfied at so quick a solution of the crisis, it being believed that otherwise serious trouble was inevitable. It was asserted that the population had determined that tonight would not pass without such a demonstration of violence as would render the will of the people supreme.

The whole city was in a state of ebullition. The shops were closed, flags were hoisted at half-mast as a sign of protest against the Government's action, and the theatres had been requested to suspend their performances, except the Constanzi Theatre, where a play was given in honor of Gabriele D'Announzio. The poet was present and made an address of anti-Austrian character.

The entire garrison had been brought out to protect the most threatened points in the city, such as the streets where the Austrian and German Embassies and Consulates are situated and the Villa Malta, the home of Former Premier Giolitti. The city was divided into four military zones and the keeping of order was intrusted to the military authorities.

A riotous crowd during the day invaded the Piazza Montecitorio, in which the Chamber of Deputies is located, and smashed windows and doors and destroyed everything it came across. The rioters were about to enter the great hall of Bittings when troops intervened. A few of the demonstrators were wounded.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies who are followers of Signor Giolitti made their escape from the building, some of them leaving their hats behind. A venerable Garibaldian veteran harangued the crowd, declaring that Italy either must go to war or the people would bring about a revolution.

During the day a circular was distributed asking the people to form in procession and proceed to the Villa Ada, the residence of King Victor Emmanuel, and demonstrate their loyalty to the King, but also express their opinions in favor of Italy joining the war.

These circulars caused the forming of processions of thousands of persons who, with flags and shouting, enthusiastically marched toward the Villa Ada. On the way the demonstrators smashed all windows and destroyed the signs of German shops. One of the most prominent of the German business houses attacked was that of Loescher, the bookseller. The police, carabineers, bersaglieri, and infantry, and even cavalrymen and artillerymen charged the processions and closed the streets leading to the Villa Ada. The mob, however, proceeded to force the closing of all German shops placarding them with signs reading "Closed as a national protest."

Signor Giolitti was summoned by the King this morning. It is asserted that he expressed the opinion that Signor Salandra's Government not having been overthrown by Parliament, Salandra must remain in power or be entrusted with the task of forming a new cabinet.

Signor Salandra, signor Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Manfredi, President of the Senate, and other men high in politics also were in conference with the King during the day. It is stated that they suggested that Signor Giolitti be entrusted with the formaion of the new cabinet, alleging that he was responsible for the crisis and, therefore, should bring about its solution.

The King during the day received in the order named the following statesmen: Signor Manfredi, President of the Senate; Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Signor Giolitti, the former Prembier, but now the leader of the party in Italy in favor of neutrality.

The news of the resignation of the

Continued on Page 9.

QUEEN IN THE TRENCHES GREETS HER BELGIANS

Enthusiastic Soldiers Treasure the Sack She Sat On as a Souvenir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14.—Sir Cecil Hertslet, formerly the British Consul General at Antwerp, speaking at Eastbourne, said that a wounded Belgian officer had just given a description of an incident that occurred the other day in the Belgian trenches on the Yser.

Queen Elizabeth went to speak to the soldiers, but the men in the trenches did not recognize the kind and graceful lady. One mand said: "Come along, Madame; make yourself at home." Another soldier said: "Ah, but Madame, this trench is dangerous!"

The Queen replied: "Not for me; I'm so small."

One of the men produced a sack and placed it on the slope of the trench. The Queen sat down on the sack and began to distribute the chocolate and cigarettes she had brought.

Presently another soldier came from another position and, recognizing her Majesty, exclaimed: "Oh, the Queen."

All the soldiers, of course, rose and stoid at attention.

Her Majesty, after expressing kind wishes for their welfare, left the trench.

On the sack on which she had sat were inscribed the words: "The resting place of the Queen." The soldier to whom the sack belonged was asked whether he would sell it as a souvenir, and he replied: "Not for a hundred thousand francs."

SINKS GERMAN SUBMARINE.

British Steamer's Captain Thinks He Ran One Down in North Sea.

BLYTH, England, May 14.—A German submarine is reported to have been sunk in the North Sea. The Captain of the steamer Collairnie on reaching port today stated that his vessel apparently had destroyed the submarine by running it down off the Northumberland coast.

No submarine was seen, but the Captain said his ship struck a submerged obstacle. A large quantity of oil subsequently appeared on the surface and the conclusion was drawn that a submarine had been run down.

DROP BOMBS AT DUTCH SHIP

Three Explode Near Trawler German Airmen Sought to Destroy.

LONDON, May 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Ymuden says the Dutch trawler Sgravenhage reports that a Taube aeroplane, coming from the west, dropped three bombs at the fishing boat on Wednesday, in spite of the fact that she was flying the Dutch flag.

The bombs fell in the sea, where they exploded

FEAR THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

House Quailing Before Irish Dealers, Says Lloyd George.

LONDON, May 14. — "We miss his fearlessness now more than ever when we have the House of Commons quailing before the angry crowd of Irish publicans and distillers," said David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a tribute to the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes when a memorial portrait of the clergyman was unveiled today at an anniversary meeting in the London mission which the Rev. Mr. Hughes founded.

GORKY'S SON WOUNDED.

Fighting for France, He Loses His Right Arm.

PARIS, May 14.—Alexander Gorky, son of Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, was wounded while serving with the French Army and as a result has just had his right arm amputated in the American Hospital at Neuilly.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN TRIPOLI.

Italian Column Repulses Fierce Attack by Rebels.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 14.—News received here today from Tripoli says that during the afternoon of May 12 an Italian column composed of infantry and cavalry was attacked by rebels in the neighborhood of Misurata. The attack was repulsed.

The Italian losses are given as twelve killed, including three officers, and twenty-nine men wounded.

GERMANS SEEK CITIZENSHIP.

Rush to Naturalization Bureau Since Sinking of Lusitania.

Since the sinking of the Lusitania the Federal Naturalization Bureau in this city has experienced a rush of business. Charles A. Weiser, the Naturalization Commissioner in the Federal Building, said yesterday:

"The number of Germans who have applied for citizenship papers since the Lusitania was sunk has increased enormously. Up to that time I had found that the Russians were filing the greatest numbers of applications for citizenship papers and the Germans were at the foot of the list. Now, however, there are quite as many Germans as Russians who apply."

FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS, insomnia, and lassitude take Horsford's Acid Phosphate; the best tonic for nerves and stomach.—Advt.

RUSSIANS SMASH AUSTRIAN LINE ON 94-MILE FRONT

Drive Foes from Bukowina Positions and Over the Pruth River in Disorder.

HALT RUSH IN GALICIA

Say German Reports of Great Victories Were Exaggerated to Influence Italy.

MASSING AT SAN RIVER

Germans Declare Pursuit Continues and Russian Forces in South Poland Are Retreating.

PETROGRAD, May 14.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

In the region of Shavli the fighting is developing under conditions favorable to us. Yesterday we took more than 1,000 German prisoners and captured nine machine guns.

In Western Galicia the intensity of the fighting lessened on May 10. Our troops are concentrating gradually on the line of the River San with the object of occupying a shorter front.

The Austrian army evacuated on the 11th a strongly fortified position extending from the Bistritza River to the Rumanian frontier, in length 140 versts (about ninety-four miles,) and fell back precipitately on the 12th beyond the River Pruth. The enemy's cavalry, which was sacrificed in repeated charges to protect the general retreat, was dispersed by our fire.

Our cavalry divisions broke through the enemy's front at various points, and, by successful charges, threw the enemy's columns, which were on the march, into disorder.

Our vigorous pursuit of the enemy continues under conditions particularly favorable to us. The great number of prisoners we already have taken is being rapidly increased.

Flank Attack Relieves Centre.

The River San, to which the Russians have fallen back upon strong strategic positions, runs north and south through central Galicia. They now regard the German drive through West Galicia as having been checked permanently.

The arrival of fresh Russian troops, which successfully engaged the German flanks, has relieved pressure upon the Russian centre. These attacks on the German wings, in which the Russian cavalry has been supported effectively by mountain artillery, have been prosecuted with unusual fierceness.

The activity noted in the last few days along the centre of the Polish front, in the vicinity of Skierniewice and Rawa, is said to have been due to Russian initiative, with the object of holding the Germans in their positions and preventing the utilization of these forces elsewhere.

The retreat of the Russian centre from Lupkow is explained as due not to pressure from the Germans, but to the exposed situation of the Russians at that point in view of the rolling back of the Russian right flank. This wing rests on the lower Wisloka at Dembica, twenty miles due east of Tarnow. It is strongly entrenched.

With the checking of the German eastward movement between the Vistula and the Carpathians, there are already indifations of a new Austro-German offensive against the Russian left, in the direction of Stryi and Uzsok. Evidence of this is seen in the transfer of German troops eastward through Lupkow. In view of this new activity the Russians attach great importance to their recent successes further east, in the Trans-Dniester country.

To the north the Russians have been able to hold the Germans on a line between Mitau and Kelmo, and have driven them out of Ragola, midway between Kovno and Rossieny. The grain elevators at Libau are said to have been emptied before the German occupation of that town.

Denials by Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy has received the following dispatch from his Government in Petrograd:

The Russian General Staff, in a statement issued May 12, says that last week the German military authorities made erroneous statements about operations on the Russian front.

Thus they said that the Germans took twelve guns during the battle at Libau, whereas the Russian artillery detachment operating there had but four guns. At Rossieny the Germans not only did not cause the Russians heavy losses, but had no success at all. The Russians were not in full retreat, as the German communiqué says, but their forces were obliged to withdraw along the front of the Russian offensive for a distance of from six to thirty miles.

The Germans affirm that they have driven back the Russian attacks at Kalwarya, Augustowa, and Przasnysz and inflicted great losses on the Russians; but the Russians made no attacks there. The Germans attacked the Russian forces at Vaskiedno, Rajetz, and at the farm Pomicany; but some of their attacks were only demonstrations and the others were for

Continued on Page 6.

ONE TORPEDO HIT LUSITANIA, GERMANS SAY

Official Report Says Second Explosion Was Caused by the Ammunition Aboard.

BERLIN, May 14, (via Amsterdam to London, May 15.)—From the report received from the submarine which sank the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania last Friday the following official version of the incident is published by the Admiralty Staff over the signature of Admiral Behncke:

"The submarine sighted the steamer, which showed no flag, May 7 at 2:20 o'clock Central European time, afternoon, on the southeast coast of Ireland in fine, clear weather.

"At 3:10 o'clock one torpedo was fired at the Lusitania which hit her starboard side below the Captain's bridge. The detonation of the torpedo was followed immediately by a further explosion of extremely strong effect. The ship quickly listed to starboard and began to sink.

"The second explosion must be traced back to the ignition of quantities of ammunition inside the ship."

EMDEN'S SAILORS ARRIVE IN TURKEY

Party Which Escaped Capture Joyful When Told Hopes of Iron Cross Will Be Realized.

DAMASCUS, Syria, (via London,) May 14.—Lieutenant von Muecke and a landing party from the German Cruiser Emden, which escaped when their ship was sunk in the Indian Ocean on Nov. 10, have arrived here after six months of adventurous wandering. There are fifty men in the party.

"Have I won the Iron Cross?" was the first question asked by Lieutenant von Muecke.

He and the sailors in his command were delighted when told they were regarded in Germany as heroes, and that all were to receive the coveted cross. The Lieutenant declared all he wanted now was to get a command in the North Sea.

Von Muecke and the remnant of the Emden's crew were reported to have escaped from allied patrol ships and piloted the schooner Aysha, on which they escaped from Cocos Island, safely into the Arabia, on Feb. 5. bor of Lidd on March 27. They reached Hodeida, Arabia, on Feb. 5. They probably traveled by rail most of the distance from Lidd (Jidda?) to Damascus.

PEERS FORCED KING TO OUST KAISERS

British Garter Knights Threatened to Resign if Teuton Royalties Were Not Expelled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—The striking off of the Kaiser, Crown Prince, and other German and Austrian royalties from the roll of the Order of the Garter by King George was precipitated by the action of the English peers who are members of the Garter.

After the sinking of the Lusitania a committee consisting of the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Rosebery, Lord Crewe, and Lord Lansdowne, representing the English peers belonging to the order, petitioned the King to remove the Teutonic members from the order, intimating to his Majesty that unless this were done all the English K. G.'s would resign.

Under the rules of the order no member can be struck off the rolls without a special convocation, at which the member whom it is proposed to strike off can be heard in his defense. The King as Sovereign of the order has taken upon himself to break this rule.

The Daily Chronicle's Windsor correspondent says that following divine service at St. George's Chapel, yesterday morning, the banners of the eight recreant knights were quietly removed from the building. The ceremony was carried out under the direction of Sir Alfred Scott Gatty, Principal Garter King-at-Arms, the chapel being closed meanwhile.

At Slough the Bishop of Buckingham described the eight degraded K. G.'s as unworthy to be members of the order, which, even in days of lesser enlightenment and greater indifference to human life, had upheld the traditions of chivalry and honor.

MAKES STATE CLAIM FOR LUSITANIA VICTIM

Widow of Salesman Sent Abroad by Firm Appeals to Workmen's Compensation Commission.

The claim of the widow of Charles Veith Mills, one of the victims of the Lusitania disaster, was filed yesterday with the State Workmen's Compensation Commission. It was the first claim for loss of life on the big steamship that has come in, although others are expected. Mr. Mills was employed by J. B. Locke & Potts, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 81-83 Franklin Street. He was a salesman and buyer for the firm, and was going abroad on the firm's business.

His home was at New Rochelle. He was 33 years old and left only a widow. His salary was $3,600 a year and if the claim is allowed, his widow will receive one-third of his salary as long as she remains single. If she marries again the payments will stop. The Globe Indemnity Company carried the insurance.

[illegible]

SPEAKS FOR THE PEOPLE

President Is Upheld by National and State Leaders.

PRESS GIVES HIGH PRAISE

Firm but Courteous Message and Meets the Crisis Splendidly, Say Editors.

GERMAN CITIZENS APPROVE

Hopeful That a Clash Will Be Averted, but Pledge Their Loyalty.

CONFIDENCE THE KEYNOTE

In Full Accord with the President's Course, the Country Awaits the German Answer.

American opinion, as voiced by scores of public men and newspapers through the columns of THE TIMES today, is united in support of the President in the policy which he has set forth in his note to Germany. Cordial approval of the tone of his communication is joined with acceptance of its conclusions as to the only way the German Government can satisfy the demands of this country in the face of the Lusitania disaster.

Governors of many States give assurances that the President's views have the backing of patriotic citizens in every section of the United States.

Senators and Representatives likewise, in their telegraphed opinions, demonstrate that in what is regarded as a sober period in the nation's history one spirit animates all who are concerned with the responsibilities of legislation.

The press of all parties are a unit in applauding the vigor, temperateness, courtesy, and high purpose of the President's note which many style a "great state paper," and even more accept as the voice of the American people speaking through their Chief Executive.

Editors East, West, North, and South are not more impressed with the firmness with which the President states the American attitude than with the strong and sincere desire he evidences to give the Berlin Government an opportunity to recede from a position which he regards as untenable from the standpoint of the accepted law of nations and the supreme law of humanity.

The jingo spirit is notably absent from these expressions of opinion. No wish for war is expressed anywhere; rather is the hope general that Germany will see the necessity, as a matter of national honor, for abandoning a method of warfare which is felt to be a real menace to peace.

In the German-American newspapers also one sentiment is manifest: If conflict should arise, (and they pray that it may not,) they and all whom they represent will be Americans and nothing else.

Herman Ridder, editor of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, not only declares the President's note diplomatically correct and deserving the support of the whole nation, but also suggests that through the mediation that may be made possible by the American communication may come the larger mediation that will put an end to the great conflict.

THE NEW YORK CITY PRESS.

Editorial comment in the New York City newspapers yesterday regarding President Wilson's note to Germany was as follows:

The Note to Germany.

From The World.

President Wilson's note to the German Government cannot fail to satisfy the highest expectations of the American people.

It is calm. It is restrained. It is courteous, but with a cold, cutting courtesy that gives added emphasis to every word. There can be no mistake whatever as to the intentions and purposes of the American Government.

For the specific outrages against the United States of which the President complains, he properly asks that the German Government will not only disavow the acts in question, but that it will "make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure," and that it will "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare" for which Germany in the past has contended. Beyond all this, however, is the plain determination of the President to re-establish international law on the high seas, and this without compromise.

By the strength of his case and the moderation of his tone, the President has made it as easy for Germany to do right as to do wrong. If he is to fail in his effort, it will be in good conscience and in a good cause.

On this issue the President, sustained by the unanimous voice of the greatest and most powerful of neutral nations, can say, in the words of Martin Luther, "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me."

America's Message to Germany.

From The Herald.

The President has expressed the unanimous voice of the great American republic. Whatever may have been

Continued on Page 3.

Admirable in Tone, Moderate and Dignified, Says Ex-President Taft of Wilson's Note

Ex-President Taft, at the dinner of Methodist laymen in New York last night, said of President Wilson's note to Germany:

"Admirable in tone, moderate in the judical spirit that runs through the entire communication, dignified in the level that the writer takes with respect to international obligations, accurate in its statement of international law, he puts the case of the United States in a way that may well call for our earnest concurrence and confirmation.

Bernstorff Pleased by Friendly Tone of Note and Is Hopeful of a Peaceful Settlement

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The German Ambassador told inquirers today that he knew absolutely nothing of the position of his Government because he had received no communication, and naturally would not until the note itself had been presented. He declined to discuss his own views for publication.

Some of his friends indicated later that the Ambassador was pleased with the friendly tone of the note, and was himself hopeful and confident that the questions in dispute could be satisfactorily settled through diplomacy.

GOVERNORS PLEDGE STATES TO WILSON

President's Attitude Toward Germany Finds Favor in Every Quarter.

NO NOTE OF PARTISANSHIP

Language and Sentiment of Document Praised as Expressing Public's Opinion.

In response to telegrams sent to the Governors of the States, THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following expressions regarding President Wilson's note to the German Government:

Wilson's Message Admirable.

BOSTON, May 14.—The message sent by the American Government to Germany is admirable. It indicates that the Government's position has been taken after sober and earnest deliberation. It could not have pointed out the national injury that has been inflicted in plainer language.

Let us hope that the German Government will recognize the justice of our position. In any event the Government has spoken for us all. It is our duty unanimously and unitedly to support the Government.

DAVID I. WALSH,
Governor of Massachusetts.

Approved by All Patriots.

WATERVILLE, Me., May 14.—President Wilson's note to Germany omits nothing that should be stated to safeguard the nation's honor. It will be approved by all patriotic citizens.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,
Governor Maine.

Ohio with the President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—President Wilson's note of protest to the German Imperial Government is a calm, considerate expression of the firm determination of the people of the United States that their rights and the rights of their Government shall be respected by belligerants.

The thinking people of our country have awaited with judicial deliberation this announcement of policy by the President and will sustain him firmly in the position he has taken. President McKinley said almost with his last breath: "Let us remember that our interest is in concord not in conflict and that our victories are the victories of peace rather than the victories of war."

Then as now our nation was dedicated to peace, yet, our love for peace must not be misunderstood; it is not a sentiment prompted by fear. The rights of American citizens must be protected. The President has sounded a note of decision and deliberate conviction which will be heard around the world. The American people devoted as they are to peace among nations will sustain the President in his decision.

Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio.

Support to End of Chapter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—The diplomatic communication forwarded by Secretary of State Bryan after a conference with President Wilson and his Cabinet has been formulated with the utmost caution, circumspection and deliberation.

Before forwarding this official document to the German Empire, the President and his Cabinet permitted sufficient time to elapse after the shock occasioned by the destruction of so many American noncombatant lives on the Lusitania to let reason, law and justice control their official deliberations.

Now the nation has spoken through its President and Secretary of State and the patriotic citizens of the Republic will stand loyally behind the President and his advisors and continue to give their support to the President to the end of the chapter.

E. F. DUNNE,
Governor of Illinois.

Courteous, Concise, Complete.

DENVER, May 14.—The President's note to Germany is clear, courteous,

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

SENATORS UPHOLD WILSON'S HANDS

Members of the Upper House Declare Willingness to Abide by German Note.

"A CLASSIC STATE PAPER"

Representatives Join in Approval and Support of President's Policy.

Members of the United States Senate who expressed opinion on the President's note to the German Government yesterday spoke in full confidence that it carried the views of the American people, and that the country stood behind the President, no matter what the outcome might be.

A Classic Among State Papers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 14.—President Wilson's note accurately presents to the German Government the real question and places upon that Government the opportunity to accept or disclaim intentional responsibility for the great wrong to humanity as well as the American people resulting from the recent use of submarines. It indicates clearly to that Government the views of the American people as interpreted by him. His interpretation is correct.

It so presents the situation that the responsibility for graver consequences is made to rest with the Imperial Government of Germany. While it does not even indicate a threat, it does make clear that the patience of the American people has become exhausted, and that similar outrages will not be tolerated by our Government.

The President has behind him a united country, ready to follow his lead whatever may be the consequences. The people are willing to trust him to the fullest extent, knowing that he will not embroil them in war if that alternative can be avoided, but that he will protect their honor regardless of consequences. As a State paper it will become a classic.

FRANK S. WHITE,
Senator from Alabama.

Justifies Country's Confidence.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 14.—The President's note justifies the country's full confidence. It is a clear, irresistible, unambiguous, wholly patriotic statement. He seeks to arrive at a definite understanding that the law of nations exists and will be observed, thus avoiding the calamity of war.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Senator, Florida.

Note In the Right Spirit.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 14.—I think the President's note to Germany is in the right spirit. It should be held to and insisted on to the utmost. We do not want war. We could not reach Germany if we went to war, but there is much we could do. In case Germany fails to heed and conform to the conditions of the President's note he should insist upon its whole tenor to the last item.

T. B. CATRON,
Senator, New Mexico.

Will Fix Submarine's Status.

WAHPETON, N. D., May 14.—The President's note is both strong and courteous. Its effect must be to bring to a speedy settlement of the rights and duties of both belligerents and neutrals in respect to the operation of this new and most destructive instrument of modern warfare, the subharine.

P. J. McCUMBER,
Senator, North Dakota.

Texas Watches with Sympathy.

DALLAS, Texas., May 14.—In reply to your message, will say that this morning I wired the President on the subject as follows:

"I feel sure you will be gratified to know that the people of Texas are watching with profound and sympathetic interest your wise course in en-

Continued on Page 3.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Drink; splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

THE CABINET IS CHEERFUL

Nation's Response Encourages President and His Advisers.

DISAVOWAL IS LOOKED FOR

Observers at Washington Point to Lull in Submarine Attacks.

THINK GERMAN RAIDS ENDED

Belief in Some Quarters That the Kaiser Will Counsel Peace with Us.

WILSON LEAVES CAPITAL

Telegrams Praising His Course Continue to Pour In—Delay of Note Annoying.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The State Department was apprised tonight in a cablegram from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome that the American note to Germany had been delayed in transmission and probably would not be delivered to the Berlin Government until tomorrow morning.

Secretary Bryan gave out the following:

"Ambassador Page at Rome cabled the State Department tonight that the President's note to Germany reached Rome at 2 P. M. today and was immediately copied and forwarded to Berlin at 3:40 P. M. today."

The intention was for the note to reach Ambassador Gerard at Berlin in time for translation and delivery to the German Foreign Office this morning.

It was apparent throughout official circles today that a feeling of hopefulness prevailed, and this feeling pervaded the regular meeting of the Cabinet, which was devoted, in part, to a discussion of the critical situation that had been reached in the relations of the nation with Germany. While there are some officials who are pessimistic, it is not going beyond the fact to say that generally the idea that the differences with Germany will be adjusted without war is in the ascendant.

While officials are extremely anxious to ascertain the German view of the note as soon as possible, they are inclined to the opinion that the longer the German Government delays its response, although it is hoped that due regard will be paid to the President's request for prompt action, the better will be the prospect that Germany's decision will be for peace. The American note was filed for cabling to Berlin as quickly as it could be in the circumstances, the desire being to have it reach the German Government as expeditiously as was feasible, so that it might serve to warn the German naval authorities of the manner in which this Government regarded submarine warfare and possibly have the effect of causing a suspension, at least, of the submarine attacks on merchant vessels.

Plans Go Awry.

The text of the note, put into cipher symbols at the State Department, was filed for cabling at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was expected that it would reach the American Embassy in Berlin late last evening, be translated during the night, and be presented to the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard by 11 o'clock this morning, Berlin time, which is 5 o'clock A. M. United States Eastern time

The Government was particularly anxious that the text of the note should not be published in London or Berlin newspapers before it was handed to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and while copies of it were furnished to the press last evening for use in American newspapers, it was stipulated by Secretary Bryan that the note should not be filed for cabling to newspapers abroad until 5 o'clock this morning. However, the cable from the American Ambassador at Rome shows that the plan for prompt delivery in Berlin went awry. London newspapers, and probably Berlin newspapers, were able to print the text of the note this afternoon. Thus the German authorities, it is supposed, were able to read the note in newspapers before they received it officially, which was exactly what this Government was anxious to avoid, not only for reasons of international courtesy, but to prevent agitation over the American position among the people or in the press prior to the time the imperial officials had an opportunity to examine the formal document.

President Leaves Capital.

Tonight President Wilson, accompanied by members of his family, left Washington on board the yacht Mayflower for New York, where he is to review the Atlantic Fleet and participate in the ceremonies attending the presence there of the great array of battleships and other war vessels. The Mayflower will not attempt to make speed, and when she sailed from the local navy yard, in command of Lieut. Commander Robert L. Berry, who will serve as the President's aid during the New York visit, it was the plan to make a leisurely voyage, with the intention of reaching New York on Monday morning.

The President Tired.

The President was tired, and showed it. Those who had an opportunity to observe him closely said that he felt the strain of the mental and physical effort of the seven days since the Lusitania went down, and they were glad that he was to have an opportunity for a rest.

Officials admitted that they had little on which to base the impression that Germany's course would not be for war. They conceded that President Wilson's note was very vigorous and called on Germany to abandon her submarine warfare with reference to merchant ships, not only those that flew the American flag or carried American citizens, but all merchant craft, without regard to belligerent status or the nationality of passengers or crew. This demand, coupled with those for reparation and disavowal of the unlawful acts complained of by the United States, probably will not be conceded by Germany without a struggle, it is believed, but the feeling is strong in Washington that the German imperial authorities will construe the representations of this Government in the spirit which pervades the American note, and will respond without anger or showing a disposition to refuse to discuss in an amicable manner the points in dispute.

Answer Must Be Explicit.

One of those familiar with the considerations that actuated the President in the preparation of the note indicated today that mere negative acquiescence in the American demands through a failure to continue the submarine warfare against merchant commerce would not satisfy the United States, which had asked for "just, prompt, and enlightened action" from the German Government. This, it was argued, called for explicit answers. The man expressing this view, however, did not profess to be speaking in any authoritative way. It is noteworthy that this suggestion did not enter into the views of those who were willing to talk on the subject of Germany's probable course. This larger contingent believes, or professes to believe, that a disposition on the part of the Berlin Government to respond to the American contentions without anger will pave the way to the accomplishment of what is called for by the President. The rather general tendency here is to overlook the likelihood that Germany will not concede all that is desired by this Government, and take into consideration only that the German reply may be of such conciliatory nature that friendly relations will not be severed.

Future Course in Doubt.

Whether President Wilson would be willing to accept a partial concession of the American terms with those not conceded left for future parley, is something that is not known. The belief is that the President has not come to any determination along that line, but will wait for the German answer and give it consideration on its merits. He is saying little on the subject of the future, or rather it should be said that it is not being disclosed that he is saying anything at all. At this time he is adhering strictly to a policy of watchful waiting.

Much of the conservative cheerfulness, which may better be described as cheerfulness tempered by gravity, that was noticeable among members of the Government today, and which was said to have been evident at the Cabinet meeting, was due to the character of the many telegrams that reached the White House from persons who had read the President's note. All of these were reported to be eulogistic of the President's course. They came from men in all parts of the country, and were so emphatic in their declarations of sympathy and support that the President and his advisers were bound to feel that the Administration would have the cordial approval of the nation in whatever course it was necessary to adopt after the German attitude had been disclosed.

None of these messages was made public by the White House. President Wilson preferred that they should not be given to the press, and while no formal explanation of this decision was furnished, it was understood that he was anxious that nothing should be done or said in any authoritative way that would rouse sentiment in the country or seem to be directed toward influencing Germany during the period when that Government was giving consideration to the terms of the American note.

Von Bernstorff Calls.

One reason for the feeling that Germany was not disposed to adopt a hostile attitude toward the United States was found in the fact that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon to disavow responsibility for himself, his embassy, and all his diplomatic subordinates in Washington for statements attributed to German sources here to the effect that the German Government would not accept the proposals of the American Government, as set forth in President Wilson's communication.

Count von Bernstorff's disclaimer was contained in a formal note which he handed to Secretary Bryan. In making known the purpose of the German Ambassador's visit to the State Department, Secretary Bryan said he did not care to furnish the text of the note, but he explained that generally it explained that statements made in newspapers purporting to have come from members of the German Embassy staff were pure inventions. The note, Mr. Bryan said, warned the press of the falsity of statements concerning Germany's probable attitude in the present situation attributed to members of the embassy.

Count von Bernstorff's action is regarded as significant of a desire on the part of the German authorities generally to show the United States that their course with reference to the American representations was not determined in advance. In it officials found a good sign, and were encouraged to believe that Germany would give earnest and careful consideration to the views and purposes of President Wilson.

Expect Disavowal.

There was much discussion in diplomatic and official circles today as to what attitude Germany would adopt toward the insistence of the President that the submarine warfare against merchant shipping be discontinued. One view which attracted attention from the fact that it appeared to be in the minds of a large number of well-informed persons was that Germany would make the disavowal asked and would respond affirmatively to the President's call for reparation, but would combat the other and main part of the American position by an argument designed to show that it would be impossible to abandon submarine attacks unless the British Government agreed to permit vessels carrying foodstuffs for the civilian population of Germany to proceed to German ports. A proposal of this character had already been submitted by Germany to England through the medium of the United States, but the negotiations toward effecting an arrangement of that character were futile. It was apparent that the belief was prevalent here today that Germany, while advancing in diplomatic correspondence reasons why her war zone order could not be rescinded, would direct the commanders of German submarines to confine their activities only to the warships of Germany's enemies.

This would mean, it was pointed out, that while Germany would still maintain in words that her submarine warfare was justifiable, she would actually discontinue it without any formal announcement or notice to the United States that this particular American demand—the most important of the three made by President Wilson—was conceded.

Lull in Submarine Attacks.

As evidence of the merit of this argument, attention was called to the fact that while prior to the Lusitania disaster the sinking of merchant vessels by German submarines had been of almost daily occurrence, such incidents had been repeated only on the day following the Lusitania's loss, and that six days had elapsed since any neutral or belligerent merchantman had been sent to the bottom by a torpedo from a German underwater craft.

It is gathered that officials believe President Wilson will be inclined to insist on a formal acknowledgment of the abandonment of submarine attacks on merchant shipping rather than being satisfied with negative acquiescence in his demand. But nobody, except the President and perhaps a few of his most intimate confidants, understands what his course is likely to be should the situation produce such a result as that suggested.

Some persons here hold that the German Government will find it impossible to accede to the desires of the United States, and profess to believe that, while Germany may not take any action that will result in actual war with the United States, she may bring about a condition that will produce a state of war. But those who hold this view appear to be in the minority.

Look to the Emperor.

One interesting feature of the opinions expressed here today was that a considerable number of persons believed that if the decision of the German Government as to its response were to be left to the determination of Emperor William and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg the situation would make for peace. The fear was expressed that the matter might be handled by the most radical group of the German Government, and that their decision would be for rejecting what the President had called for. No particular grounds were advanced for the opinion that the Emperor and the Chancellor would be conservative, but it was apparent that some officials looked to them to avoid a clash between Germany and the United States.

Vice President Marshall is one of the most unpopular officials in Administration circles in Washington today. While officers of the Government did not comment openly on the subject, it was made clear that some remarks attributed to the Vice President were extremely distasteful to the Administration. The criticism was based on the following press dispatch:

> TUPELO, Miss., May 13.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, speaking here on "National Tendencies," advised caution on the part of the United States in dealing with the delicate problem presented by the sinking of the Lusitania.
>
> The Vice President said he considered that when a person boarded an English vessel he was virtually on English soil, and must expect to stand the consequences.
>
> He said there were too many men in the United States crying for war who would not enlist unless given a position of selling goods to the Commissary Department.

Resented in Washington.

The Vice President's opinion concerning persons taking passage on English vessels is diametrically opposite to that set forth in the note written by President Wilson. The charitable view was expressed in some quarters that Mr. Marshall had been out of touch with newspapers which had represented the feeling of indignation in Washington over the sinking of the Lusitania, but few of those who commented on Mr. Marshall's remarks were so charitably disposed. Nor was any relish shown for Mr. Marshall's reflection contained in the last paragraph of the press dispatch.

No answer to the American note is expected from the German Government for several days, and the President had no hesitation in leaving Washington to keep his engagement to review the fleet at New York. It has been arranged, however, that the Mayflower shall be in wireless touch during her voyage with the commandants of the Norfolk and Brooklyn Navy Yards, to whom any important messages concerning the German crisis will be sent for transmission to the President.

Reply Within a Week?

It will take a week at least for the answer from Germany to the American note to be prepared and received here, in the opinion of diplomatists and officials.

When the German Government completes its reply it will be handed to Ambassador Gerard and will then be translated from the German by the expert translators at the American Embassy before being transmitted to the United States.

It is the custom of each country to give diplomatic notes to foreign Governments in its own language. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, for example, speaks and writes English as fluently as any American, but all his diplomatic communications to the State Department are written in German. In the case of treaties, there is a formal exchange of translations. This often occurs in case of doubt on any words in diplomatic notes.

GOVERNORS PLEDGE STATES TO WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

concise and complete. I think it is an admirable epitome of preponderant American sentiment.

C. S. THOMAS,
Governor of Colorado.

Meets Country's Approval.

BISMARCK, N. D., May 14.—I am pleased with the President's note to Germany. It is firm, courteous, emphatic, and I believe will meet with the approval of the country.

L. B. HANNA,
Governor of North Dakota.

Brief, But Expressive.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14.—I am with the President.

LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor of North Carolina.

Reflects the People's Sentiments.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 14.—The President's note is a manly statement in the language of a Christian gentleman. It is a model for dealing with a friendly power in the stress of a crisis. It is friendly but firm, courteous but courageous. It reflects the expressed views of a great majority and the subconscious sentiments of three-fourths of the rest of the people.

W. E. CHILTON,
Governor of West Virginia.

Suited to All Loyal Americans.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 14.—I think President Wilson's statement to the German Government should be heartily approved by all loyal Americans.

JAS. E. FERGUSON,
Governor of Texas.

Enough Said, But Not Too Much.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 14.—The country will fully approve both the substance of the President's firm and powerful note to Germany and the moderation and courtesy with which the President frames it. The note is all the more impressive because of its temperate and restrained language and its spirit of friendliness and of confidence in the ultimate justice and good will of the German government.

Less than the President has said in this momentous deliverance to the German Government would not have satisfied the sense of the great grievance that is suffered in the whole submarine warfare policy of Germany's navy and more is not required to maintain American national prestige and self respect before the world. All Americans will hope that the German Government will meet the reasonable demands set forth in the note and make more drastic defensive measures unnecessary.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

Bespeaks United Support.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 14.—The protest of the President is clear, dignified and forceful; in the closing paragraph he expresses the position of the United States in language that cannot be misunderstood. In this expression the President will have the united support of the people of the United States.

ERNEST LISTER,
Governor of Washington.

Right Man in Right Place.

JACKSON, Miss., May 14.—I agree with Mr. Wilson in his message to Germany. In fact, Mr. Wilson seems to be the right man in the right place.

EARL BREWER.
Governor of Mississippi.

Oklahoma with the President.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 14.—I indorse President Wilson's note to Germany. Am for peace with all nations if it can be had with honor and due regard to the rights of American citizens, but am in favor of carefully, patiently, and firmly demanding and insisting upon our rights and going to every reasonable and sane limit to preserve the same. I believe that a majority of the patriotic citizens of this State approve the course of the President.

B. L. WILLIAMS,
Governor of Oklahoma.

Not for Peace at Any Price.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 14.—I am thoroughly convinced that no citizen in the United States is as well qualified to ascertain the facts in the Lusitania disaster as President Wilson and his advisers. All his efforts to maintain neutrality have been thoroughly in accord with the national spirit. He also directly reflects the sentiments of the American people when he indicates that he is first for peace, but not at the price of the honor of the nation.

JOHN B. KENDRICKS,
Governor of Wyoming.

Has Country's Support.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—The President's note to Germany places the nation on ground which should compel the respect of mankind. Certain it is that his strong and pointed utterances will be supported by the patriotic citizenship of the country to any extent that circumstances may demand.

H. C. STUART, Governor of Virginia.

American Idea of Right.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 14.—The people of Missouri approve President Wilson's note to the German Government. It is a clear and forceful statement of the American idea of right and of the things that are best for humanity.

WILLIAM R. PAINTER,
Acting Governor of Missouri.

Should Open Way for Discussion.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 14.—The note of the State Department to the Imperial German Government is, in my opinion, a very succinct and comprehensive statement of the existing exigency in which the United States is so vitally concerned. Considered as a whole, Mr. Bryan's definition of this country's position should afford excellent ground on which to conduct an exchange of diplomatic expressions with reasonable prospect of securing desired assurances affecting American life and commerce.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

Too Busy with Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 14.—My time is so occupied with the session of the Legislature that I have been unable to consider President Wilson's note to Germany.

PARK TRAMMELL,
Governor of Florida.

PRESS APPROVES WILSON'S NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

the apprehensions of the nation stirred to its very soul by the greatest series of outrages ever perpetrated upon a neutral country, these apprehensions vanished with the perusal of the note cabled last night to Germany. It might have been stronger; it might have been weaker; 'twill serve. Mr. Wilson has overcome the influence of those members of his Cabinet who are for peace at any price. He has lived up to the very best traditions of his character. In a document which makes no threat but which with the greatest solemnity states the unalterable position of the American Government, he has made a request on Germany which is susceptible of but a single meaning.

Words could not be plainer. In the body of his message to Germany, laying the ground for the demands quoted above, President Wilson inflicts upon the imperial German Government a castigation of a whip of scorpions. And yet he gives Germany the benefit of the doubt. It can call it all a mistake!

And if another American ship is torpedoed the only thing to be done will be to start the Atlantic fleet toward the war zone.

Language Cannot Be Mistaken.

From The Tribune.

But nothing can be plainer than the fact that, indignant, outraged, aroused as the American people were, their desire was not for a declaration of war. Terrible as the crime was, frightful as was the offense against this nation, against all civilization, it was still the overwhelming desire of the American people to refrain from hostilities—there was still a hope that German conscience, German sense of decency and humanity, would avail to abolish the madness disclosed in the massacre of the Lusitania. To have gone to war to avenge the dead, to vindicate national honor, to enter a world strife on such terms, was a thing American love of peace, of humanity, forbade. Such being the unmistakable case, there was left but one course, one duty, one necessity. This was that the President should endeavor through the regular channels of diplomacy to obtain from the German Government not merely or chiefly reparation for injury endured, but a guarantee against a repetition of such a massacre as that of the Lusitania and such breaches of international law as were contained in the Falaba, Frye, and Cushing incidents. What he had to do Mr. Wilson has done with utmost simplicity, clarity, completeness. Speaking for a whole nation, he has set forth the American case against the German Government in language that cannot be mistaken. He has done more than this—he has drawn an indictment against the German nation which will lie for all ages to come, if the Kaiser's Government fails now to meet the demands of the President of the United States promptly and completely. But questions of detail are of little moment now. It is only important to note that the President of the United States, performing a high and almost tragic duty, has acted with calm, statesmanlike directness, deserved well of his own nation and earned the respect of the world.

Wilson Has Spoken Firmly.

From The Sun.

The United States will not omit "any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment." This is not the least significant passage in a paper which, without vaporing, without a trace of rodomontade, affirms, with the quiet resolution that is one of Mr. Wilson's most salient characteristics, old, inalienable right, justice, humanity, which the American people will not easily give up.

The President has spoken firmly. The country, supporting him as firmly, awaits without passion the German reply.

President's Letter Vigorous.

From The American.

The President's note to Germany, delivered to the American Ambassador in Berlin last night, may be an epoch-making chapter in American history. Its possible results baffle imagination. Some protest was compelled by circumstances growing out of the European war.

The President's letter is undeniably vigorous, but it is possibly dangerous as well. The nation desired that its rightful demands should be laid before the German Government, but it did not anticipate that the President would go so far beyond the plainly and soundly rightful scope of those demands as to invite a rebuff. In reiterating his purpose, expressed first in the note of Feb. 18, to hold Germany to "strict accountability" for injuries to American lives or property done in violation of international law, the President is wholly right. Nor can there be any question of his justification in classing as such violations of international law the cases of the Falaba, the Cushing, the Gulflight, and the Lusitania. He is right in demanding reparation for the injuries done in those instances, and in noting that reparation will not suffice without the taking of steps "to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government has in the past so wisely and so firmly contended." But the President goes on practically to protest against the use of submarines by Germany in the war that country is waging on British commerce. This offers Germany the opportunity to retort that so far as we are concerned the method of her warfare against England is none of our business.

Mr. Wilson's Note.

From The Press.

Into the end of his note to Berlin President Wilson has put some teeth, and not too many at that—into the end because the first of it is filled with those graceful but empty rhetorical phrases which long ago exhausted the patience of Americans no less than they excited the derision of the Berlin militarists.

The Washington Administration beyond question got its authority into contempt, led Berlin further into defiance of it, and still further invited the succession of crimes and horrors which have befallen our citizens, by its weak attitude in the first instance toward acts which were no less "a violation of sacred principles of justice and humanity" than the wholesale butchery last Friday of American lives on the Lusitania. If Berlin, then, has come or is coming to its senses, it is only because Mr. Wilson, after his gospel of being "too proud to fight," is coming to his.

What Will Germany Do?

From The Evening Post.

President Wilson has splendidly met the just desires of the American people. His note to the German Government is, both in form and substance, all that the crisis demanded. It is studiously courteous, yet the iron determination behind it is not concealed. It states our righteous grievance, basing it upon the general principles of the law of nations, with clear precision and urgent force, but carefully leaves the door open to Germany to make amends to the United States and to set herself right in the eyes of the world. In words that can admit of no mistake he states the position which this country is prepared to maintain with the last ounce of its energy.

Whatever the event, we must all await it with quiet patience and in good heart. The President has done his full duty. He has raised a standard of law, of justice, of humanity. Good citizens will repair to it. They will leave the world in no doubt that, in this matter, the voice of Mr. Wilson is the voice of the whole nation. And from his own calm and steady courage they will get help in rallying their strength to be equal to any fate.

Country Stands Behind the President.

From The Evening Sun.

In the note to Germany demanding the cessation of the submarine campaign the voice of the American people is heard. President Wilson is but their interpreter—a spokesman, it proves, well worthy of the occasion. Every loyal citizen will approve with his full heart and conscience the position that the President takes up.

It must be borne in mind that the President's note sees the light at a most serious crisis for Germany's reputation in the eyes of the world. This day of its publication is the day after the awful disclosures of the German military measures in Belgium, made in the report of the Bryce commission. That the Kaiser and his Ministers will dare crown the terrible arraignments, made boldly in that outspoken document and diplomatically in the American remonstrance, with defiant threats of further ferocious deeds, we hope for the sake of humanity and for the future standing of a people once esteemed among the greatest, may not prove to be true. For Germany's sake as well as our own we trust wisdom and moderation may come to the German councils.

Through the President's words we have given hostages to honor and justice, and now as never before every citizen must arm his soul for the full support of the Government through every trial that may come.

The Whole Country Stands Behind the President.

From The Evening Mail.

The whole country will stand as one man with President Wilson in the protest which he has sent to the German Government against the submarine outrages. Considering the fact that the Gulflight attack, if not the Lusitania killing, was essentially an act of war, great consideration is shown to the German Government in making the note an appeal rather than a threat.

The very principle of neutral rights which President Wilson now asserts so plainly, and in such statesmanlike words, was involved in the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. We have reaped the fruits of our indifference at that time. But whether late or early, the President is right in asserting the doctrine, and the whole country, at whatever sacrifice, will back him up in it.

The whole country—including, we are sure, the German-Americans, who will loyally accept the declaration of the President of the United States, in a matter involving the rights and honor of the nation, as pointing out the way which all citizens should follow gladly.

Waiting on Germany.

From The Evening Telegram.

This is no time to criticize the tone of portions of the note appealing to Germany in the name of humanity and suggesting that it disavow its acts. Those things were no doubt intended to serve a purpose whether they do or not.

We are waiting. To hint at what Germany will reply would be as bad as to foecast what the President will do in the event of refusal.

The Nation Has Confidence.

From The Evening World.

With confidence the nation waited for the President to frame its utterance. With tenfold confidence and calm it now prepares to stand by a message the dignity and directness of which will make it forever memorable among State papers.

The country neither seeks war by threats nor does it shrink from war by taking back a syllable of its earlier representations. It still hopes to see "German influence engaged upon the side of justice and humanity."

Whatever happens, we are not excited. If Germany complies with our requirements, expressed with a patience and consideration which even she must recognize, we will do our best to help her steady her course. If she refuses, we cease to be her friend. We treat with her no further.

Our first duty must then be to protect our citizens from her ruthless hand. What more is forced upon us we will meet as it comes.

Sinned Against Humanity.

From The Globe.

With an admirable economy of words and an equally admirable economy of emotion President Wilson, in the manner of a good neighbor, frankly brings before the German Government the fact that certain agents of the German Government, to the prejudice of this country, have sinned against humanity by violating long-established rules of the sea. Calmly, courteously, yet vigorously and clearly, a disavowal of the acts of these agents is asked, together with a promise of reparation and a pledge against similar misconduct in the future.

This country is part possessor and one of the principal guardians of certain common rights of mankind won by the race in its stumbling ascent. It cannot and will not consent to the seizure and destruction of this hard-won heritage. Its citizens must be free to go about the world on their legitimate business subject to interference no greater than the law of nations. They are not to be subject to the hazard of a sudden attack on the carrier on which they are legally embarked. From time immemorial neutral citizens have had the privilege of traveling on belligerent merchantmen, with a guarantee that their lives are to be respected in the event of encounter with a hostile vessel.

America's Demands.

From The Brooklyn Times.

Two major demands are made upon Germany in President Wilson's note. One, easy of compliance, directs disavowals of her acts in the wake of which has come the loss of American lives. The other, insisting upon practical abandonment of her submarine warfare on merchant vessels, will prove a subject for contention and negotiation. There is one paragraph in Mr. Wilson's note which seems to preclude the creation of further alternatives. "The Imperial German Government,'" it says, "will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment." This has the ring of finality. It is fully in accord with general patriotic opinion and the only manner of expression compatible with American dignity.

Germany Must Fish or Cut Bait Now.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

In homely phrase, that is the position the Imperial German Government is placed in by President Wilson's note defining the relation of this country to the sinking of the Lusitania, and other vessels in which American citizens lost their lives through the action of the Kaiser's submarines. There is left not the slightest room for misunderstanding.

All the forms of diplomatic courtesy are complied with, but there is no selecting of the line of least resistance when the President comes to tell of the unalterable antagonism of everything this country stands for to the methods of sea warfare adopted by the German Government. Nor is there any hesitation about the demand for reparation. Of course, there is the possibility that militarism may prevail over wiser councils, and that the Imperial German Government will resent this country's just demands made in its own behalf and in behalf of humanity the world over, but as to that, if such be the decision, it can only be said again the President's message puts her in a position in which she must either fish or cut bait. The period of diplomatic fencing is ended.

Note Is Positive.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

The note from President Wilson, sent through the State Department, to Germany, is as positive as the nature of the matter in controversy calls for, and as courteous as the most exacting friend of national peace and international good will can possibly desire. But the great majority of intelligent and right-minded people on both sides of the Atlantic, and certainly within our own borders, will feel more confident than ever that the country is exceptionally fortunate in having President Wilson in the White House at the present time. What, however, is to be regarded as the main thing, is that President Wilson has succeeded in quite removing any grounds for war between the two countries, unless Germany, which does not seem probable, is so strongly given over to passion as to desire it. If this should prove the case, there will, however, still remain to the American people the satisfaction of knowing that they have failed in no way to do what every moral feeling compatible with the sense of national honor required of them. To this it ought, of course, to be added, for the better guidance of Germany, that the unquestionable concurrence of the American people in the course taken by President Wilson will be utterly misconstrued if it is held to imply a vacillation.

Germany Told What to Expect.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Germany has been told that American citizens act within their indisputable rights in traveling on the high seas. She has been told not to expect the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of the sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the citizens of the United States and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment. These representations, so called, are made in a note written by the President, signed by the Secretary of State and cabled to Ambassador Gerard yesterday. They commit the country.

Similarly, there should be liberal rather than strict interpretation of the statement that the Government of the United States was loath to believe and cannot now bring itself to believe that "these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance and sanction of that great Government." For, neither countenance nor sanction has been wanting. On the contrary, the German Government has sealed with its approval the acts to which the President refers.

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A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.
At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

PRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Nation's Comment on the President's Note to Germany.

CALIFORNIA.

A Crisis Splendidly Met.

From The Sacramento Bee.

The American people today have rich reason to be proud of their President. Woodrow Wilson has met a grave crisis splendidly, facing it with firmness, without fireworks.

Conciliatory.

From The Los Angeles Times.

It is apparent that the feeling and attitude of the President and his advisers is conciliatory. That is the state of mind of the country. But America will insist to the last that there be no more murderous attacks on merchantmen carrying noncombatants, women, and children.

"Act" Perhaps Not Force.

From The Fresno Republican

If Germany is prepared to make its submarine blockade of England physically as well as psychologically effective, we may be sure the Imperial Government will yield to no argument except force, and we do not understand that the word "act" contemplates use of force, nor that the American nation is in possession of any force to use if it were so contemplated.

Commends Itself to Common Sense.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Unmistakably firm, the note is yet friendly in tone, and, though this latter qualification may be displeasing to the jingoes, it commends itself to the common sense of people unafflicted with inflammable hatreds. The nation mourns the loss of her citizens, but, while demanding justice, does so as one who would render justice to all others.

COLORADO.

Manly and Patriotic.

From The Denver Post.

The President's note to Germany is manly and patriotic. The stand of the United States is unquestionable, notwithstanding the suave and diplomatic expressions used. The red-blooded people of the West would have preferred a note containing a little more emphasis and a little less circumlocution. But, anyhow, come what will, the contents of this note and its sentiment are indorsed by the unanimous sentiment of the great Rocky Mountain regions.

Free from Jingo Hysteria.

From The Pueblo Chieftain.

A wise, strong, patriotic message, free from jingo hysteria.

Uphold the Nation's Honor.

From The Colorado Springs Telegraph.

The United States should insist upon a separation of the passenger traffic and the war traffic. We should be prepared to uphold the nation's honor at any cost.

Meets People's Wishes.

From The Pueblo Star Journal.

The note fully meets the expectations of the American people, that Germany be held to a strict accountability for its actions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Appeal from War Madness.

From The Washington Star.

The President's note meets and thoroughly satisfies the national expectation, both in its substance and its form. * * * His appeal is to the humane and enlightened Germany of the past as against the war-mad Germany of the present.

Issue Rests with Germany.

From The Washington Post.

The note is framed in moderate language and leaves abundant opportunity for the German Government to reply in a way that will restore good-feeling between the two countries. * * * The issue rests with Germany.

FLORIDA.

Will Impress the World.

From The Jacksonville Metropolis.

This note will go down in history as the most dignified, diplomatic, yet plain and specific, expression of our Government that has ever been sent to a foreign power. It must impress not alone the German Government, but the neutrals of the world that America stands for the freedom of the seas. * * * It will be approved by every real American.

GEORGIA.

Voices Conservative Sentiment.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Every development since the sinking of the Lusitania has justified The Constitution's position that there were other ways than war by which this country could meet the issue involved. The President's attitude in very promptly demanding complete reparation * * * is the attitude of conservative sentiment the country over.

Law and Humanity.

From The Atlanta Journal.

Quiet and civil in its tone, the President's note to Germany is positive and far-reaching in its import. It is more than a protest against German wrongs and an assertion of American rights. It is a demand that those wrongs be recompensed and promptly discontinued and that those rights be diligently respected. It is the voice of law and humanity lifted in solemn warning against lawlessness and savagery.

Firm, but Friendly.

From The Savannah News.

The President's note is firm in tone, but friendly. It maintains the attitude that the German Government would be held to a strict accountability for further acts of submarine aggression.

If Germany Does Not Accede?

From The Savannah Press.

If the Berlin Government does not accede to the conditions laid down in President Wilson's note we shall feel strongly inclined to change our mind in regard to our disagreement with Lord Beresford, who said Germany deliberately planned to draw the United States into the war.

IDAHO.

A "Showdown."

From The Boise Statesman.

It is a "showdown." If the President's words mean anything, it is that Germany must abandon its policy of naval anarchy or accept the consequences of our "other action."

ILLINOIS.

People Will Sustain It.

From The Chicago Herald.

There is now no possibility of mistaking the position of our Government. And it is a position in which the American people will sustain their Government in whatever measures may be necessary to uphold it.

The Cause of Civilization.

From The Chicago News.

Every one who reads the note should bear in mind that the cause represented by the authorities in Washington is not alone the cause of Americans and of all neutrals. It is the cause of civilization. The ruinous doctrine that international law is whatever a belligerent power chooses to make it had to be challenged in unmistakable terms. The note is admirable in spirit and in substance. The people of the United States stand firmly behind the propositions thus laid down by their Government.

Upholds Humanity's Rights.

From The Chicago Journal.

The President's note is even a more admirable and far-reaching document than was indicated by the summary sent out yesterday. It is particularly admirable in that it makes the defense of American rights an occasion for upholding the rights of humanity. It is a solemn notification that engines of war which violate the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity cannot be used, no matter how handy some sabre-rattling power might find them.

Voices Nation's Sentiment.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Whatever the fate of our relations with Germany, the President undoubtedly has voiced the sentiment of the nation upon the use of the submarine and as to the rights of neutrals on the high seas.

Necessity Must Know Law.

From The Chicago Post.

The President strips the issue between the United States and Germany down to this fundamental: If the submarine and international law conflict, the submarine, not law, must yield. This is an absolute negation of "necessity knows no law." It is, necessity must know law. We, too, have our necessity, as well as those nations whose sense of rights of others may be weakened by the desperation of feeling brought by the war for existence.

Not Vindictive.

From The Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.

It is the dignified protest of a nation, which, while feeling that its rights and the rights of other neutrals have been violated, is neither vindictive nor resentful.

INDIANA.

Met in Manly Fashion.

From The Indianapolis Star.

In manly fashion, the President's note does not shrink from the logical consequences of his position, but accepts the full significance of his attitude.

Nation Speaking.

From The Indianapolis News.

The note is perfectly polite, temperate in language, and yet strong almost to the point of sternness. It is not simply the Government, but the nation that speaks through the document. There is no one who does not hope for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

IOWA.

Proud of the President.

From The Des Moines Capital.

Every patriotic American is proud of President Wilson and the note sent to Germany yesterday. But what is to be the result? We pray that it does not mean war. We trust Germany will take advantage of openings purposely left in the note and disclaim the unfortunate incidents that have aroused America, and announce obedience to the rights of neutrals in the future.

Purposely Conciliatory.

From The Des Moines Evening Tribune

The purposely conciliatory tone of the President's note to Germany is made plain in every line. A much more flamboyant message might have committed the country to a much less definite course of action. In a calm, dispassionate, friendly appeal the President calls upon Germany to disavow responsibility for the loss of American lives.

LOUISIANA.

Uphold Their Hands.

From The New Orleans Item.

Our future rests with fate and on President Wilson and his advisers as the instruments of fate. We should pray for a

Continued on Page 3.

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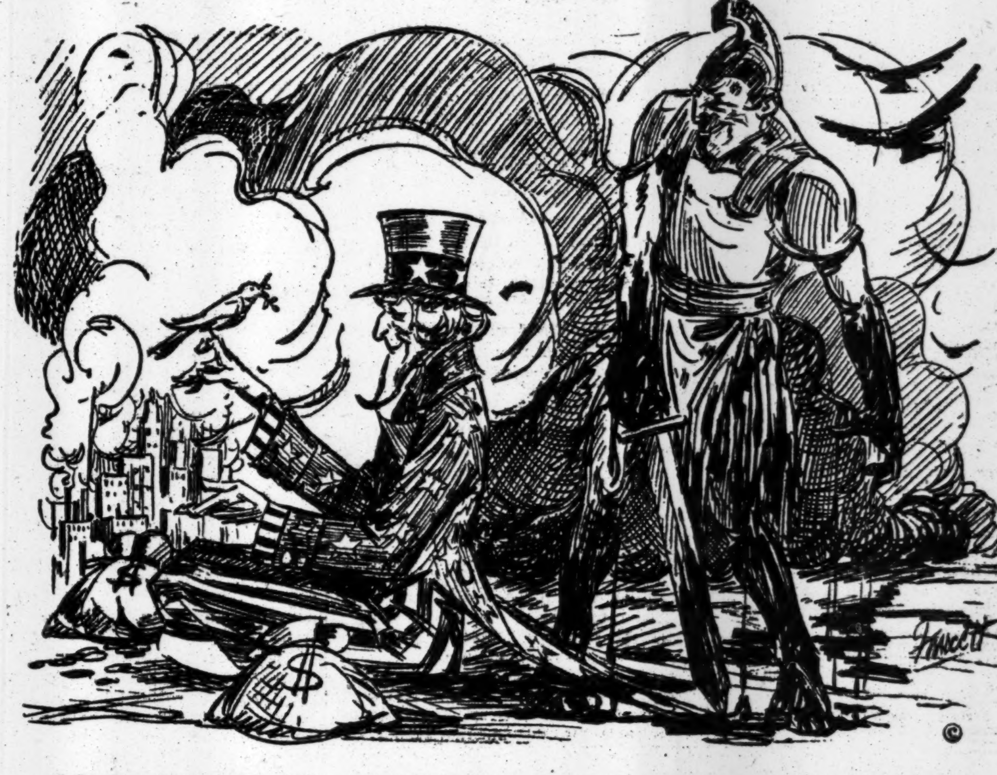

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PRESS APPROVES WILSON'S NOTE

Continued from Page 2.

happy outcome while we uphold their hands.

Meets Popular Expectation.

From The New Orleans Daily States.

President Wilson's note to the German Government will meet the just expectations of the American people. It loses nothing of its force; the rigidity of its insistence upon American rights is mitigated in no wise by the diplomatic urbanity in which its terms are couched.

Measures Up to Requirements.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Both in contents and in tone the American note concerning the Lusitania tragedy measures up to the requirements of the crisis which has arisen between the great Republic and the great Empire. Though there is a complete lack of bluster, there is no lack of resolute insistence upon the rights of our citizens.

MAINE.

Takes Bold Position.

From The Portland Press.

President Wilson has taken a bold position. It behooves us to have full confidence in the President and be prepared to give him the support he has a right to expect.

Nation with the President.

From The Portland Argus.

The note will have the unqualified approval of the American people. The whole nation will be with the President whatever eventuality may arise.

MARYLAND.

The Voice of a Statesman.

From the Baltimore Sun.

There is all the red blood in the message that a red-blooded nation can ask. It is the voice of a statesman speaking the mind of a great people most anxious not to break the peace, but determined not to tolerate further wrong.

No Spirit of Truckling.

From the Baltimore American.

It has evaded nothing, it has mitigated nothing, and it shows no spirit of truckling. Germany must now either concede the position of this country or stand outlawed before the world.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Words of a Patriot.

From the Boston Journal.

President Wilson's words are those of a patriot. We cannot believe that a nation which is bound by so many ties of friendship to this nation is so far possessed by war madness that she will fail to heed the message.

Appeal to German Sanity.

From the Boston Post.

The note is all that such a message from a justly aggrieved nation to the aggressor nation should be. In it is the voice of the American people at its finest and best. It is a powerful appeal to German sanity.

Germany Must Relent.

From the Boston Globe.

President Wilson has not shirked a grave responsibility. The American note clearly shows that Germany must relent or take whatever consequences we may decide to adopt.

It Covers the Ground.

From the Springfield Republican.

The Government's position in this case is the country's position. It is not extreme, yet it covers the ground.

Its Logic Sound.

From the Springfield Union.

Nobody, not even the most punctilious German sympathizer, can assert that this note is intemperate, granted that its premises and logic are sound, and we do not see how they can be controverted.

Behind Wilson to a Man.

From The Boston Transcript.

The responsibility for the futures lies wholly with Germany, and in that fact lies also the ingenuity of our Government's note. It behooves all Americans at this time to assume an attitude of "watchful waiting" for Germany's reply. The President is standing up for the Government and people of the United States and they stand behind him to a man.

Reflects Feeling of Country.

Boston Christian Science Monitor.

There is probably no body of opinion in the United States which will be dissatisfied either with the tone or temper of his note. It reflects the feeling of the country as indicated in the editorials in the press and in the expression of private opinion, and for the moment there is little more to be said.

MISSOURI.

Embodies American Idealism.

From The Kansas City Star.

President Wilson has said what was in the hearts of his countrymen. He has said it with dignity, with consideration, but with unmistakable directness. His words embody the idealism of the American people and the obligation to maintain the principles of high humanity which they feel have devolved upon them in a world in which some of the hard-won gains of civilization have been submerged by the passions of war. The President has nobly met the demands of this critical situation.

Door Open for Peace.

From The St. Louis Republic.

If the Government at Berlin is looking for a way to escape from the consequences of these events short of war with the only great power—save Austria—with which it is now at peace, the door is held widely open by the hand of President Wilson. But every word of the note, from beginning to end, breathes the determination on the part of the Government of the United States not to pause short of the fullest reparation for the past and the guarantee of the recognition of the full rights of American citizens in the future. Shall it be peace or war? The decision rests with Germany. The Government at Washington, without rashness and without fear, takes its stand on the law of nations and awaits the answer of Berlin.

Issue Up to Germany.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Suppose Germany had been wronged by America as America had been wronged by Germany. Suppose America had illegally attacked German ships and drowned German citizens. Would the Kaiser do less than President Wilson has done? What would the German people think? The issue of right or wrong is clearly and squarely put to the German Government.

MINNESOTA.

Height of Forceful Diplomacy.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The American note reached to a wonderful height of forceful diplomacy. Hoping for the best, the universal American sentiment will be that America has done its duty, and the people will support the President through whatever may be the consequences.

Nation Behind President Wilson.

From The Duluth Herald.

Acting with deliberation as well as firmness, President Wilson, after due time of thought and—doubt it not—prayer, has formulated his message to the German Government. Behind these firm though courteous demands stand the American people to a man. This nation cannot afford to let any nation in the world think for a moment its interests can be lightly regarded with impunity. Manifestly, it is the purpose of the President to leave no room for doubt on that point.

People Will Stand by Him.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

The strength of President Wilson's note lies beneath the surface. Outwardly it is almost too calm, but upon examination it is seen that the formal civility of expression is in reality a mask for a grave and final proposition to the Imperial German Government. And then comes the last strong paragraph. Could the President have said more? The American people will stand by these words.

MICHIGAN.

An Unmistakable Censure.

From The Detroit News.

There is absolutely nothing in President Wilson's note to Germany which can be construed as offensive. It is an unmistakable censure, but, being based upon law, precedents, and the facts, the German Government cannot consistently take offense without betraying eagerness to quarrel with this nation.

People's Duty Plain.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The President assumes as beyond question the principle that, in so far as neutral rights are defined, international law is in no wise abrogated or suspended by the peculiar exigencies of this war or the advent of new devices for making war. Belligerents may in their desperate reprisals set aside the rules of international law as against each other; they have no justification for doing so as against neutrals. Now that our own Government has spoken there is only one plain duty for all Americans, and that is so plain that to define it would be an insult to the patriotism and intelligence of any American fit to be called one.

Temperate in Tone.

From The Detroit Journal.

No exception can be taken to the note, as it is exceedingly temperate in tone, dignified in language, and anything but unfriendly in its terms. It does not seek to interfere with the kind of warfare Germany may choose to wage upon its enemies, but it does assert that the rights of American citizens upon the high seas must be respected by all belligerents.

Door Open for Peace.

From The Grand Rapids Press.

While presenting the situation unequivocally, the President wisely opens the way for negotiations for settlement and reparation, provided Germany enters upon them in friendly feeling and with evident desire to avoid the supreme arbitrament.

MONTANA.

Strong Yet Courteous.

From The Anaconda Standard.

The note is strong, firm, and dignified, yet courteous.

NEBRASKA.

To the Point.

From The Omaha Bee.

The protest is plain spoken and to the point and unquestionably voices the sentiment of the great majority of the American people.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Must Back It Up.

From The Manchester Union.

We may hope that Germany will come to her senses, admit the gravity of her offense, and give guarantees against its repetition, but if such shall not be the case, President Wilson's temperate declaration of our national purpose must be backed up if it costs, for every American life already sacrificed, a thousand more of America's best manhood.

NEW YORK.

No Backdown.

From The Buffalo Express.

There has been no backdown. Let the people's response go out from every corner of the land. We are all Americans.

Reflects President's Poise.

From The Albany Argus.

Dignified in its tone, logical in its argument and conclusions, firm in its demands, the United States note to Germany reflects the poise of the President, Woodrow Wilson, under most trying circumstances.

Places Issue Squarely.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

The note places the issue squarely before Germany for action, and an announcement of future policy acceptable to the United States Government, particularly a policy of sea warfare, must not long be delayed.

Meets Every Requirement.

From The Buffalo Courier.

Right-minded men of every party will approve its tone and tenor. The clearness, the definiteness, with which this presentation is made can satisfy the most rigid Americanism that views large affairs sanely. It seems to meet every requirement of American patriotism and honor.

Courteous and Without Bluster.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Courteous in tone and without bluster, the communication makes it clear to average understandings that we do not and shall not submit to war on the seas as Germany has thus far waged it, and the calm assumption of our State Department is that the Imperial Government must know that the American people will enforce their righteous contention by all the means at their command.

All That Could Be Desired.

From The Auburn Advertiser-Journal.

The American note to the German Government is all that could be desired, either by the most rabid advocate of force or by the most extreme stickler for peace. It is easily the ablest State paper that has emanated from the present Administration.

An Emphatic Notice.

From The Watertown Daily Times.

The note emphatically tells Germany that she must rewrite her code of naval warfare or else the United States will rewrite it for her.

Will Thrill Every American.

From The Rome Sentinel.

It will thrill every American heart; it can leave the world under no mistaken impression as to our national determination. We do not want war. We intend to do everything we can in reason and in honor to avoid war. But we shall insist upon our unquestioned rights and do our share in demanding the same treatment for other neutral peoples.

Says What Should Be Said.

From The Amsterdam Recorder.

Mr. Wilson's note to Germany says what should be said, and it says it in a straightforward way. It stands firmly and squarely for both American rights and the rights of humanity.

In Temperate Language.

From The Gloversville Leader-Republican.

There is nothing in the note which could be construed as indicative of an unfriendly course. The language used is extremely temperate. Indeed, an actual compliment to Germany is involved in the expression of belief contained that the Imperial Government will recognize the justice of demands made and comply with them in a spirit of fairness.

OHIO.

Not Hostile to Germany.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

The President should be able to count upon the support of every loyal American. Mr. Wilson doesn't want war. But he has proper regard for the rights of American citizens and the dignity of the nation. The note shows careful consideration of a very serious question. It is written in no spirit of hostility to Germany. The note deserves a place among America's great State papers.

Breathes Highest Ideals.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The strength of a just man armed is apparent in the protest sent by President Wilson. Devoid of truculence, breathing the highest ideals of international justice, this remarkable paper, freighted with momentous possibilities, brushes aside all formalities and is frank, and in unmistakable language tells the Kaiser's Government what the American people think.

Germany's One Chance.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Three paths are open to the Kaiser. One will remove from Germany the stigma of outlawry and restore her to her position of honor among the nations. One will definitely confirm her voluntary withdrawal from the brotherhood of civilization. The third is a crooked path of quibble and procrastination. There is ground for hope that Germany will choose the best way.

War Not Likely.

From The Ohio State Journal.

How Germany will promise to protect the lives and property of our people in the future, or in what manner this country will receive her refusal to, remains to be seen. It is a grave alternative; and while it is not likely to result in war. It will bring about an enmity toward Germany that will be full of anxiety.

All Americans Could Wish.

From The Cleveland News.

Our country's hope of unbroken peace now rests with Berlin. The note * * * fulfills all that was predicted of it. It is all that Americans could wish. In its dignity, honesty, moderation, and determination it deserves to stand, as it does stand, as the voice of the whole American people.

A Great Duty Admirably Done.

From The Columbus Dispatch.

It was given to President Wilson to be the voice of the nation crying out against the horrors of war. It was a great duty, and he has performed it admirably.

OREGON.

Ignores Sophistries.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The President ignores as unworthy of consideration the sophistries by which Germany has excused the wholesale murder, not only of noncombatant men, but of women and children, including babies at their mother's breasts. He takes his stand on the firm grounds of international law, which declares the rights of humanity and of peaceful citizens to traverse the seas unharmed. No sufferings which the enemies of Germany may inflict on her people can justify vengeance on neutrals or the conduct of war in such manner that neutrals are harmed deliberately.

Standing on this firm footing, we occupy a moral position that is impregnable.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ultimatum to Germany.

From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

There may be some regret that the President has deemed it necessary to conceal his evident thought in the courtesy of language. * * * But the determination of the American people is not veiled in the form of expression. There is an ultimatum before Germany. A way is left for the maintenance of peace by her avowal of the laws of humanity and her recognition of the rights of Americans. But if she refuses there is only one other way open. And the most serious thought of the moment is that the United States must be prepared to take that other way, if necessary, whenever definite action may be required.

Germany Must Choose.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The note is in every respect a masterly document. It puts the German Government squarely in the position of choosing whether it will obey the dictates of conscience, reason, and humanity, and retain the friendship of the United States, or accept the stigma of an outlaw nation and deliberately provoke a new quarrel.

Will Germany Listen?

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Administration has spoken, and spoken to the point. The German Government cannot have the slightest doubt as to its meaning. Will Germany listen to the voice of prudence before it is too late?

No Hasty Word.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

We have not always agreed with the President of the United States, but when it comes to a question of the nation's honor, the President must be upheld. The note is written deliberately and coolly. There is not a word spoken in haste.

Meets Patriots' Views.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

That note has fully met the expectations of every true and patriotic American who has looked to his Government to assert and guard the rights which belong to it as a neutral nation. As the President has met the emergency and responded courageously to the demands of his people, so do the people now respond in his support.

A Refreshing Summons.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

The note is a refreshing summons back to the code of civilization. It is difficult to see how Germany can view it any other way.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Plain, Frank, Honest.

From the Columbia Record.

It is plain, frank, honest, and represents the will of the people.

The Voice of the Nation.

From the Charleston Evening Post.

The note is the voice of the nation, and its requirements are supported by the whole people of this Republic, and its consequences will be accepted by them with satisfaction if they preserve and promote peace, with courage and confidence if they lead to anything more lamentable.

Firm Course the Only One.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

The President's firm course with Germany is not only grounded solidly upon international law, upon morality, and upon justice; it is also the one course which offers any possibility of preserving peace.

TENNESSEE.

No Evasive Answer.

From The Chattanooga Times.

He [the President] will take no diplomatic evasion as an answer; no shunting of the responsibility for the loss of American lives and property on to England; no "ifs," "ands," or "maybes"—but Germany must recognize the right of American citizens to go upon the high seas in the pursuit of legitimate callings, secure against the assasin's torpedoes and the bullets of the bully.

Such is the meaning the President's deliberate words carry to the German Government, and such is the significance the American people will attach to them. If Germany shall refuse to comply with these altogether just and fair demands, then she will practically declare herself in a state of war against the United States, and the President will find the whole people back of him ready to enforce to the uttermost the majesty of his proclamations and the dignity and self-respect of the nation over which he presides.

We think it means, also, that realizing the madness that has seized the nations of the world, and fully appreciating the frenzied hatreds that have been aroused by this war between the nations of Europe, likely not to be healed for many generations, but remaining to menace and constantly endanger the peace and tranquillity of the world, and made conscious of the insecurity of our own exemption from participation in the general demoralization, the Congress of the United States should and will at the earliest possible moment provide for the enlargement of the regular army, strengthen the arm of the State militia, and increase the country's defenses against assaults from the seas, adding to the navy enough ships of all classes to put us among the first powers of the world for defensive and offense warfare, should either become necessary.

Weighty and Well Considered.

From The Memphis News-Scimitar.

His (the President's) words are weighty and well considered. His position is lofty, humane, and patriotic. Those who endeavor to misinterpret his message or read into it what it does not contain will find the country detached from them as much as it was when they tried to drive the President into rash and hasty action.

Its Meaning Unmistakable.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The President, in words that no one can fail to understand, declares that this Government will not permit any abridgment of the rights of its people. * * * Woe to those who seek to abridge our lawful rights and their free exercise and enjoyment is under every word of President Wilson's note.

TEXAS.

Stand Behind the President.

From The Dallas Times Herald.

The principles of warfare which German submarines have practiced are poles apart. Can they be brought together so as to insure the safety of innocent Americans at sea? Meanwhile all Americans stand squarely behind the President.

A Great State Paper.

From The San Antonio Light.

The note is a great State paper. Everything that should be there it contains, and there is nothing that should have been said that has been omitted. The entire country will resolutely indorse the President in the stand he has taken, be the developments what they may.

Our Rights at Stake.

From The Houston Chronicle.

It is not Germany's right or England's right or any other warring nation's right that constitutes the crux of this situation, but the right of the United States of America. The President practically asserts that American citizens have the right to navigate the high seas and that they have the right to sail on belligerent merchant vessels. He is right.

UTAH.

Gratifying.

From The Salt Lake Herald-Republican.

It is gratifying to observe the President is at last correctly interpreting public opinion.

Will Be Upheld.

From The Salt Lake City Tribune.

We take it for granted that the President's position in his note to the German Government will be upheld with practical unanimity.

VIRGINIA.

Germany Must Decide.

From the Richmond News-Leader.

Germany must now decide whether she will accept the American protest as an ultimatum or as an opportunity of rescinding an indefensible proclamation. If she is determined to continue her submarine warfare she must face at least an immediate severance of diplomatic intercourse with this country. If she is willing to abandon a policy of wholesale murder and cowardly assassination, she can do so with no loss of prestige by a simple disavowal of the acts of her naval officers. Our protest is unequivocal and was meant to be so.

WASHINGTON.

No Faltering or Division.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It is no jingo utterance, no "mere scrap of paper," but a cool, calm, declaration—ultimatum, if you please—of this American nation, and in support of it there will be no faltering or division.

Temperate and Meaningful.

From The Seattle Times.

It is a temperate and meaningful note. Ninety per cent. of the American people will stand behind the President in his efforts to carry out those real American declarations of true patriotism.

WISCONSIN.

Attitude Needs No Explaining.

From The Milwaukee News.

The note puts matters where it is Germany's next move, if any move is to be made. * * * The President has placed this nation where its moral attitude will need no explaining, no matter what necessities it ultimately may be called to justify.

Dignity and Adequacy.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There is no mistaking the firmness of the note nor its purpose if possible of averting an irreparable breach of friendly relations. Even hair-trigger Americans, as well as all who would have been impatient with any show of weakness, must recognize its dignity and adequacy.

Asserts Guaranteed Rights.

From The Milwaukee Journal.

The note asserts rights guaranteed American citizens under the laws of nations to safety of lives on neutral vessels and on merchant vessels of belligerents. * * * The President's firmness and desire for friendship are certain of support from all Americans.

Nation Behind the Note

From The St. Louis Times.

While the American note to Berlin is the strongest protest that has been sent to a foreign power since Mr. Olney defied Great Britain in the Venezuelan matter, we feel that war will not be the result. That a strained relation exists is not to be denied. Whether the German response will increase the tension is the question now uppermost.

We are rather inclined to the thought that the German foreign officers will find some temporizing language that will have an ameliorating effect for the moment. Any reply, however, that falls far short of a complete acknowledgment of the American position will put this Government in an attitude where it will be necessary to send Ambassador von Bernstorff out of the country and recall Envoy Gerard.

Every American citizen, whether he be native or hyphenated, is back of the President in his vigorous protest against the destruction of American life and property. It is to be hoped, devoutly, that it will not be necessary for this Government to proceed with extreme measures, but if the necessity is presented President Wilson will find back of him a great nation in concord.

CANADIAN PAPERS' VIEWS.

They Like the Note, but Doubt if Germany Takes Heed.

Dignity and Vigor.

From The Toronto Evening News.

The friends of the United States will rejoice at the dignity, compresentiveness, and vigor of the note to Germany.

Represents Wilson at His Best.

From The Toronto Evening Telegraph.

The Lusitania message represents Woodrow Wilson at his best. The protest is a noble and quietly phrased state paper. The restraint of President Wilson's style is wasted upon Germany.

Expects More German "Assurances."

From The Montreal Star.

We imagine that it will not be beyond the resources even of clumsy German diplomacy to meet this American "note" with assurances which will prevent immediate action of any sort. The Germans are not likely to bandon their submarine blockade at the bidding of a nation which has not regarded the wanton murder of a hundred-odd of its citizens as a "casus belli."

SENATORS UPHOLD WILSON'S HANDS

Continued from Page 1.

deavoring to preserve national peace consistent with national honor."

C. A. CULBERTSON, Senator, Texas.

Leaves Way for Settlement Open.

CHICAGO, May 14.—I unqualifiedly approve of the President's note as one of temperate tone, a document fortified in the doctrines of international law, and a statement of the position of America as to the rights of her people which will receive unanimous approval of our countrymen and the support of the nation under any circumstances and at any crisis.

The note is fortunate in carrying no offensive sentiment toward any nation and leaving open to Germany every avenue for peaceful solution and settlement of differences which could be hoped for between civilized and Christian countries.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
Senator, Illinois.

Meets International Law.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 14.—President Wilson's note to the Imperial German Government should meet with the approval of every patriotic American. It is dignified, and is in accordance with international law.

GEORGE C. PERKINS,
Ex-Senator, California.

Meets the Situation.

NEWBERN, S. C., May 14.—The President's note to Germany fully meets the present situation and gives assurance of a steadfast purpose on the part of this Government to meet any possible eventualities with calm deliberation and courage.

F. M. SIMMONS,
Senator, North Carolina.

Waives Party Differences.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 14.—The note of the Secretary of State to the German Foreign Office may have the effect which it was intended to have upon the Imperial Government. The reply thereto will be awaited with very great interest, not only by the American people, but throughout the world.

It would not be appropriate for me to criticize or analyze this note, which evidently reflects the President's frame of mind, and must be supported by all loyal Americans.

Our Government is dealing with a most delicate and important affair, the consequences of which may be far reaching. We can well afford to waive party and factional differences and survey the situation with calmness and deliberation.

If trouble should result from this incident, which I do not anticipate, every patriotic citizen will sustain the course of the American Government. Congress alone can declare war and in my opinion it will hesitate long before committing the Government to that course. Diplomatic difficulties often lead to misunderstanding and embarrassment, but our prestiage as a nation can only be maintained by the most scrupulous regard for all the equities.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,
Senator, Michigan.

"What Is to Come After?"

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 14.—The President's note to Germany is excellent as a protest, but the important question is, What is to come after?

Are we prepared to go to war to enforce our demands? If not, the protest will prove to be an idle thing. I do not believe our people are ready to go to war with Germany for such a cause. There is no reason to believe Germany will abandon her course, therefore, we have done the proper thing in declaring our position, but things will go on about as they are.

It would be much better for us to stop sending munitions of war to the belligerents, and be what we loudly proclaim ourselves to be, strictly neutral. It is this violation of the spirit of neutrality that has made most of the trouble.

JOHN D. WORKS,
Senator, California.

War Gore's Last Argument.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—War should be the last argument of republics, if not of Kings, Kaisers, and Czars. Diplomacy should be exhausted before guncotton is given a thought. The President has said all that national honor and international law require. Under such an overpowering provocation it would have been easier to speak the language of passion than that of reason.

The President's voice must be the unanimous voice of a hundred million Americans. Still every true American must say with Grant: "Let us have peace." Peace, not war, with Germany is the desire of this nation, as it is the supreme interest of both nations. Peace can never be exchanged with honor for any other consideration than that of ultimate security.

Moral conquests are more enduring than military conquests. Exemplified respect for the principals and precedents of international law is our proper attitude. Even-handed and even-hearted neutrality is our true policy. The United States should look with equal disfavor upon all those who disregard the rights and interests of neutral nations.

If the rights and welfare of neutrals continue to be wantonly disregarded the United States, as far as possible, should effect an informal entente on the part of all neutral nations touching matters of common concern. If a blow must be struck to vindicate the rights, the interests and the honor of neutral nations it should be a common and crushing blow. If unanimous in nothing else we are unanimous in the hope that such a necessity may never be imposed upon us.

T. P. GORE,
Senator, Oklahoma.

Greatest Since Monroe Doctrine.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The President's note is the greatest declaration of our national rights since the pronouncement of the Monroe Doctrine. The position of the United States could not be more firmly or more definitely presented. The demands made upon the Germant Government while couched in the most conciliatory and diplomatic language, breathing the spirit of peace and friendship, leave no doubt as to the determination to protect and maintain its position. The responsibility is shifted upon the German Government, and a prompt and unequivocal reply and action on their part is required.

KEY PITTMAN, Senator, Nevada.

Represents American Sentiment.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 14.—I believe the note to Germany represents the sentiment of the American people.

N. P. BRYAN, Senator, Florida.

Thinks Germany Will Comply.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, May 14.—The President's note is a clear presentation of our country's position. Germany, being a just nation, must recognize its force. I believe the President's demands will be complied with. He can be certain the nation is with him in whatever plan he deems best. He will never lead us to war if it can be honorably avoided.

W. S. KENYON, Senator, Iowa.

Every Confidence in Wilson.

DENVER, Col., May 14.—I have every confidence in the wisdom and ability of President Wilson—that is manifest by the text of his note to Germany.

CHARLES S. THOMAS,
Senator, Colorado.

Hitchcock Not Ready for War.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14.—Personally, I should not be willing to go to war for the purpose of securing to American citizens the right to travel in the war zone on an English ship loaded with arms and ammunition.

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
Senator, Nebraska.

Expects Note to Free Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—I believe the note will have a very wholesome effect and restore to commerce the freedom of the seas.

JAMES D. PHELAN,
Senator, California.

Right and Timely.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—President Wilson's note to Germany is the right word at the right time.

ATLEE POMERENE,
Senator, Ohio.

CHAMP CLARK HOPES FOR PEACE WITH HONOR

Members of Congress Agree with Speaker that Wilson Spoke with People's Voice.

Members of the House of Representatives made the following expressions of opinion yesterday regarding the President's note to the German Government:

Great State Paper.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., May 14.—The American note on the awful tragedy of the Lusitania will attract world-wide attention, not only by reason of the gravity of the situation and the importance of the subject matter, but also by reason of the clear form and dignified statement of the case.

In all human probability it will rank as a great state paper. It goes without saying that the situation is exceedingly ticklish and while many of our people are prone to look upon diplomacy as of little value, nevertheless the fact remains that diplomacy has hitherto ironed out several quarrels and entanglements which seemed to presage our entrance into the war. I have no doubt that President Wilson will succeed in preserving peace with honor.

The last sentence in the note asserting the Administration's determination to maintain the rights of America and Americans will be most generously applauded. One thing is certain—the American people will sustain the President in this crisis, for they doubt not his ability or his patriotism.

CHAMP CLARK, Speaker.

Expresses People's Purpose.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14.—President Wilson in his note to Germany expresses accurately and with dignity and force the opinion and purpose of the American people.

A. O. STANLEY,
Member of Congress, Kentucky.

Every Word Indorsed.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., May 14.—I indorse every word in it.

EDWARD W. POU,
Member of Congress, North Carolina.

Clear, Sound, Unanswerable.

DUQUEEN, Ark., May 14.—It is clear, sound, and unanswerable, especially those portions which state the rights of American citizens and our duty to sustain them, and the concluding paragraph, which asserts in effect that this Government will do every act necessary to the performance of its duty in maintaining our rights.

OTIS WINGO,
Member of Congress, Arkansas.

In the President's Masterly Way.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—I have read the President's note to Germany with much care. It is a clear, strong, dignified statement of the case made in excellent tone and temper and phrased in the President's masterly way.

JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Member of Congress, Illinois.

Speaks for Illinois.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 14.—I believe the last paragraph of the President's note to the German Government states the position and expresses the feeling of a large majority of the citizens of Illinois.

W. H. HINEBAUGH,
Member of Congress, Illinois.

Worthy of Our Best Traditions.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President has resolutely taken a solemn responsibility and has courageously comworthy of our best traditions. The note loses none of its gravity or moment because couched in terms of considerate courtesy.

A. P. GARDNER,
Member of Congress, Massachusetts.

America Safe with Wilson.

GREENVILLE, Mich., May 14.—The President's note to Germany truly expresses the mind of the American people. His masterful manner in handling the present situation shows a very high type of statesmanship. We have nothing to fear. The American people are loyal to Wilson. They admire his statesmanship, his courage, and they have great confidence in his ability to guide this nation in the right. No President since Lincoln has faced a more trying situation, but America is in safe hands with Wilson.

FRANCIS O. LINDQUIST,
Member of Congress, Michigan.

Right, Says Voice from Appomattox.

APPOMATTOX, Va., May 14.—The President's position is entirely right, and will be indorsed by the American people.

H. D. FLOOD,
Member of Congress, Virginia.

Disarms Dilatory Defenses.

CARROLLTON, Ill., May 14.—President Wilson's note to Germany is one of the greatest State papers ever issued. For the White House it marks the commencement of a new era in diplomatic correspondence in that it anticipates dilatory defenses, expressions of regret, &c., and answers them in advance.

The absolute right of our position must be admitted by Germany. I expect that the German answer will quickly come, and that it will concede the propriety and justice of all our demands.

HENRY T. RAINEY,
Member of Congress, Illinois.

Just, Moderate, Firm.

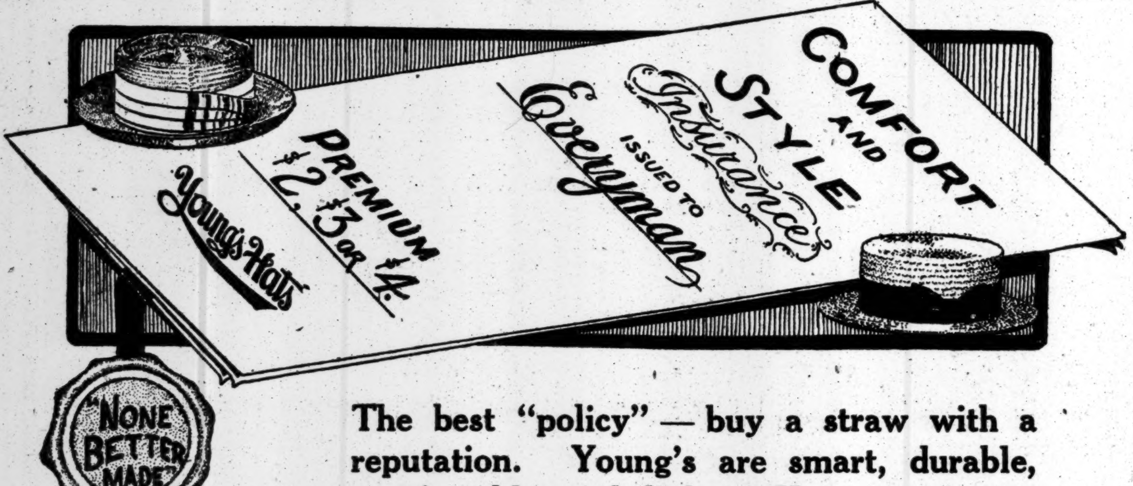
CLEVELAND, May 14.—Our Government's note to Germany puts the situation with justice, moderation, and firmness. It is a great letter, and will have the indorsement of the American people.

ROBERT J. BULKLEY,
Member of Congress, Ohio.

Law Lucidly Set Forth.

ROCHESTER, Ind., May 14.—International law is the safeguard of neutral rights in time of war. Wilson and Bryan have lucidly and diplomatically set forth to the world this country's conception of both the law and the rights of our citizens to travel on international highways, wheresoever they may be, free from murderous attacks of belligerents.

HENRY A. BARNHART,
Member of Congress, Indiana.



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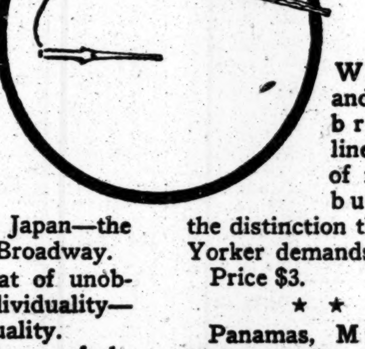
The best "policy"—buy a straw with a reputation. Young's are smart, durable, comfortable and light. You can insure against disappointment if yours is a Young.

Young's Stiff Straws with "Fortified Edge" prevents breaking—an exclusive feature

Splits and Sennits, $2, $3 and $4; Leghorns, $4 and $6; Panamas, $5 up

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE



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THIS is the "TAIHO" hat.

The straw came from Japan—the style from Broadway.

It is a hat of unobtrusive individuality—but individuality.

Animated, as a fashionable suit is, without the slightest show of frivolity.

It is put out as a worthy leader for the Weber and Heilbroner line—one of many, but with the distinction the New Yorker demands.

Price $3.

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Golf and motor hats and caps in profusion.

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Hats at Nine of the Eleven Stores

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Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Continuing today the most important and successful

Sale of Fine Shirts for Men

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The sale began with 17,000 Shirts, of which 13,000 were the famous Gotham brand, the makers of which are retiring from business, and 4,000 Saks Shirts added to complete the size-range in all the lines. Though the selling has been very large, there is right now a fine assortment of patterns, and the size-range is intact.

These Shirts are made with shrunk, beaded neckband; extra fine stitching, and best buttons, in a factory organized only to make fine Shirts. They are not ordinary "sale" Shirts, but regular, high-grade stock.

at 79c
regularly $1.00 & $1.50
Woven Madras and mercerized cloths and fine-count French percales, plain negligee, soft negligee with soft cuffs or with stiff cuffs. Pleated models with stiff cuffs. We venture to believe you never before have seen such shirts at 79c.

at $1.30
regularly $2.00 to $3.00
Mainly imported silk-and-cotton fabrics, woven Madras, Russian cords, mercerized cloths with fine woven satin stripes, mostly exclusive designs. Soft negligee or pleated models, with soft or stiff cuffs. Also Tennis and Sport Shirts; attached collar.

at $2.15
regularly $3.50 & $4.00
A rare collection of novelty fabrics, including exquisite silk mixtures, all in exclusive designs. Most of these Shirts in plain negligee style with soft cuffs; a few pleated models with soft cuffs. A lot limited to only 2,400. Sizes 14 to 18.

at $2.85
regularly $5.00 and $6.00
Absolutely PURE silk, ALL-silk, no loading, which is somewhat unusual even at the full regular prices. Stitched with silk. White grounds with satin stripes and unusual color designs. Soft negligee with French cuffs, some are pleated. Sizes 13½ to 18.

at $5.85
regularly $7.50 to $10.00
Unusual and exquisite. Genuine peau de crepes, novelty crepes, imported crepes and extremely fine silk cloths. Colored stripes and designs on white grounds. Tailored with most wonderful care and skill. Colors and effects that are very rare, others very neat and "quiet." Sizes 14 to 18.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES COMMEND THE NOTE

Choate, Coudert, Depew, Giddings, and Other Noted Men Uphold President's Stand.

THINK IT JUST AND PROPER

Prof. Kirchwey Suggests Something Should Have Been Proposed to Offer a Way Out.

President Wilson's note to Germany was indorsed yesterday by some of the country's foremost authorities on international law, as well as by men prominent in many other professions. Practically all were agreed that the tone of the note was correct, and likewise nearly all thought the demands contained therein were just. Few ventured the suggestion that the note might involve the United States and Germany in war, but every one pledged his support to the President.

Frederic R. Coudert said: "It is the duty of every American citizen to sustain to the uttermost the firm and just stand taken by the President and which is in accordance with the plainest dictates of humanity as well as with rules of international law settled among the family of nations by centuries of acquiescence.

"If any war is to result it must be because Germany is intent upon pursuing an utterly unjust, unlawful, and inhuman course of action to which no self-respecting nation could properly submit. It must now be evident to all that the dignity and honor of the nation are entirely safe in the hands of the Chief Executive, and it is certain to my mind that he will receive unanimous support in whatever steps he may deem necessary in carrying out a just course that his note so cogently sets forth."

As soon as he read the President's note, Mr. Coudert sent this telegram to the President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty:

"When opportunity presents, kindly convey to the President my sincerest admiration for the note, so dignified and so worthy of highest tradition—American diplomacy."

Admirable, Says Depew.

Chauncey M. Depew said: "I think President Wilson's note to Germany is admirable in tone and temper. That is all I care to say about it."

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University, said: "The paper struck me as admirable, firm in its purpose, dignified in its tone, excellent in its temper. It is a worthy addition to the memorable series of American State papers."

"I think President Wilson's note is admirable," said Joseph H. Choate. "I quite agree with everything he has said, and every American should stand by him."

Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, also one of the country's most widely recognized authorities on international law, said: "The President's note is a strong, sane, and convincing statement of the case of civilization against Germany, but it seems to me that it fails to meet the real demands of the occasion.

"It is well enough to protest, to demand reparation, to insist on guarantees against further acts of aggression, but in my opinion something more was required, something proposed or suggested as a way out.

"The President's note all but closed the door to a peaceful solution of the difficulty, for nobody expects that Germany will back down, and nobody in his senses wants war between the two countries.

"It seems to me that the note might well have closed with the suggestion of a conference of the powers to be held at once to determine the rules which should govern submarine warfare, and with a demand that until such conference had taken action all naval operations not sanctioned by present international law be suspended.

"The destruction of the Lusitania was an outrage. For us to go to war about it without first making every effort to adjust the difficulty by peaceful means would be an incalculably greater outrage."

Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies of New York, who in 1911 upset a celebration in Carnegie Hall of 100 years of peace between this country and Great Britain because he thought Germany had been snubbed, had this to say:

"I think the reply of Germany to the demands made in President Wilson's note will contain neither a categorical yes nor no. I hardly think Germany will accede to the demands regarding the use of submarines, but there undoubtedly will be a modification of this method of naval warfare.

Suggests Note to England.

"I think the German Government will show a marked inclination to protect American citizens, provided the American Government is willing to do its part to protect its own citizens. It certainly has failed to give such protection. While sending a note to Germany, the President also should have sent a note to Great Britain demanding that Government's protection of American citizens taken as passengers on vessels carrying war supplies and munitions."

Professor William M. Sloane of Columbia University said: "The general tone of the note to Germany seems to me to be very fine. It is firm, and I don't see in it a challenge. Some persons might see in it a little irony. If that is true it is unfortunate, because it is not fitting to be ironical during the present serious time. To me the tone of President Wilson's note seems to be absolutely correct. I don't pretend to know all the information the State Department has on the situation, and any conclusions at this time would be premature."

Elihu Root, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., John G. Milburn, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., and fourteen other young men well known in New York, on Monday sent to President Wilson a telegram advising him of their support of any measures, however severe, that might be necessary to obtain redress from Germany for violation of rights of American citizens and to gain guarantees against future violations. Members of that group were asked yesterday what they thought of the President's note to Germany, and those who could be reached made this joint statement:

"It is hardly necessary to say that all of the signers of that telegram believe that the President's note fully meets the situation and correctly interprets the sentiment of the country. There is no doubt but that the country as a unit will support the President in any action required."

Professor Franklin Henry Giddings of Columbia University said: "I think the note is a clear and dignified statement of the rights of neutrals and of the principles which the United States has throughout maintained and has declared that it would insist upon. The entirely diplomatic and temperate tone of the note is noticeable and can convey no possible offense so far as form and courtesy of language are concerned.

All Depends on Germany.

"Everything now depends on the intention of the Imperial German Government. If the intention is and has been to treat the United States in accordance with treaty understandings and continuance of friendly relations, the Imperial German Government can do no less than comply with the demands of Washington. Anything short of that—short of a complete acknowledgment of the position of the United States and compliance with what is called for by this Government—can only be construed as an intention other than that which this Government has attributed to the rial German Government."

or James A. O'Gorman, who was at his office here yesterday, gave out this signed statement:

"I do not feel at liberty to discuss the protest of our Government. The matter is now in the hands of the President, in whose judgment and discretion the American people repose every confidence."

Ellery C. Stowell, Professor of International Law at Columbia, dictated the following statement:

"I heartily approve of the United States' note to Germany. It makes plain the position of the country. We stand on the broad principle that a belligerent in pursuit of his purpose cannot disregard the still more important right of neutrals and other noncombatants.

"The laws of war are restrictive and not permissive. They do not authorize everything which is not otherwise prohibited. They must not be at variance with the fundamental sentiments of humanity. The United States has given an exampled instance of moderation and patience in our dealings with Germany. It is to be hoped that Germany will appreciate this attitude and make it possible to find some peaceable solution honorable to both nations.

"It is most important that Congress be called without delay. Congress should be called because the American people should in this crisis be master of its own destiny. The calling of Congress would also do more than anything else to impress Germany with the seriousness of our intention. To have Congress commence military preparations will give the most effective means of preserving peace. I believe Congress will afford another illustration of the self-control of the nation, and not be guilty of any hasty or intemperate action. I believe it most vital that Congress be called at this time."

Jacob H. Schiff Silent.

Jacob H. Schiff declined to express his opinion of the note.

"I do not think," he said, "that I should say anything now. This is not the time to speak. It is a time when it would be better if all men kept silence."

Carl H. Schurz also declined to discuss the situation.

Ex-Congressman Herman A. Metz said: "The President's message is a very able statement of conditions that exist. If he will go a step further and say the same to England we shall find relief from the pests that are bothering us. The President has paved the way for just that outcome, I believe, and in the end no further trouble will come to this country.

"Our commerce has suffered as much from one side as the other, the only difference being that in one case lives have been lost. The President has struck the right course, the declaration that we have rights and intend to assert them."

Borough President Marks of Manhattan expressed the opinion that every good citizen, irrespective of political affiliations, should support the President in his effort to preserve peace with honor. With thousands of lives in the scale patience and firmness were needed, and the President, in Mr. Marks's opinion, had shown highly commendable judgment.

George Randolph Chester, the author, said: "I am unreservedly in favor of any procedure that will protect the lives of American citizens wherever they may choose to go, and I am in favor of supporting that procedure at any cost."

Charles D. Wetmore of Warren & Wetmore, architects, made this brief comment on the note: "Very good. I am sorry to say it, but I think it is very good."

"The note," said City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, "seems to me to be of admirable restraint and dignity. I believe it represents the best points of view prevailing in the country regarding the situation. It meets fully the emergency."

Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn said that the note struck him as a forceful statement. It was couched in excellent diplomatic language, but it covered the situation well.

"It is evident the welfare of the nation is in the hands of a man well able to protect it properly," said Borough President Connolly of Queens. "President Wilson has taken a stand and all citizens should support him."

Controller Prendergast did not care to discuss the note, but Alderman O. Grant Esterbrook, who was Acting Mayor through the absence of both Mayor Mitchel and George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, stated that he had been much impressed by the diplomacy of the note. He felt that he expressed the hope of all good citizens when he said that he trusted that it might lead to an amicable adjustment of the questions involved.

"The people should leave the whole matter in the hands of the President," said Frank Dowling, Tammany leader of the Board of Aldermen. "They should abide by his good judgment, as expressed in his firm declaration in the note. No doubt the people will stand by the President in this emergency."

ROOT KEEPS SILENT, LOW PRAISES THE NOTE

Ex-Judge O'Brien Says Every American Will Support President's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 14.—Many of the leading members of the Constitutional Convention would not comment today on the President's note to Germany, thus living up to the compact of silence upon which some of them entered at an informal conference several days ago after the sinking of the Lusitania.

"I shall say nothing—at least not for the present," was all that ex-Senator Root was willing to say in reply to a request for a statement.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Secretary Henry L. Stimson, ex-Congressman Herbert Parsons, and Louis Marshall asked to be excused from making any comment.

"I like it very much," said ex-Mayor Seth Low, when asked what he thought of the President's note. He declined to be drawn into any discussion of future possibilities in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania.

"I consider President Wilson's note an admirable document," said Lemuel E. Quigg. "It must be remembered, though, that any nation which cares to adhere to rules of warfare, adopted years ago, is likely to find itself confronted with a different task. The rules which we now seek to enforce were made before Maxim and men of his kind who were at work making more complex the art of war. They were adopted before the submarine was thought of."

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien said:

"Every one must admire the stand President Wilson has taken. Every American will go to any length to support it. It is difficult to think of any course of action other than that proposed by the President, which would avert war and yet give us peace with honor. I think the note will receive the unqualified approval of every patriotic American."

Ex-Senator George A. Blauvelt said:

"The President has asserted in a forceful and dignified manner the rights of the American people, as fixed by international law. And he has done this in a way which cannot be construed as a challenge to Germany. We have made our position clear, the decision now rests with her. Whatever happens, the record of the United States will be straight on the pages of history as a result of President Wilson's note."

DR. DERNBURG RETICENT.

"I Have No Statement to Make," His Only Comment.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the unofficial representative of the Emperor of Germany, declined yesterday to comment upon President Wilson's message to the German Government. Dr. Dernburg, who is at the Ritz-Carlton, asked to be excused from giving an interview.

"I have no statement to make," he said.

MINISTERS APPLAUD WILSON DOCUMENT

Presbyterians Proudly Recall the President as an Elder of That Denomination.

OTHER SECTS PRAISE NOTE

Two German Lutheran Pastors Think England Should Have Been Held to Accountability.

Presbyterians, both ministers and laymen, observed with pride that President Wilson is a Presbyterian elder. The satisfaction of his fellow-Presbyterians knew almost no bounds. The Presbyterian Building in Fifth Avenue was the centre of visitors from Brooklyn and Jersey. Secretaries of mission boards had hardly time for anything in the line of duty.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, President of the Home Mission Council and long Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, said:

"The greatest state paper, the greatest utterance of America since President Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. No matter what the outcome, that paper will last as long as our Government lasts. It will have place in public school readers. The message is idealistic in that it does not confine itself to relations between Germany and the United States, but discusses the relations between Germany and all the world, Germany and humanity. In the interests of humanity I hope Germany will accept it. If it does not do so America's skirts are clear."

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Board, said:

"All Americans must stand by it. It is remarkable for what it does not say as well as for what it does say. Put down anything you like. It is a great paper and will live. I believe it will accomplish the purpose and avert war."

Praised by Bishop Greer.

Bishop David H. Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Church made this statement through the American League to Limit Armaments, of which he is an executive member:

"I can only say what I think every loyal American citizen would say at such a time as this—that we should stand by the President. I hope and believe he will find some pacific solution of the present crisis, and that he will guide the nation away from the difficulties which seem so imminent. That he makes this his supreme wish and desire is amply evident in all his utterances; and under his guidance we can feel that our best interests will be preserved in the noblest manner which his wise judgment can devise."

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said: "President Wilson has met the present grave situation in a way worthy of the executive head of this great nation. His note is courteous, temperate, just, and unmistakably firm. The President has taken the only position possible in the interests of the nation, and also of civilization and humanity. His words express the sober and unqualified judgment of the American people, and they have behind them the deep, moral conviction of the nation."

Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, said: "The President superbly proved the wisdom of the confidence of the American people. His address at Philadelphia, with woe of the nation in his heart, was a sublime illustration of moral courage worthy of the divinely inspired fearlessness of the Prophet Jeremiah, and his action after the address was an expression of the firm love of justice and fearless insistence upon right—a worthy sequel to the moral leader's love of peace and courageous maintenance of it."

Methodist sentiment was hearty in support of the President. Bishop Wilson said:

"I regard the President's note as a calm and deliberate message that guards well our national honor. It is worthy in every way of our President and our country. I feel that in these trobulous times we should pray that God may grant wisdom and grace that so His strength may be as His days."

Strong and Admirable.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell of St. Paul's Methodist Church in West End Avenue said:

"A very strong and entirely admirable message. I had hoped that there might be some condition suggested by which there might yet remain some possibility of an adjustment to avert war. I hope for peace. America ought to be able to set an example to all nations that should make it plain that a nation can preserve the Christian ideals, and by the force of those ideals draw the great nations to a similar position."

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm James McLeod, pastor of the oldest church in New York, at St. Nicholas Reformed, in Fifth Avenue, commented as follows:

"It is the duty of every American citizen to stand behind our President. He has written a very diplomatic document. There are no threats in it. He has put a kindly construction upon an inexcusable outrage. He has made it as easy as possible for Germany to back down, and yet withal, it is firm and courteous. I do not find a single sentence that can bear a double meaning, as is so often the case in diplomatic letters. There is no clouding the issue. Facts are massed together and then the grave conclusion is drawn. There can be no doubt any longer as to where our Government stands. It now remains for the American people to back it up by their loyalty."

Baptist opinion in New York, at least the ministerial part of it, was voiced by the Rev. Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, editor of The Watchman-Examiner, the Baptist weekly. He said:

"The note of President Wilson represents the highest conception of our American citizenship. To every word of the note every good citizen ought to be able to subscribe. In every line of it dignity, courage, and Christian manliness appear. We have nothing to gain by war with Germany, and we ought to thank God that our President in representing our nation combines self-control, quiet determination, and Christian courtesy."

Cardinal Farley was in Buffalo attending Bishop Colton's funeral. So were Bishop Hayes and Mgr. Lavelle, but the Rev. William J. Sinnott, formerly of the cathedral staff, now pastor of historic St. Ann's Catholic Church in East Twelfth Street, said:

"I admire the President's attitude because I feel that we do not have to fight Germany. I hope the President will save this country to the cause of peace. It is better to spare the lives of soldiers than to lose them unnecessarily. There is no use to avenge. Vengeance is a pagan virtue and not Christian. This nation should assume the Christian attitude."

German sentiment and opinion on the note, as expressed by three Lutheran pastors of New York, found some things lacking, and also some doubts about the outcome. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James Church in Madison Avenue, member of the Church Peace Union and President of the Lutheran General Synod, in particular found something wanting. He said:

"I approve Prtsident Wilson's message in that it stands firmly for the war to be conducted on the principles of humanity, and that the outcome does not sever peace relations between this country and Germany, but the message would have been greatly strengthened had the President proposed that if Germany would consent to abandon submarine attacks upon passenger vessels within the war zone he would likewise hold England to strict accountability in observing international laws respecting foodstuffs for the civilian population of Germany, and in case England should decline that he would prohibit the carrying of ammunition and war cargoes by English passenger vessels."

View of Lutheran Pastor.

The Rev. William F. Schoenfeld is pastor of the largest Lutheran congregation in Manhattan, that of Immanuel Church at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. He said:

"President Wilson takes the only position he can take, since our Government's supreme duty is to protect its citizens. Yet since the President makes appeal to the higher, yea, highest law of humanity and conscience, it seems to me that the demand for the recognition of this law should have been urged with greater insistence. Especially is this so when Germany, in answer to our Government's protest, offered to abandon its submarine warfare on merchant and passenger vessels on condition that England and her allies discontinue their blockade with reference to foodstuffs for civilians and raw materials for its industries.

"Either the international laws and dictates of humanity and conscience must be universally and impartially obeyed by and enforced on all belligerents, or none of these provisions can be rightly enforced upon any. In this case each belligerent country will of necessity fall back upon the natural law, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' and in the performance of its supreme duty to its own people and country will, as history shows, employ any means of reprisal at its command. I sincerely hope the President's note will compel the recognition of this fact and secure the abandonment by all the powers concerned of all measures of war contrary to international law and humanity."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, doubted if Germany would accede to the President's demands. He said:

"The message is fair, but I much doubt if Germany will agree to it. I feel in suspense, as do many other German-Americans."

SPEAKS FOR HUMANITY, PAN-AMERICANS SAY

Delegates From Argentina, Salvador and Panama Highly Approve Wilson's Note.

Delegates from South American and Central American nations to the coming Pan-American Conference in Washington who are now in this city voiced last night their approval of the position taken by President Wilson in his note to Germany.

While making it clear that what they said was their personal opinions and not to be taken as representative of the attitude of their Governments, they united in expressing the conviction that the public sentiment of their countries would approve the course of the United States.

"I think Mr. Wilson has done right," said Ricardo Aldao, a member of the Argentine delegation and former Minister of Finance. "He has done precisely what I should expect the President of my country to do if put in the same position. I have no doubt that his action will meet approval in my country. It was what I consider a real statesman would have to do to maintain the prestige of his country. Mr. Wilson stands as the savior of the highest interests of humanity."

Ramon Arias-Feraud of the Panama delegation said:

"The position taken by President Wilson is exactly right. There could be no other. He speaks in the name of humanity. American lives were taken, and there was no other alternative but for him to demand guarantees that no more lives of citizens of his country be taken by submarine warfare. Germany probably will refer in her answer to violations of international law by England, but the fact remains that England has respected the lives of neutrals."

Alfonso Quinones, head of the delegation from San Salvador, said that he had not had an opportunity to have the President's note translated into his own language and did not feel competent to discuss it from the point of view of international law.

"In a general way," he said, "I approve the stand taken by the United States Government in demanding that lives of neutrals on the high seas be protected. I am not acquainted fully with the points of international law at issue, but certainly, if Germany has violated it at the cost of American lives, the United States is warranted in demanding that the law be observed in the future. American gentlemen with whom I have spoken in regard to the note today told me that they were satisfied with its gentle and at the same time energetic terms."

LABOR MEN WANT PEACE.

Leaders Express Confidence in the President's Wisdom.

Leaders of organized labor in this city yesterday asserted tha tthey had confidence in President Wilson to deal with Germany in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of the United States and the laboring people in particular, and that they hoped for a peacable adjustment of the controversy.

Roswell Tompkins, Secretary of the United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades, said:

"The United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades will act on the President's message, but its declarations will be against war. The building trades believe that the war could be setled in forty-eight hours by putting all members of the royal families on the firing lines. There is a general feeling of confidence in the President to handle the delicate situation satisfactorily."

B. F. Shrimpton, Secretary of the New York Branch of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America said:

"The Wall Street telegraphers are opposed to the United States going to war because it would close the Stock Exchange and throw many out of employment. I don't think, however, that American citizens' lives should be sacrificed in view of the neutrality of the United States."

John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers of America, said:

"I think President Wilson will handle the situation properly, and the feeling of confidence in the President is widespread among all classes of citizens. Organized labor is a great advocate of arbitration and believes that the present controversy with Germany can be settled by means of arbitration."

John Fox, delegate of the Coal Teamsters' Union of Greater New York, said:

"We don't want any war with Germany and we trust to Wilson to settle the trouble with Germany in a peaceable manner."

A. I. Shiplikoff, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, said:

"There is too much distress in the country for war. The 300,000 Jews represented by the United Hebrew Trades in this city are in favor of the abolition of war and the permanent establishment of international peace. The Jews will bring the strongest possible pressure to bear in favor of peace. We expect President Wilson to adjust the present dispute in a peaceable manner."

FARLEY UPHOLDS WILSON.

Lusitania Sinking Absolutely Without Justification, Says Cardinal.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, May 14.—"It is absolutely without justification; the most appalling thing in my life."

Thus Cardinal Farley of New York today characterized the torpedoing of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than a thousand lives. Cardinal Farley was here to conduct the funeral of Bishop Charles H. Colton.

"The sinking of this hip and its attendant los of life will go down in history as one of the most awful things the world has ever known," he continued. "The position taken by President Wilson is to be commended. I am sure all good Americans approve his stand in the Lusitania affair, as well as his efforts to maintain strict neutrality throughout the war."

Cardinal Farley will return to New York tomorrow night.

PROMINENT WOMEN STAND BY WILSON

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Would Like to Head a Regiment, but Can't, She Says.

SUFFRAGIST FEELS SLIGHT

Mrs. Laidlaw Thinks It Humiliating That Women Have No Voice in the Government.

Well-known New York women who were asked yesterday for their opinions of the President's note to Germany were almost unanimous in approval. Some of the suffragists, alone, asked why they should consider the matter, one in which they had no voice, whether for peace or war.

"Certainly I approve of the President's note to Germany," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. "I expect there will be war, and I hope so. I only wonder why action was not taken long ago. Why should we wait until a few Americans are killed before we take notice of what Germany is doing? We have been very cowardly. Why was it not as much our duty to interfere when the Belgians were so cruelly ill-treated? Have we no feeling of humanity except for our own people? I believe with Tom Paine that the world is my country.

"And I can't help thinking that if there had been only a few steerage passengers killed on the Lusitania the affair might not have made such a deep impression upon us and caused such excitement and immediate action. The note might not have been written. The fact that one very rich man is lost stirs every one. It is a poor commentary upon the democracy of this country. Yes, we are snobbish and commercial. I don't mind the commercialism. It is necessary for most of us to enable us to get our food and clothes.

"We should have helped England long ago. The Allies are fighting the battle of civilizations."

Asked what she thought of women drilling as they are said to be doing in England, Mrs. Belmont said:

"It is all right and the women are fighting in some places, too. I would like to head a regiment of women myself. No, I couldn't do it. I couldn't be Captain of a company all alone. Most of the women think too much of peace to care to be soldiers."

Calls It Wonderful.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said:

"There is nothing to say in regard to the President's note to Germany but what is being said all over town and what one reads in every paper. It is a wonderful State document, and I believe it voices the feeling of the American people, who have used great self-restraint in waiting patiently for the action of the President.

"I hope we shall not have war, but I am not a peace-at-any-price person. Our national honor must be maintained. We are facing a very grave crisis, a very serious moment. And are we ready for it? Morally we may be, but certainly not in any other way. I believe that we should have an adequate army sufficient to protect our two coast lines, and there is our Mexican border! All our coast defenses should be strengthened."

Asked what the women would do in case of war, Miss Chittenden said:

"I hope they will be behind the men, and I am sure they would uphold their hands in every way possible."

"I think the suffragists had better not talk about national politics," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough for the Woman Suffrage Party. "The one question of national policy in which they are interested is that, hereafter, whether in peace or war, we women shall have a voice in it. It is humiliating to think that whatever comes of this we shall have had nothing to say about it. The lesson that is borne in upon us by the findings of Mr. Bryce and his colleagues is that in the last analysis in war the suffering of women is more terrible than that of any other sufferers. What need a suffragist say more?"

"What women want," said Miss Lavinia Dock of the Nurses' Settlement, "is to lay a structure to prepare for peace in the future. It is futile to say more."

Anti-Allies, Not Pro-German.

A suffragist and settlement worker who did not regard the President's note to Germany with unmixed admiration was Miss Florence King.

"People seem to think that if you do not agree with everything that the Allies do you are pro-German," said Miss King. "I am not pro-German, but I cannot see but that Great Britain has treated us with as much contumely as Germany, and she undoubtedly would go just as far under similar conditions. Great Britain told the United States that she could come here and might not go there, and we never murmured. And I am wondering if, had the Vaterland been carrying ammunition and Americans on board, the ships of Great Britain would not have torpedoed it in just the same way.

"Also when the Germans are charged with treating women with cruelty Great Britain cannot say anything. I cannot help thinking of the way she treated, not foreign, but her own women, of the way she maltreated and abused the suffragettes."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, spoke warmly of the note.

"It is a good, strong and safe document," said Miss Hay. "I think we are to be congratulated upon having in the White House a man who does not act quickly and who considers the 100,000,000 people in the country before he takes any decided step. Drastic action means trouble for every one. The President has not considered himself or his party, but he has taken the action that seemed best for the nation. No, I don't believe we are going to have war. I think we are too civilized for war."

Miss Edith A. Reiffert, President of the League of American Women of German Descent, said:

"I think the United States has no cause to ask redress from Germany. She should ask reparation from Great Britain because the Lusitania accident was one for which England directly was responsible. We have a man at the head of our Government who has a well-balanced mind and a silent tongue, and this is a time when silence is golden."

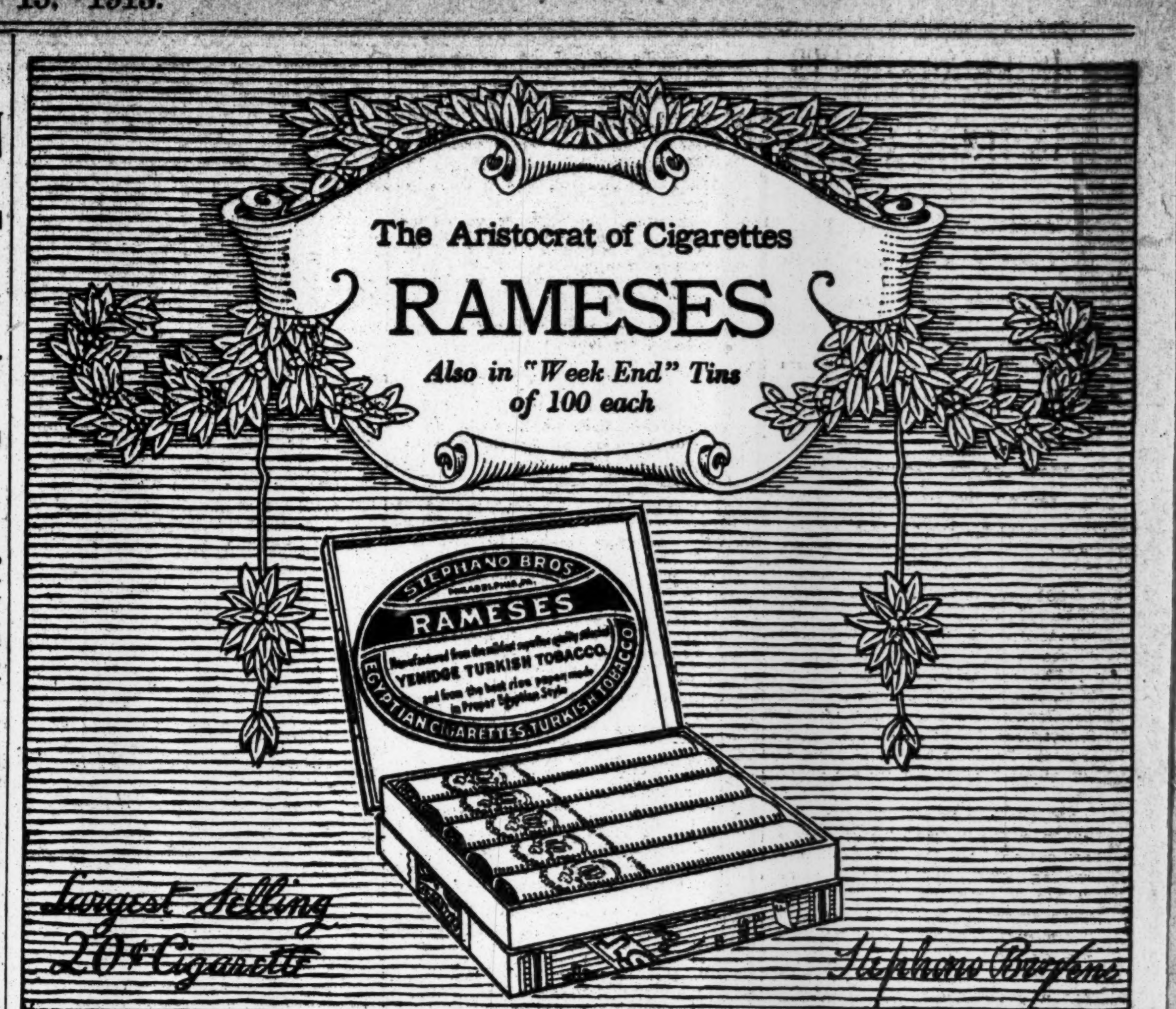
BANKERS SUPPORT PRESIDENT.

New Jersey Association Officially Indorses His Course.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14.—The following resolution was adopted by the New Jersey Bankers' Association, which opened its annual convention here today:

> That the bankers of the State of New Jersey, in convention assembled, with due appreciation of the critical situation now confronting the Government of the United States, reaffirm and express their loyalty to the President of the United States in this his hour of great care and anxiety, and further beg to convey to the President their full support in and admiration of the dignified, calm, but firm stand taken by him in his relations with the foreign Governments, and which is so clearly expressed in his latest official statement to the German Government. The bankers of the State of New Jersey believe in and pray for peace and prosperity consistent with national honor and are contest to rest in perfect security in the fullest confidence thta these blessings will be our country's portion under the skillful guidance of the President.

The resolution was offered by Thomas N. McCarter, former Attorney General of New Jersey, and the Secretary was directed to telegraph it to Washington.


The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
RAMESES
Also in "Week End" Tins of 100 each
STEPHANO BROS
RAMESES
Largest Selling 20¢ Cigarette
Stephano Brothers

W. H. TAFT LEADS 900 IN PRAISE OF WILSON

Ex-President Drafts Telegram of Methodists Congratulating His Successor.

TRIBUTE BY BISHOP WILSON

"Are We Standing for Corsica or for Galilee?" the Question, He Declares.

William H. Taft praised the note to Germany in the highest terms at a dinner of 900 Methodist laymen and ministers at the Simpson-Crawford restaurant, at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, last night. After the dinner the ex-President assisted in drawing up a telegram to President Wilson expressing their approval of the note.

At the beginning of the meeting a motion was carried by a unanimous standing vote to send the telegram to the President indorsing his note and his course of action. When Mr. Taft was called upon a little later he said:

"I wish to congratulate you on the resolution you have directed your Chairman and Secretary to send to the President of the United States. I concur fully with the language in which Bishop Wilson has characterized the note that was published this morning.

"Admirable in tone, moderate in the judicial spirit that ran through the entire communication, dignified in the level that the writer takes with respect to international obligations, accurate in its statement of international law, he puts the case of the United States in a way that may well call for our earnest concurrence and confirmation.

Taft Suggests Message.

"And while I am not a member of your body, I would suggest to the Chairman and the Secretary that the resolution should include—for I believe that the spirit of the body justifies me in making the suggestion—a distinct reference to the expression of the Chief Magistrate of this nation of the position of the United States in reference to the issue which his note treated.

"I make that suggestion because I have been President myself, and I know that what you like when you are engaged in the performance of a duty of the critical character he is engaged in is a specific and definite approval, so that your support hits the mark. I have mistaken the spirit of this meeting if that is not what you want to do."

After the meeting Colonel E. W. Halford, U. S. A., retired, who was President Harrison's Secretary, and who presided at the meeting, asked Mr. Taft to outline the resolution as it should be. Mr. Taft sat down and wrote the substance of the telegram which was sent to President Wilson in the following form:

> New York, Friday, May 14.
>
> President Wilson, White House, Washington:
>
> Nine hundred Methodist men of New York City, assembled at dinner, direct me to express to you their full approval of the note to Germany in which with admirable clearness, moderation, accuracy, and justice is stated the case of the United States in the present crisis, and to assure you of their cordial sympathy and support.
>
> E. L. HALFORD,
> Chairman.

Cheer President's Name.

The gathering stood and cheered the mention of the name of President Wilson by the Chairman and, while they were on their feet for the standing vote in favor of the telegram, somebody started "America" and all joined in singing it. Colonel Halford called for the resolution in these words:

"I wish now to take the order from you to wire to the President of the United States assurances of our sympathy and support in the efforts he is making for peace with honor—less than that we do not want, and more than that we should not have."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson said that the question for all Americans was:

"Are we standing for Corsica or are we standing for Galilee?"

Speaking a little later of the note to Germany, he said:

"President Wilson's note is calm, deliberate, and forceful. In it there is no fact accentuated which might make difficulties; in it the conditions are emphasized which point the way to peace. And in the closing words President Wilson makes it plain that no citizen of this country, at home or abroad, need ever feel that he is a man without a country.

"Mr. Ridder, with whom perhaps many of you have often had occasion to disagree, made this morning a pronouncement which must profoundly stir the sympathies of all of us—that every son of the Fatherland who has sought refuge here would have, in case a conflict should come, but one flag and that the Stars and Stripes."

MINE WORKERS AGAINST WAR.

Want Labor Congress Called to Oppose Hostilities, if Threatened.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—President Wilson's "efforts to keep this country at peace with all the nations of the world" were indorsed by the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America in a resolution adopted today. A copy of the resolution was sent to the President.

The resolution advises that the American Federation of Labor call a congress of all the trades unions in the United States "in the event that war is apparent or that a special session of Congress be called to consider this momentuous question." The Labor Congress, according to the resolution, would meet in Washington at the same time as the United States Congress "for the express purpose of voicing the disapproval of labor toward any programme involving this country in war."

ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO COMMENT ON NOTE

His Opinion Covered in Previous Statements—German Organizations Drop Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 14.—Colonel Roosevelt today declined to comment on President Wilson's note to Germany. He said that his opinion was covered in the statement which he issued two days ago.

The Colonel left for Oyster Bay on the midnight train and will return here Sunday night.

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday announced that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had been dropped as an honorary member from the roll of the League of Old German Students and of the General German Language League. It said:

"The name of Theodore Roosevelt no longer adorns the list of members of the Vereinigung alter deutscher Studenten and of the Allgemeinen Deutschen Sprachvereins. Both leagues have dropped Teddy abruptly and finally from their lists, in which till now he figured as an honorary member. The Old German Students dropped Mr. Roosevelt some time ago without any ceremony. The occasion for this procedure was the attitude which Mr. Roosevelt has taken in this war against Germany.

"The Allgemeine Deutsche Sprachverein likewise cherished for some time the intention to endure the loss of the honorary membership of Mr. Roosevelt. But it resolved upon this only at its last meeting, probably because of the sufficiently well-known declarations made public by Mr. Roosevelt in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania. In both leagues it was not considered worth while to discuss the matter long, but was found appropriate to drop him smoothly and without much ado."

PRAISED IN WALL STREET.

Note Has Only One Critic Among Financiers Interviewed.

President Wilson's note was generally well received yesterday by leading financial men, and the belief of Wall Street, as expressed by most of the bank and corporation Presidents, was still that the probabilities were strongly against this country's being dragged into the European war. Only one man of prominence was found who thought the sentiments expressed by the President ill-advised, and he, like many others approving the message, declined to be quoted by name.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase Nationa Bank, said that he indorsed the note unqualifiedly.

"It is dignified, statesmanlike, just, and right," said Mr. Hepburn. "He represents the position of this country fairly and forcefully. The whole country will support him.

"If Germany refuses to agree with him she must take a new position as to neutral and belligerent rights, different from that the world has accepted, different from what Germany has accepted and maintained heretofore."

Alexander J. Hamphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company, said that he felt Mr. Wilson's note to Germany fully expressed the demand of the American people.

"It is just, frank, and firm," he said. "It has unified all factions and parties. There are no more hphenated Americans; the entire nation stands behind the President."

"It is a very strong note, which puts things squarely up to Germany," commended James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce. "What her answer will be it is hard to guess."

A similar view was taken by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, who said that the note was excellent in every respect.

"But I am not so much interested in what we say as in what Germany will say in reply," he added.

The opposition sentiments were uttered by a man of wide international acquaintance, who said that the United States could not afford now to make any concessions from the demands made upon Germany. He did not believe either that the Kaiser would admit the justice of President Wilson's stand, or that the Kaiser's refusal to do so would lead necessarily to war.

"We are going beyond our rights in demanding that Germany and its submarine war on unarmed merchantmen," said this man. "We should have rested on the demand that American lives be safeguarded. The obvious reply of the Germans will be the suggestion that we cease shipments of war supplies and that we persuade Great Britain to surrender its determination to keep food supplies from Germany. Then, if our State Department replies that our quarrel is with Germany alone and has nothing to do with Great Britain's policy, it is only natural to expect the Germans to say in effect: 'Very well; leave us alone in our dealings with Great Britain.'

"The expression by our State Department of its high regard for Germany's observance of international law and the laws of justice and humanity does not square our knowledge of what Germany has done to the neutrality of Belgium and to the women and children of that poor country."

NOTE IMPRESSES LONDON PAPERS

Held to be Fair Warning to Berlin That America Cannot Be Put Off in Easy Fashion.

WONDER ABOUT ANSWER

And Agree That Germans Have a Great Problem to Meet Our Just Complaints.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—In an editorial this morning on the American note to Germany The Daily News says:

"It is very much what was generally anticipated. A way out of the impassé is suggested to the German Government. They may take the President's irony at its face value and declare that the submarine commander, who sank the Lusitania, acted in excess of his orders. It is a little difficult, in view of the official defense of his action already issued, and the triumphant paeans of almost the entire German press, but no doubt it can be done.

"In any case the German Government is formally required to disavow the outrages committed against American shipping, make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, and, finally, take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence.

"There are certain things left in obscurity in this otherwise exeremely lucid demand. It is not stated definitel what steps will be held to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the third demand, though a total cessation of submarine attacks on merchant ships is fully clearly called for, a guarantee of immunity for neutral vessels from such attacks would evidently not meet the case.

"Finally, the resultof a failure to comply with the American Government's confident expectations is veiled in a mist of scrupulously friendly words, but it will be a very rash assumption on Germany's part if she persuades herself that there is nothing behind the veil."

The Chronicle says:

"President Wilson has at last spoken out. His note to the German Government is studiously courteous in expression and very firm in substance. There is one paragraph in it which will par on British feelings. It is that in which Wilson alludes to what he calls 'the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the German Government in matters of international right' and speaks of German influence in the field of international obligations as 'always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity.' In view of Germany's flagrant violations of international right and of the laws of warfare by sea and land these compliments sound strangely to the English ear.

"With this reservation we think the note is worthy, both of the occasion and of the great country from whence it enamates.

"Wilhelmstrasse will be hard put to frame a suitable reply to the demands formulated in this able ad searching document. Either Germany must radically change her methods of sea warfare or face the prospect of a diplomatic rupture with the United States."

An Appeal for All the World.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—Referring to the note of President Wilson to the Government of Germany The Westminster Gazette said yesterday:

"The central fact is that in the name of humanity and international law the United States demands a guarantee that the right of neutrals to travel over any portion of the seas, in neutral or belligerent vessels, shall be respected. This is of profound importance not only for the present war but for the future peace and security of the world, and by dispatching this note the greatest of the neutral powers definitely takes a stand on maintaining the limits hitherto set down for warfare at sea.

"President Wilson is acting for the honor and safety of the American people, and all of us, who have the bias of belligerents, will do well to spare him advice or comment in dealing with the situation which may arise out of the dispatch of this note.

"It is more than our cause, which is at stake, and more than our interests that have to be considered. We will merely take note of the fact that one of the greatest issues of the war is sharply defined in this note, and that the answer, whatever it may be, must make clear to the whole world whether or not Germany definitely abjures legal sanction to the limitations of that which hitherto has been unchallengeable between nations."

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial this morning, on the note has this to say:

"The American note is a definite challenge, and it is difficult to see how either country can evade an issue so clearly stated. It remains to be seen whether Germany will face war with the United States rather than abandon the practice of murdering noncombatants and neutrals upon the high seas."

Oklahomans Commend President.

TULSA, Okla., May 14.—The Oklahoma Bankers' Association, Oklahoma Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and State Organization of the Spanish War Veterans, in session here today adopted resolutions urging the President to use every means to avert war and commending his course so far. The resolutions were telegraphed to Washington.

RIDDER SUPPORTS PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Diplomatically Correct and May Lead to Mediation Ending the War.

A TRIANGULAR PROBLEM

Opens Way to Consider British Blockade of Germany Also—German-Americans Elsewhere Uphold the Note.

Under the heading, "The President's Note," Herman Ridder, editor of The Staats-Zeitung, says in that publication of the issue of today:

"The attitude assumed by the President, in the note delivered yesterday to the German Government, toward the infringement of our rights on the seas is diplomatically correct and must compel the support of the entire American people.

eW have suffered grievously at the hands of more than one of the beligerent nations, but for the moment we are dealing only with Germany. The note recites a series of events which the Government of the United States could not silently pass by; and demands reparation for American lives lost and American property alerady destroyed and a guarantee that the rights of the United States and its citizens shall be observed in the future. All this the German Government may well grant, frankly and unreservedly and without loss of honor or prestige. It would be incomprehensible if it did not do so.

"The note admits, as most diplomatic documents do, of two interpretations. They will be applied to it variously, as the reader is inclined to essimism or to optimism. It is a document in which lies the choice of war or peace evenly balanced. I prefer to read into it all the optimism which can be derived from the knowledge that two nations, historically likeminded and bound to one another by strong ties of friendship, seldom go to war over matters which can be settled without resort to the arbitrament of arms. There is no question outstanding today between the United States and Germany which cannot be settled through diplomatic channels. I am inclined all the more to this optimism by the temperament and character of the President of the United States for the tie being.

"I see in the note great possibilities for good. The undersea activities of the Germany Navy in their effect upon the rights of the United States and its citizens form, properly, the burden of its argument. We are addressing Gesmany and it is only over her submarine policy that our interests have clashed with hers. The note takes cognizance, however, of the inter-relation of Germany's submarine policy and the British policy of 'starving out Germany.' The President has opened an avenue to the full discussion of the rights and obligations of submarines in naval warfare, and when Germany has stated her case it is not only not impossible but it is highly probable that he will be asked to suggest a modus vivendi by which the objectionable features of both these policies may be removed.

The situation is basically triangular and it is difficult to see how the settlement of our difficulties with Germany can escape involving at the same time the rectification of Great Britain's methmods of dealing with the trade between neutral countries and her adversaries. It is but a step from the position of mediator in a question of this sort to that of mediator in the larger questions which make for war of peace. I believe that the note contains the hopfeul sign that these things may come to pass.

"The possibilities are there and the President, I am confident, will overlook no possibility of advancing the cause of an early return of peace to Europe nor leave any unturned stone to free this country of the dangers and inconveniences which have become the concomitants of the European struggle. Out of the troubled waters of our present relations with Germany may thus come a great and, we may hope, a lasting good. Should this happily be the case, the wisdom of the President will have been confirmed and the thankfulness of the nation secured to him. On the other hand, should his pacific hand be forced by those who wax fat anod wealthy on strife and the end should be disaster untold to the country he will still have the consolation of having fought a good battle and of knowing that he was worsted oly by the irresistible force of demagogy in this country or abroad.

"The subject with which the note deals is one of the same paramount importance to Germany as it is to this country and we must wait in patience for Germany's reply; and I, for one, shall wait in the confidence that when it is received it will be found to offer a basis for a friendly solution of the questions which exist between Germany and the United States and, not unlikely, for those further steps which I have intimated."

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS

Realizes Gravity of Situation, Stands by Wilson, Counsels Moderation.

Under the caption "A Word of Earnest Advice," the evening edition of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday issued the following warning to Germans and German-Americans:

The times are grave—even very grave. * * * A conflict between America and the old Fatherland is threatening. Such a conflict must rend the heart of every German-American who has acquired the rights of citizenship here, who has founded a new career for himself and brought up his children.

It is probably unnecessary to give any advice to the American citizens among our readers in regard to their conduct in this grave time. A series of years must pass before an immigrant can obtain his citizenship papers; nobody is forced to become a citizen. Of the man who has voluntarily become a citizen of the United States we may therefore expect that he knows the conditions here obtaining, the institutions of the country of his adoption, as well as his rights and duties. But there are thousands upon thousands of our readers who are not citizens, and to them a serious word of advice shall now be addressed. In the grave time of the conflict let efforts be made to avoid every personal conflict. It is not necessarily cowardly to deny one's descent, but it is not necessary, either, to make demonstrations.

Where there is life there is hope. The hope still is entertained that the conflict will be eliminated, that the bond of friendship between Germany and America will not be torn. Through thoughtless Hotspurs, who allow themselves to be carried away by excitement and do not dam up the flood of their eloquence, much mischief can be done. Keeping away from the public places where the excited groups congregate and discuss the burning questions of the day must be urgently recommended. It was for many a sport to participate in these discussions, and with more or less skill, but always energetically to champion the German cause.

The American is in general very liberal in regard to expression of opinion. He likes to hear also the "other side," but it must not be forgotten that in times of conflict the "other side" may be regarded as the "enemy side." What has heretofore sounded harmless may now be interpreted as a criticism made against the United States. But the American as a rule repels a criticism made by strangers against the affairs of his own country. Through heated discussions and unwise demonstrations nothing is at present to be achieved but much can be spoiled.

Grave times!

Calmness is now the first duty of citizenship—for all non-citizens.

But whoever is a citizen—he would be doing well in any event to stay away from the streets and squares where the noisy ones congregate.

There are very many Germans whose motto here, too, is: "We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world." But whoever bellows that into the ears of hundreds of persons of hostile mind in the public market place, is either a fool or—weary of life.

In submarine warfare the Germans may be superior to the British, but in undermining the latter are superior to the former. They have now succeeded in undermining the friendship between Uncle Sam and the Deutsche Michel. Let us hope that the fuse can be extinguished before the explosion follows.

Trusts in the President.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14.—The American note to Berlin evidences the desire of the President to hold Germany to strict accountability for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster. This proceeding on the part of the American Government is eminently just and proper. If the President had failed to hold Germany to strict accountability he would have failed of his official duty. The President's forceful action cannot be but of salutary effect in this country also. It gives the American people the assurance that the Government at Washington is prepared and ready for the protection of American citizens wherever they may chance to be.

There was a time when the Government did not resort to very vigorous measures in this respect. American citizens while traveling abroad were frequently subject to insult and violence, and the authorities at Washington seemingly paid little heed to complaints. The result was that the American citizen abroad was not held in that respect which emanates from the knowledge that his home Government is prepared to go to the length of its ability, if necessary, to accord him protection.

One or two of the demands formulated against Germany do not meet with our approval. The President demands a cessation of German submarine warfare on merchant vessels, but as the interruption of the starvation plan adopted by England against the civil population is urged upon the latter it will remain. The starvation plan is primarily being waged against the weak and helpless, and is, therefore, responsible. It is also in violation of the spirit, if not the letter of international law. If the President can force a demand for the cessation of the submarine warfare, he ought also to have the right to demand the lifting of the starvation blockade. The tragedy was chiefly due to either stupidity or design on the part of the British Admiralty in failing to afford proper protection to the ship. While we do not agree with the President on some points in his note, we repose the fullest confidence in his patriotism, as well as his deliberate judgment as giving assurance that, whatever the outcome, the case of the American people rests in trustworthy hands.

The people should by their action spare him unnecessary embarrassment and rely for a satisfactory solution of the grave questions confronting us on his patriotism and honesty.

CHARLES NEUMEYER,
Editor Louisville Anzeiger.

Charges Blame to England.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—The part of the note referring to the Lusitania catastrophe had better been directed to London. England, not Germany, is responsible for the destruction of the Lusitania. England, through the violation of the rights of nations and the brutal threat to starve 70,000,000 Germans, has forced Germany to a policy against English commerce of which the Lusitania was a victim. Germany declared to our President her willingness to stop submarine warfare if England would allow the importation of food for the German civil population. England contemptuously cast aside the President's mediation.

It has not yet been proved that submarine warfare is not in keeping with international law. Distinguished authorities on international law have declared that Germany was not only justified but bound to adopt this method in the hour of need, because it is the only effective defense against England's warfare. Germany cannot cease this warfare unless she wishes to surrender with tied hands to a ruthless enemy. All we can justly ask of Germany is that neutral ships be not attacked, and that damages be paid in case of loss through mistakes. Germany has already agreed to this.

MAX BURGHEIM,
Editor Freie Presse.

Calls Us England's Ally.

From The Chicago Abendpost.

The conditions which the message demands of Germany and the grounds upon which these demands are stated show clearly and convincingly that the United States officially stands wholly and completely on the side of England and her allies. That which has been asserted for months—that the great Republic has been an ally of England in the spirit if not in the main—seems now to be clearly demonstrated.

Hopes Against War.

From The Milwaukee Abendpost.

We do not remember ever having written an article with heavier heart. While we compose it we are under pressure of most cruel situation which an American citizen of German extraction may have to face, that which has always appeared to us not only as direst calamity that could befall us, but also as most heinous crime that could be committed against civilization, has apparently at least become a possibility—a war between the two countries dearest and nearest to our hearts. On one side there is no sentiment more natural and more beautiful than the loving attachment to the country where our cradle stood. * * * On the other side we are American citizens, who, under all conditions, have to conserve their loyalty to the great country of their adoption. * * * We can only express most ardent hope that the German Government while fully conserving its legitimate rights may yet find in its answer the tone that will spare us the worst.

Loyal to Stars and Stripes.

From the St. Paul Volks-Zeitung.

The stand taken by the President serves notice on our own so-called leaders and the irresponsible jingo press that this country will not go to war without full justification. We are glad to see the President take such a strong stand for upholding the rights of American citizens; we sincerely trust he will demand that hereafter all countries will respect our right to the sacred freedom of the seas. * * *

Whatever the outcome, no matter how great the suffering and mental agony that German-Americans would undergo, there can be no question about their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

Won't Alter Situation.

From the Detroit Abendpost.

Considered from a purely ethical standpoint the note deserves high praise. But if the President believes Germany will in consequence of his note be moved to change its methods of warfare, he is mistaken. It would have to be presupposed that England would change its methods, and this would have been done long ago if only our Government had gone ahead toward England with as much energy as it has used at different times toward Germany. Notes will have complete success only when the President learns to treat all foreign Governments alike.

Dictating to Germany.

From The Philadelphia Tageblatt.

The senseless war raging now in Europe has led to a new conflict brought about by the note of our Government demanding the cessation of submarine warfare against mercantile shipping. This demand is something entirely new. It is the first time in history that a neutral power tries to dictate to a belligerent in which way it shall use a legal weapon against its enemies. The United States practically says to Germany, "You may use your submarines against warships but not against merchant vessels because Americans may have taken passage on such ships and get killed."

Such a far-reaching consideration of the rights of neutrals never was asked before. The law of nations certainly does not justify it.

Nevertheless, Germany was willing months ago to do exactly what the United States demanded. The German Government declared in February its willingness to forego the submarine warfare against English trade if England give up its "Order of Council" policy of starving the German civil population, a policy which clearly finds no justification in the law of nations. But England declined. If the Government of the United States had indorsed this just and humane offer with the same energy which is shown in the new note to Germany the new conflict would have been avoided.

The use of submarines in warfare is as yet not regulated by international law. A single power has no right to issue such regulations. The theory that submarines may not be used against merchant vessels is untenantable. The American Government had no right to believe that the German Government will give up its submarine warfare against England for no other reason but to please the United States. Germany cannot help to regard the note as a proof of gross partisanship for its enemies. Washington must have known this. The consequences are incalculable. We look into the future with anxiety.

Means Sea Disarmament.

From The Indianapolis German Telegraph Tribune.

We believe it impossible for the German Government to comply with the President's extravagant demand, which amounts to German disarmament on seas. All that will be required to safeguard British armed merchantmen carrying contraband will be to put passengers, preferably Americans, on board, and they will be immune from attack by German submarines. It is a palpable injustice of President Wilson to demand that Germany should lay aside its most effective weapon of attack.

"Shelters British Cowardice."

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The note is disappointing in that it disregards the just complaints of Germany and appears to espouse the cause of Great Britain. We think that the difficulty admits of a satisfactory solution by advising American citizens to travel on American vessels. Unwillingly, the President shelters British cowardice, which tries to make British ships immune to German attacks by taking American passengers aboard.

All Depends Upon Reply.

From The Waechter und Anzeiger, Cleveland, Ohio.

Everything, of course, depends on what the real goal our Government is driving at. If so disposed, a polite answer defining the German viewpoint could certainly be accepted the same as was England's denying answer to the American note protesting the rights of neutral commerce. This would be the wisest and best. But we cannot claim that some of the note's sentences, especially those toward the end, encourage such hopes.

Press's Sacred Duty.

From Die Westliche Post, St. Louis.

For the press of the whole country there is at present but one sacred duty, to leave nothing undone to avert inner strife. That we Americans of German descent with a bleeding heart contemplate the possibility of an armed conflict between the United States and the land of our forefathers, no fair-minded person will condemn us for. There still is hope for an honorable understanding on both sides. May Providence grant that the worst be averted.

Japan as a Peril.

From The Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

The jingo Anglo-American press is doing its utmost to arouse the public to make a demonstration against Germany. Let the Americans consider what war would mean. War on Germany by this country would give Japan free rein to seize the Philippines and become mistress of the Orient.

What has been claimed for several months past, that this great Republic is the ally of England, in fact if not in name, seems to be full established now.

The German-Americans who love our Fatherland and also love our adopted land are in the distressful position of a child who sees its parents fighting. It loves them both and does not wish to take sides with either, but may have to make a hard choice between them.

STAND BY ADOPTED COUNTRY.

Germans of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware of One Mind.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—German-American citizens throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will support President Wilson even to the extent of taking up arms against Germany should such action become necessary, according to general sentiment as indicated in dispatches from various points throughout these three States. In a few instances opinion among the German-Americans is not altogether in accord with the tone of the President's note, but generally the sentiment favors him and any action he may decide upon.

In several sections of Pennsylvania the citizenship is largely of Teutonic extraction and is more or less closely connected with Germany by ties of relationship. This is particularly true of Lancaster and Cester Counties. Men prominent in business and professional circles, although deploring the possible severence of the hitherto friendly relations existing between the United States and Germany, had no hesitation in expressing their intention of standing by their adopted country in the event of further trouble. These declarations came from such points as Pottstown, Boyertown, Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, and York, Penn.; Newark and Egg Harbor, N. J., and Wilmington, Del.

Philadelphia German-Americans also expressed themselves as firm in their loyalty to the President and his stand in the interest of justice and humanity.

ST. LOUIS GERMANS LOYAL.

They Support the President and Say America Comes First.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Prominent German-American leaders in St. Louis said today that the allegiance of the St. Louis Germans was unswerving and that they were a unit in indorsing President Wilson's handling of the situation that has arisen with Germany.

Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Labor and Commerce: "Up to this time I have discussed all questions with entire freedom. I have endeavored on the one hand to present facts that seemed to me to be essential to a fair consideration and that do not appear to have reached the general public. On the other hand I have done what I could to discourage the consideration of any question from any standpoint but that of our common United States citizenship. Now that the immediate question has been taken up by the Government and the entire country is awaiting the outcome, I deem it unwise to say another word. I hope and trust that strife may be avoided."

Edward L. Preetorius, President of the German-American Press Association, publishers of The St. Louis Times and The Westliche Post: "The President of the United States has spoken, and the German-Americans, in common with all other good citizens, accept the word of President Wilson as our supreme law. His handling of an extremely delicate situation has been admirable, and we all trust that he may so continue it that there may be no strife between this country and the fatherland."

Henry Kersting, president of the German-American Aliance: "The statesmanlike note written by President Wilson and transmitted to the German Government deserves to take high rank among American state papers. It deals with a most delicate situation in a diplomatic manner and yet with the most perfect frankness. There are perhaps some of us who might wish that he had said something in condemnation of England's attiude in seeking to starve the non-combatants in Germany. But there are none who have aught but praise for what he has said. The manner in which the so-called German-American citizens receive the President's message shows that as a matter of fact tehre is no such thing as a German-American or any other hyphenated American."

Henry W. Barth, a representative leader in South St. Louis: "We are not neutral. We are for the grand old United States of America against the world. We sympathize with those of our fellow-citizens who are taking sides in this European lunacy, and unless we miss our guess they will feel awful foolish after it is over. Wait for the test, and if we then prove lacking in genuine American patriotism, judge us."

MANY SILENT IN CINCINNATI.

German-Americans Reluctant to Discuss Note—Some Expressions.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Some reluctance was shown by a number of Cincinnati German-Americnns today to discuss the note of President Wilson to Germany. Many declared they would rather give the note thorough consideration before expressing an opinion.

Dr. G. Deutsch, college professor: "The President would have been derelist in his duty had he taken the loss of so many American lives lightly. That the vigorous tone of his message was as justifiable as the effort to be conciliatory in form is to be acknowledged. I miss, however, in his message the slightest indication of a desire to use this opportunity for renewing his offers for mediation which he made at the outbreak of the hostilities."

August B. Gorbach, President of the German Day Association: "I sincerely hope that the answer of the German Imperial Government will be such as to eliminate the possibility of conflict between our country and Germany, not because I am under the impression that Germany is doing wrong, but simply because I am at all times against war and am especially against war that would involve the two greatest nations of the world, although I am of the opinion that Germany is only doing what England has forced her to do by trying to starve out women and children."

Attorney John H. Marckworth, son of a former German Consular Agent: "The note of President Wilson was a gem in its contents and its composition, excellent in what he said and the manner in which he said it. I agree with it in every particular."

FOR U. S. A., RIGHT OR WRONG.

Cochems Thus Speaks for German-Americans of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—Attorney H. F. Cochens said today: "President Wilson's note leaves the field open for an amicable adjustment between the United States and Germany. There is not going to be any war. If there should be, all nationalities in the United States will support the flag, right or wrong, but half of them would have to fight without conscience because they would feel they were fighting in an unjustifiable cause."

Ex-Congressman Thobald Otjen: "In times like this it is best to keep cool and use strong language. There is no need of war, but if war should come we will all be Americans."

HOBSON ACCUSES CUNARD LINE

Asserts Relative Was Warned by Agent, and Is Contradicted.

A widowed cousin of Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama was warned secretly by an agent of the Cunard Line not to take passage on the Lusitania, because the vessel was under orders of the British Admiralty, according to a statement issued yesterday by Congressman Hobson through his brother-in-law, George H. Hull, Jr., 30 Pine Street.

From Torrington, Conn., Mr. Hobson telephoned the statement in which he attacked the British on the ground that they left the Lusitania open to submarine attack to embroil this country. He criticises this Government for failure to ascertain the facts by investigation through a naval court.

"A widowed cousin of mine applied at the New York office of the Cunard Line for passage on the Lusitania," Congressman Hobson said. "The booking agent, an old friend, took her apart and told her that the vessel was acting under Admiralty orders and that she simply must not take passage on it. He pledged her to secrecy until after the trip. This fact brings up pertinent questions.

"Why did not the Cunard Company give to all parties applying for passage the same humane advice its agent, for old friendship's sake, gave to my cousin, instead of loading the vessel down with a full passenger list, including many distinguished Americans, whose loss would necessarily strike the American imagination?

"Knowing that German submarines were operating south of the Irish coast, why did not the British Admiralty, which controlled the Lusitania's movements, order her to use the uninfested route around the north of Ireland?

"Why was the ship, having a speed of twenty-five and a half knots—a very substantial aid to security—ordered by the British Admiralty to slow down to seventeen knots in the danger zone?

"How could a torpedo sink such a ship in twenty minutes? An elementary knowledge of naval architecture would convince any one that such a thing is impossible unless there was a contributing cause inside the vessel, such as open water-tight doors or inside explosion.

"Why was there no protecting convoy in the danger zone?

"Why was there no consort for the great ship's passengers' lives, ready for rescue work?

"Why was there no preparation along the shore? Why was rescue work so slow in reaching the scene?

"Why was it possible, in a smooth sea, within sight of land, in the middle of the day, to lose so many lives?

"Why was the censorship thrown open to all the harrowing details throughout the slow and inexplicable work of the recovery of the bodies, while secrecy was ordered for the Admiralty instructions, under which the ship proceeded to its doom?

"The President's note to Germany is firm and masterful, but its central demand of immunity of American lives on merchant vessels, assumed that these vessels will be unarmed and unresisting toward enemy war vessels and, in virtue of which non-resistence, international law gives them the right of immunity of life.

"The order of the British Admiralty, instructing British merchantmen to attack with the ram German submarines on sight, makes all the British merchant vessels armed and resisting toward German submarines and nullifies their claims in international law to warning and immunity of life from these submarines.

"Maintaining our position toward Germany, as defined by the President's note, without insisting on revocation of the British Admiralty's instruction, is equivalent to demanding that German submarines shall not attack British merchant vessels with American lives on board, while these British vessels are free to attack, and are under orders to attack, German submarines. So Great Britain could maintain a fleet of merchant vessels hunting and destroying German submarines with full immunity. The submarine is the weapon of the gallant and weak against the strong, and cannot and should not be thus abolished.

"There could be no possible motive for Germany wishing to destroy American lives. In fact, Germany sought by extraordinary warning not to destroy American lives, and her commander torpedoed the vessel at a point nearest the shore, where it was presumable there would be ampl tim for th rescue of life.

"On the other hand, there is a full motive for England wishing such a tragedy—the motive for thrusting America into war with Germany. Our own self-respect and our position in history demand, at least, that we should find out the facts by regular, impartial investigation of a naval court. We could not condemn the basest criminal without a fair trial. We cannot pass judgment on a fellow Christian people simply from the charges of their enemy, given by a burning motive to embroil us in war.

"The American people are not afraid of Germany and her allies, nor are they afraid of England and her allies, but we are God-fearing people, afraid of His righteous wrath. We are not too proud to fight, but we are too brave and true knowingly to do wrong."

When Charles P. Sumner, General Agent of the Cunard Line was asked about the statement made by Congressman Hobson, regarding the alleged warning, he replied: "It is absolutely false," and declined to discuss the matter and further.

The officials of the passenger department, who spent the morning on the Lusitania before she sailed at 12:28 P. M. on May 1 for Liverpool, said they were positive that no such information had been given to any person at the pier or in the Cunard office prior to the sailing of the ship.

With regard to the criticism on the seamanship of Captain Turner taking his ship over a well-known course in the war zone and receiving his instructions from the British Admiralty, Mr. Sumner said that the commanders of the Cunard ships navigated their own ships and did not receive their course at sea from the Admiralty or any one else.

PEACE DELEGATES APPROVE.

Agree That the President Will Have Support in Any Exigency.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Prominent delegates to the World Court Congress read President Wilson's note to Germany with grave concern today. All agreed that whatever contingency arises the Government would receive the firm support of the nation.

"The American public will stand back of the Government in any exigency which arises," said John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the congress.

"In the present situation the solid support of America is at the command of President Wilson, and leaders in social and economic life will undoubtedly be glad to lend him the support of their patriotic counsel.

"I have no doubt that in the absence of Congress, the President is enlisting the counsel of men experienced in international affairs and representing all parties and all sentiments."

Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, said:

"The note to Germany is an excellently worded State document. Americans generally desire peace, but not at a sacrifice of honor and dignity, and the note seems to express this attitude.

"If the situation develops to that point where it is impossible to avoid conflict, the American people will stand solidly behind the Government.

"In such an events, ancestry, religion, and politics will have, in my opinion, absolutely no influence on the attitude of our citizenry, 'hyphenated' or otherwise."

Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York, said:

"It is to be hoped that this crisis will be passed without a serious break in the long standing friendship existing between Germany and the United States.

"Self respect and national honor, however, arise above all other considerations, and as President Wilson asserts and defends them, he is asured of the sympathy and support of the American people."

WANAMAKER MAKES APPEAL.

Wants a Million Americans to Send Pledges to Wilson.

An apepal to American citizens whether native or foreign-born, to sign a pledge to support the President is made through an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning by John Wanamaker, who says Mr. Wilson "will feel stronger" if a million men and women throughout the country send such an assurance.

When news of the sinking of the Lusitania was flashed across the United States last Saturday Americans simultaneously said, "Stand by the President," according to Mr. Wanamaker, who now urges all, regardless of "race, creed, color or politics" to "nail up the American flag" and stand for it on the principles enunciated in the President's note to Germany.

This pledge, urges Mr. Wanamaker, "cannot hurt anything," but it may help to strengthen the President in his arduous work.

MAN-A-CEA WATER stops stomach disorders

Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to overcome indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

Not a laxative

Founded 1856

Our suits and overcoats always are a source of keen satisfaction to the men who make them and the men who wear them.

Human interest enters into their making, that strong personal, individual interest that means perfection of organization and development of ideals.

Dependable quality, service values and thorough workmanship form the foundation of our reputation and shall continue to predominate in every garment we produce.

Spring Suits $18 to $45

Spring Overcoats $16 to $40

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Latest Fiction

THIS season's fiction output, according to the Book-Reviewers, is of a quality considerably higher than the usual collection of so-called "light" literature for Summer reading. In the following list will be found many novels which will be read as eagerly in the years to come as they are at the present time:

		Publishers' Price	Our Price
The Honey Bee,	Samuel Merwin,	$1.35	$1.21
The Enemy,	G. R. & L. Chester,	$1.35	$1.21
Scarlet Plague,	Jack London,	$1.00	89c
Hepsey Burke,	F. N. Westcott,	$1.35	$1.21
Cloistered Romance,	Florence Olmstead,	$1.25	$1.12
Loneliness,	Robert Hugh Benson,	$1.35	$1.21
Hand of Peril,	Arthur Stringer,	$1.35	$1.21
Victory,	Joseph Conrad,	$1.35	$1.21
Ruggles of Red Gap,	Harry Leon Wilson,	$1.25	$1.12
Still Jim,	Honore Willsie,	$1.35	$1.21
Valley of Fear,	A. Conan Doyle,	$1.25	$1.12
Doodles,	Emma C. Dowd,	$1.00	89c
Man Who Forgot,	James Hay, Jr.,	$1.25	$1.12
The Harbor,	Ernest Poole,	$1.49	$1.24
Girl of the Blue Ridge,	Payne Erskine,	$1.35	$1.21
Rim of the Desert,	Ada W. Anderson,	$1.35	$1.21
The Beloved,	James Oppenheim,	$1.25	$1.12
Daybreak,	Elizabeth Miller,	$1.35	$1.21
Happy Pollyooly,	Edgar Jepson,	$1.25	$1.12
Life Builders,	Elizabeth Dejeans,	$1.35	$1.21
One Man,	Robert Steele,	$1.50	$1.34
Bealby,	H. G. Wells,	$1.35	$1.21
Little Comrade,	Burton Stevenson,	$1.20	$1.08
War Terror,	Arthur B. Reeve,	$1.00	89c
Seven Darlings,	Gouverneur Morris,	$1.35	$1.21
Sword of Youth,	James Lane Allen,	$1.25	$1.12
Blue Blood and Red,	Geoffrey Corson,	$1.35	$1.21

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R. H. Macy & Co.

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564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Feature, today,

Women's and Misses' Smart Suits at $28 and $35—Formerly $45 to $65

Many broken lines, to be closed out.

Motor and Utility Coats at $25 and $35

(For Women and Misses—Unusual Values.)

Tweeds, serges, clan-plaids, golfine and other fashionable materials, in strictly correct styles.

$18 to $25 Street and Motor Hats at $10

Smart models in trimmed and untrimmed effects.

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Attractive styles in light and dark shades (especially priced).

Fashionable Separate Skirts—$8, $10, $12

Of linen-serge, golfine, cotton mesh, Palm Beach cloth, cotton-gabardine.

Serge and Tweed Skirts, $15.

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GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.
Furs Repaired and Remodeled—Moderate Prices

Extraordinary Feature of the Men's Sale:

Men's Summer Suits at $16

GIMBEL $20 Grades—or Better

Suits that are just built for Summer weather in New York.

Handsome, lightweight fabrics, in every modern pattern, from plain colors to Glengarry plaids.

Little, or no lining. What there is, is of lightweight alpaca or silk. No hot stuffy padding or stiffening.

Patch pockets, belt straps, trousers with turnups.

Splendid Summer Suits in every detail.

Some in heavier weights, too, for men who prefer them. Also

At $16, you'll get 25% or more the best of it in price.

Men's $30 Suits, $19.50.
Men's $35 Suits, $23.
Men's $42 Suits, $33.
Men's $20 Overcoats, $13.50.
Men's $25 Overcoats, $16. (silk-lined)
Men's $30 Overcoats, $19.50.

Men's $5 and $6 Tennis Trousers, $3.50

Plain white flannel, or striped flannel or serge. Excellent in fit and style. Also Men's $2 Khaki Trousers, at $1.15

Men's Golf Suits, $15.
Norfolk Coat and Knickerbockers.

Gray or brown homespun, lightweight; cut to allow plenty of freedom.

$3.50 to $8 Motor Dusters, $2.50 and $4.75 Fourth Floor

Men's Straw Hats--- The Best at $2

Compare them as you will with any other Straw Hats at $2, and not a jot of quality or style is wanting. The cushioned leather sweat-bands eliminate all pressure and give a touch of real, solid comfort. Then, the styles are new and attractive with crowns and brims to please every man. Milans, Leghorns, Sennits, Porto Ricans, Mackinaws, Split Straws—plain or rough.

Our Fourth Floor Is Abloom With Them!

Men's Negligee Shirts of Excellent Madras, 85c

These fine Summer Shirts are of madras, in handsome woven stripes, and a large variety of patterns. Plain negligee, with soft cuffs, and equal to GIMBEL $1.50 quality. They come from one of our regular makers, newly made up to our order, and bear our label.

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Pure Silk Shirts, distinguished patterns, at $3.50, regularly $5. Main Floor

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They come from the fine old English factory with a celebrated name—the infrequent clearance of their American samples, which now for the first time come to GIMBELS.

There are magnificent Service, Salad, Entree and Fish Plates, many superbly gold-encrusted, and all decorated by noted China artists who have signed their names.

Game Plates, painted by Birbeck, Sr.,—best of all game painters on China.

Cathedrals and Woodland Scenes by J. H. Plant.

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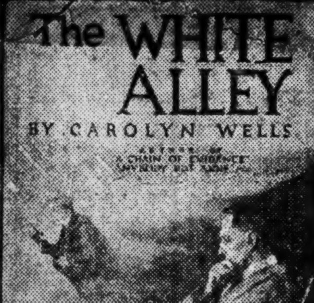

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BARNES DENIES MURPHY ALLIANCE

Swears He Never Met the Tammany Boss Except at an Amen Corner Dinner.

BOWERS SCORES BUT ONCE

Extorts Admission That Barnes's Paper Opposed Osborne, Whom He Said He Favored.

JUSTICE CHECKS IVINS

Refuses to Admit Newspaper Evidence Designed to Impugn Colonel Roosevelt's Credibility.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 14.—William Barnes, who is suing Theodore Roosevelt in the Supreme Court here for $50,000 for libel, was subjected this afternoon to a severe cross-examination by Colonel Roosevelt's counsel, John M. Bowers, but managed to evade most of the traps the New York lawyer had skillfully prepared. Mr. Bowers will go after Mr. Barnes again on Monday, an adjournment having been taken over the week-end.

For two hours Mr. Bowers questioned the witness, and was able to catch him only on this one important point, namely, that although Mr. Barnes testified that he favored Thomas Mott Osborne, an independent Democrat as a compromise candidate, during the Senatorial deadlock in the 1911 Legislature, he was publishing editorials in his newspaper, The Albany Journal, attacking Mr. Osborne, whom he accused of trying to disrupt the Democratic Party, and praising the Tammany candidate, William F. Sheehan.

Mr. Barnes, in his direct examination, stuck to his testimony that he did not have nearly as many conversations with Colonel Roosevelt as the Colonel has testified, that he did not tell Colonel Roosevelt that influential Democrats had contributed largely to his campaign, and expected to be protected from adverse legislation, and that he did not discuss with the Colonel the so-called Platt issues.

At the close of the session Mr. Bowers had reached the subject of the letter Mr. Barnes had written Governor Roosevelt in 1899, protesting that the establishment of a State printing concern would ruin him financially, but he did not get far along with the matter before adjournment.

Contradicts Roosevelt's Testimony.

During the morning William M. Ivins, Br. Barnes's chief counsel, led him over many of the events about which the Colonel and his witnesses had testified, and Mr. Barnes calmly, but emphatically, contradicted many of the Colonel's sworn allegations.

He denied, for instance, that he had ever met William Loeb, Jr. at the office of J. S. Bache while the Senatorial contest of 1911 was in progress, or that he had ever told him that he had a working agreement with Charles F. Murphy. He also denied that he had ever said to Royal W. France of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club that he could deftat the workings of the Direct Primary law by voting the riff-raff of both parties at the polls, thereby making decent citizens disgusted with the law.

Mr. Barnes also emphatically denied that he had ever had any working arrangement with Mr. Murphy. He swore that he had met Mr. Murphy but once in his life, at an Amen Corner dinner, and that he had never seen him or heard from him again.

Of his meeting with Colonel Roosevelt in 1910 at the Manhattan Hotel, Mr. Barnes gave an entirely different account from that of the Colonel. He said the Colonel appealed to him to support him for Temporary Chairman of the State Convention that year; that Colonel Roosevelt told him that he (Barnes) was taking the question of direct nominations entirely too seriously, as it was not a serious matter, and he said he told the Colonel that he could not support him because of the speech Colonel Roosevelt had recently made at Ossawatomie, Kan., on "The New Nationalism."

Mr. Ivins tried to get into the record the proceedings of the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1912, to show that Colcnel Roosvelt was actuated by malice when he made his attack upon Mr. Barnes, because the latter was instrumental in defeating his candidacy for President. Justice William S. Andrews would not let this matter in, however.

Colonel Roosevelt left Syracuse tonight for New York. He received word that his wife, who recently underwent an operation at the Roosevelt Hospital, had returned to her home, and the Colonel decided to spend Saturday at Oyster Bay. He will return here Sunday night.

Barnes-Murphy Alliance Denied.

Before Mr. Barnes took the stand at the morning session, Mr. Ivins called a dozen other witnesses in an attempt to show that Mr. Barnes did not have an alliance with Mr. Murphy during the contest of the election of a United States Senator.

One of these, ex-Senator J. Mayhew Mainwright, of Rye, Westchester County, proved to be a good witness for the Colonel. Mr. Wainwright voted for Colonel Roosevelt for United States Senator in the Republican caucus. Mr. Wainwright said he was present, with Frank H. Platt, at the home of Mr. Barnes, when the caucus was on, and that he told Mr. Barnes of a conversation he had had with Assemblyman Shortt of Richmond County in regard to the possibility of a union between the insurgent Democrats and the Republican legislators. The witness said Mr. Barnes asked him to call up Mr. Shortt and find out what he thought about it.

He said Mr. Shortt told him that a man like John D. Kernan of Oneida County would make a good Senator, and that when he repeated the conversation to Mr. Barnes, who stood beside him, Mr. Barnes made this comment:

"No, it won't do. The arrangement was, or has been agreed with the Democrats, that it is to be their fight, and we will keep our hands off."

Mr. Wainwright admitted that Mr. Barnes had not tried in any way to influence his vote. Seven other members of the 1911 Legislature also said that Mr. Barnes did not try to influence them, and then Mr. Barnes was recalled.

Mr. Ivins referred to the testimony of Royal W. France and asked Mr. Barnes if he had ever sent Mr. France a message that he wanted to see him and discuss State politics.

"I do not recall that I sent any such message," replied Mr. Barnes. Asked to relate the substance of his conversation with Mr. France, Mr. Barnes said:

"I told Mr. Frnace that I was opposed to the Primary bill then in force, as I had been opposed to the Hinman-Greene bill or the Cobb compromise bill. I held that the principle of committee designations, with a ratification primary afterward, was a false principle, and would lead to all kinds of difficulties; that it was susceptible of the very operation which he testified that I approved of. I said that any man active in political life in either party or any party could injure a candidate so that he would be handicapped in the race."

"Did you say that direct primaries were subversive of party organizations?"

"I did; they could not fail to be so."

The Manhattan Hotel Conference.

Mr. Ivins took up the Manhattan Hotel conference of Aug. 15, 1910, at which Colonel Roosevelt, William L. Ward, and Mr. Barnes were present. This is what Mr. Barnes said took place:

"Colonel Roosevelt told me that I took the direct nomination matter entirely too seriously—that it was not a serious matter at all. I replied that he was out of the country for several months, and that we (meaning the legislators, the Republican State Committee, and others) had gone through with the programme, and that we intended to fight out the matter at the State Convention; that we intended to make a clear-cut issue, so that we would know just where we stood once for all. I told him that the theory was not in accordance with the platform the party had adopted in 1908, which distinctly declared for the preservation of the convention system. Colonel Roosevelt then stated that he did not understand my action of that morning in voting for Mr. Sherman as my preference for Temporary Chairman. He said he thought I should support him (Colonel Roosevelt) for the position. I told him that I did not do so because I was not entirely clear as to what his ideas were, as I had read his ssawatomie speech, in which he put forth his doctrine of the 'New Nationalism,' and that I could not under the circumstances vote for him for Temporary Chairman. Colonel Roosevelt made some references to President Taft, but they are not material."

Mr. Ivins then asked about Colonel Roosevelt's activities in the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. Mr. Barnes said Colonel Roosevelt had performed all of the functions of temporary presiding officer, that he had appointed the various necessary committees, including the one on resolutions, and in making his selections for that committee had not followed the usual custom of selecting the members recommended by the delegates of the various districts.

Mr. Barnes then told of Colonel Roosevelt's activities after Senator Root was made Permanent Chairman. He said the Colonel defended the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions, and that he (Mr. Barnes) made a speech in favor of the minority report. Henry L. Stimson, he said, was nominated for Governor, and the Albany and Columbia County delegates voted for James B. McEwen of Albany.

Mr. Ivins asked the witness when he succeeded Ezra Prentice as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mr. Barnes said it was on Jan. 1, 1911, and that he continued as Chairman until about April 1, 1912, when he was reelected and served until Sept. 29, 1914.

The 1911 Senatorial Campaign.

Mr. Ivins next took up the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of 1911. He asked Mr. Barnes to explain his physical condition between January and Feb. 14 of that year. Mr Barnes replied: "My physical condition was all right up to a day or two after I was elected State Chairman on Jan. 1. After that I was confined to my room by illness until I went to attend the Lincoln Day dinner in New York City on Feb. 14. After that I went to Havana and did not return until March 1."

Q.—During that time the voting on the Senatorship had been in progress? A.—It had.

Q.—Did you at any time prior to your return from Havana speak to any member of the Legislature, or give any of them any advice or instructions as to his vote on the Senatorship? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any member at any time regarding the election of a United States Senator? A.—No.

Mr. Ivins then asked the witness if he knew Charles F. Murphy, and Mr. Barnes replied:

"I met him once at the Amen Corner dinner."

Q.—Were you introduced to him? A.—I was, or he was introduced to me.

Q.—Who introduced you? A.—I cannot remember.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Murphy? A.—No.

Q.—Have you seen or talked with him since? A.—No.

Q.—Have you seen or talked with him on any subject, directly or indirectly, orally, or by agents, or over the telephone, or by telegraph, or in any way? A.—No.

Mr. Ivins then took up the Lincoln Day dinner and asked the witness to tell about his conversation with Colonel Roosevelt there.

"Before the dinner began," said Mr. Barnes, "Colonel Roosevelt and I met. He said he wanted to talk to me, and he asked Mr. Low, who was presiding, to seat me next to him at the table. Mr. Low said he could not do that, as the seats had already been arranged. During the dinner Colonel Roosevelt sent a waiter to me with a message asking me to come and sit next to him, and I did."

"Who was on Colonel Roosevelt's other side?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago," said Mr. Barnes. "He made the main speech of the evening. I had with me a typewritten copy of the letter President Lincoln had sent to Thurlow Weed, as I expected to use it in my speech, and I showed it to Dr. Gunsaulus."

"Did you show it to Colonel Roosevelt?"

"He took it out of my hand," said Mr. Barnes.

"Did you ask him to incorporate it in his speech?"

Roosevelt Pocketed Weed's Letter.

"No, he said it was a most interesting letter and that he would like to show it to Dr. Abbott. He then put it in his pocket."

This started a laugh, which the Justice checked with his gavel.

"Do you know what the newspapers said about it the next morning?" asked Mr. Ivins.

Mr. Bowers objected, and Justice Andrews asked Mr. Ivins what he expected to show.

"I expect to show," said Mr. Ivins, "that he didn't give it to Dr. Abbott at all, but turned it over to the newspapers, and that his action in doing this would bear upon Colonel Roosevelt's credibility."

"I do not think so," said Justice Andrews. "Even supposing you claim that Colonel Roosevelt stole the letter, forged certain sentences in it, and sold it to The New York Tribune, could you prove his lack of credibility by that?"

"I certainly could," said Mr. Ivins.

"You know well enough," said the Court, "that you could not attack the credibility of a witness by any such means. I will not allow the question."

"Well," said Mr. Ivins, "may I put the newspapers in evidence?"

"You can if there is no objection," said Justice Andrews.

"But suppose there is an objection," insisted Mr. Ivins.

"Then I'll sustain it," said the Justice with a laugh.

"Then I won't put it in," said Mr. Ivins, and he dropped the subject.

Barnes Makes a Long Speech.

Mr. Ivins went back to the Senatorial fight of 1911 and asked the witness to tell all about it. Mr. Barnes, in response, made his first long speech of the day. He said:

"Inasmuch as President Taft had called an extra session of Congress for early in April of that year, and that two months of the Legislative session had passed without a Senator being elected to succeed Mr. Depew, and as the opinion had grown distinctly in favor of action of some kind being taken, I felt, as chairman of the State Committee, that it would be wise and proper for me to endeavor to do what I could to bring about the election of a Senator, and of course a Senator who would be an embarrassment to the Democratic party. I asked Mr. Stetson to come to Albany and met him at my house. Mr. Frank H. Platt was also there. We talked about the various members of the Assembly and Senate, all of whom have testified here. Mr. Stetson had brought along a list of four names which Franklin D. Roosevelt and others had given him with the hope that perhaps we would favor them. He asked who, in my opinion, would be the best candidate—Martin H. Glynn, Martin W. Littleton, Thomas Mott Osborne or John D. Kernan. I said that I would not attempt to enter into negotiations of any kind so far as Mr. Glynn was concerned. I told Mr. Stetson that as for Mr. Littleton, I felt that if the Republicans joined with the Democrats and elected him he wouldn't remain independent after the election, but might join hands with Tammany Hall. I also said that I would be perfectly willing to submit the names of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kernan to the Republican members of the Legislature.

"I then sent for Elon R. Brown to find out if Mr. Osborne would accept. He reported that Mr. Osborne would. I then sent for Mr. Brackett and Mr. Merritt and suggested to them that possibly the deadlock could be broken if the Independent Democrats would combine with the Republicans. He expressed a doubt that it could be done if it came to a test. Mr. Brackett was in favor of doing it, but Mr. Merritt was opposed. They agreed, however, to talk with other members and see if it could be brought about. From time to time they told me how the plan was getting along. The matter hung fire until March 28, when Harold J. Hinman and others came to my house, and we again discussed the proposition. Nothing was done. Next day there was complete confusion owing to the Capitol fire, and the day was unimportant so far as the Senatorial contest was concerned. The next day, March 30, I wrote to both Mr. Brackett and Mr. Merritt, the Republicans respectively of the Senate and Assembly. That night Mr. Sweet came to my house and called up Franklin D. Roosevelt and asked how matters stood. Mr. Roosevelt told him he thought it was going to be fixed up the next morning. I do not recall that I did anything further. Senator O'Gorman was elected by the Democrats."

Mr. Ivins then took up the Chicago National convention of 1912 and Mr. Barnes's relation to it. Mr. Bowers objected, and Mr. Ivins said:

"You do not want my witness to be as loquacious as yours."

Mr. Ivins said that he wished to show by the evidence to be developed the malice of the defendant in publishing the alleged libel. Mr. Ivins tried to get into the record a speech of Henry J. Allen of Kansas, at the convention, but the Court ruled it out, and the matter was dropped.

Barnes Corrects Loeb's Dates.

The alleged Loeb-Barnes interview at the office of J. S. Bache & Co., testified to by Mr. Loeb as having occurred during the Senatorial fight in the Spring of 1911, but by other witnesses present at the luncheon testified to as having taken place two years after the Senatorial fight.

"Do you remember meeting Mr. Loeb at Mr. Bache's office in 1911?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"No," replied the witness. "Mr. Loeb is mistaken. I never met him there in 1911."

"Do you remember ever meeting Mr. Loeb there?"

"Yes, once, but I cannot remember just when it was. I think it was about two or two and a half years ago."

"Subsequent to the election of the United States Senator?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Barnes. "It must have been after the election of 1912."

"Did you have any such conversation with Mr. Loeb as he has testified to about an agreement between yourself and Mr. Murphy?"

"I had no such conversation," replied the witness positively.

Mr. Ivins said he was through with the witness, and as Mr. Bowers arose to begin his cross-examination Justice Andrews turned to the jury and said that he wished to explain what evidence had been ruled out of the record.

Justice Explains His Rulings.

The Justice's remarks were in the nature of a charge, as he explained at length just what evidence was left in the record, and what the jurors had to consider. He explained that, as the jurors had been sent from the room every time an important argument had been made, they were entitled to know what had been excluded from the record. He explained that he had held that the article was libelous, per se, because it charged a corrupt alliance between Mr. Barnes, as head of the Republican Party, and Mr. Murphy, as head of the Democratic, with relation to the State Government.

The Justice continued:

"I used the word 'corrupt,' as I have explained several times to you already, not as meaning necessarily something connected with pecuniary gain. I have also held that the article is libelous per se, because it charges Mr. Barnes with working through an alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics.

"In justification of that libel—and when I say in justification I mean as tending to prove the truth of the libel itself—I have permitted in evidence, first, testimony with regard to the Senatorial situation in 1911, and I have permitted evidence, which, the defandant claims, is to show that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes improperly—treacherously, perhaps—joined together in regard to the election of a United States Senator. That is all the evidence in the case bearing upon that particular libel.

"I have also permitted evidence in the case upon the question of Mr. Barnes's profiting or working through an alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics. That evidence consists, in the first place, of alleged admissions made by Mr. Barnes with regard to contributions from members of both political parties under an agreement, expressed or implied, that by reason of these contributions they were to be protected. So far as the legislators and the executive department of the Government were concerned, I permitted evidence, secondly, to be offered with regard to the printing situation in Albany. You will see what that evidence ought to be to justify the charge. The charge was that Mr. Barnes worked through an alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics."

Justice Andrews explaining that he had ruled out the printing evidence because the defense had not produced enough evidence to justify the jury in finding there was corruption in the printing situation.

Mr. Bowers Cross-Examines.

Mr. Bowers, in beginning his cross-examination, did not assume a brusque manner. He had Mr. Barnes admit that he was responsible for the business and editorial policies of The Albany Journal and then had him admit the identity of several Journal editorials bearing on the Senatorial contest of 1911. One, published on Feb. 1, 1911, said that the Republicans were wasting their time voting for Senator Depew, and that it was better to combine on some independent Democrat. Still another praised William F. Sheehan and condemned Edward M. Shepard. It also accused Mr. Osborne of trying to dictate to the Democratic caucus. Still another, printed on Jan. 18, 1911, accused Mr. Osborne of trying to disrupt the Democratic Party.

"Is this the Mr. Osborne whose name was suggested to you by Francis Lynde Stetson?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"The same man," the witness admitted.

Still another editorial said that it was absurd for William F. Sheehan to withdraw from the contest in the interest of harmony, as he had a majority of votes. The editorial contained this statement: "We thought Mr. Murphy a boss worthy of the name. Why should he apologize for Mr. Sheehan's candidacy?"

"Is the Charles F. Murphy referred to here the same one mentioned in the alleged libel?" Mr. Bowers wanted to know.

"The same," replied Mr. Barnes softly.

Another editorial stated the proposition that a member of a political organization who was elected to office and became an insurgent practically obtained his ofifce under false pretences.

"Was that your view during the Senatorial election?" asked Mr. Bowers.

Mr. Barnes studied the ceiling a full minute, and then said:

"Did I believe it? I certainly did."

"You believe that when a man accepts a nomination for any office he takes upon himself the obligation to stand by the principles of the party and to do as the majority determines?"

"As a general principle, of course," said Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Bowers tried to get the witness to admit that a legislator had no right to take independent action on any question that the party had agreed upon, but the witness fenced a while and finally said that the general principle that had been stated before applied.

Mr. Bowers asked the witness about his interview with Elon R. Brown, when Mr. Brown came to him with the request that Mr. Barnes favor the candidacy of John N. Carlisle. The witness said he received requests of a similar nature almost every day. Mr. Bowers thought he had tripped him there and wanted to know if the witness meant that he received requests concerning legislation. Mr. Barnes replied that he received requests regarding many matters.

Mr. Bowers dragged the witness back and forth over the question of his conversations with Colonel Roosevelt after he became Governor. Mr. Barnes would not admit that he knew of any differences between Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Thomas C. Platt.

"On one occasion," the witness said, "Colonel Roosevelt told me that he was going to try and get along with Senator Platt and do his duty as Governor. He seemed to assume that it would be impossible for him to get along with Platt."

Mr. Bowers took the witness back to his conversation with Colonel Roosevelt at Albany, when the subject of campaign contributions was mentioned. Mr. Barnes would admit only that he had told the Colonel that Anthony Brady had contributed largely to the Democratic Party fund, and that this was the cause of the Republicans losing Albany County in 1898.

He admitted that Mr. Brady owned thirty shares of stock of the Albany Journal Company, and that in 1894 Mr. Brady had bought $5,000 of the Journal Company bonds. He said these constituted all the business relations he had ever had with Mr. Brady.

Inquires Into Printing Contracts.

Mr. Bowers then took up the letter Mr. Barnes wrote to Colonel Roosevelt in 1899, in which he said that the establishment of a State printing plant would ruin him financially.

"Why did you object to State printing?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"Because it would be very detrimental to the business of The Albany Journal, as well as to the other printing houses in Albany," replied Mr. Barnes. He also said he opposed it because it meant the raising of prices and wages.

"Did you have any interest in any other printing establishment in Albany besides The Journal at the time?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"None whatever," the witness said.

"How about Lyon?"

"Oh," said the witness, "Mr. Lyon and I were owners of the State printing contract for 1899."

"Who did the printing?"

"The bid was awarded to James A. McCarthy of the Press Knickerbocker."

"How did you come to get it?"

"I bought it."

Mr. Ivins objected to Mr. Bowers going any further into the printing business, and Justice Andrews, without giving a ruling, announced an adjournment until next Monday morning.

VAN NORDEN NOTE SUIT ON.

Executors Want Warner M. to Pay $1,288,000 at Once.

Trial of the suit by Theodore L. and Cora L. Van Norden, as executors of their father, Warner Van Norden against their brother, Warner M. Van Norden, for $1,288,000, which they assert he owes to the estate, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Bijur and a jury. The claim is based upon five notes the defendant is alleged to have given to his father for money advanced.

The late Mr. Van Norden died on Jan. 1, 1914, leaving seven wills. The first was made in 1870 and the last Dec. 19, 1912. The principal change was to cancel notes held by the testator against his son Warner, amounting to about $800,000, with the understanding that this amount was to be paid to the testator's son Thomas, and to his daughter Cora, whenever Warner found it convenient. Mr. Warner's estate was was about $8,000,000.

The court proceedings yesterday were brief and then the trial went over until Monday. In his answer Warner Van Norden said that four of the notes sued for had been satisfied, and that the fifth, for $400,000, was given by him to his father without consideration. To explain how this came about, he said that he intended leaving the country for an indefinite period and his father wanted something which could be used as collateral, in case it became necessary for him to attend to some of his son's busines. He also said that the amount of the notes, for which it was alleged he was indebted to the estate was, therefore, only $800,000, and that this sum, as provided for in his father's will, need only be paid at his convenience. Mr. Van Norden then told of having turned over large amounts of securities to his father and said the late Mr. Van Norden owed him $230,100 on money collected for him.

Exceptions were taken by the plaintiffs to these statements. Theodore L. Van Norden said that the late Mr. Van Norden had frequently aided the defendant when the latter was in financial difficulties and that in the matter of the Van Norden Trust Co. the help he gave to the defendant represented a large amount of money. The exceptions contained the statement that when the defendant was president of the 19th Ward Bank his father had to help him to the amount of $750,000 to keep him out of serious trouble. The exceptions also said upon information and belief, that while the defendant was president of the Van Norden Trust Company he became involved to the extent of about $10,000,000 and that his father saved him from bankruptcy by buying his securities at prices above their market value. The situation of the defendant, it was said, was then so desperate that he promised to refrain from indulging in speculation, but broke his promise and operated through the making to others of loans that were for his own use.

The plaintiffs said that they believed that the defendant, by denying his obligations and liabilities to the estate, had elected not to accept the provisions of his father's will and that this repudiation also released them from regarding that part of the will which permitted the defendant to pay the notes charged against him when he found it convenient. So they insist that he be compelled to pay the notes now.

TRINITY RECTOR SEES WORLD COMMUNION

Dr. Manning Believes After the War There Will Be an Impulse Toward Democracy.

MISSIONARY OPPORTUNITY

Yearly Report of Parish Shows It Owns 359 Dwellings Occupied by 889 Families.

A world brotherhood will be developed by the European war, according to the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, who in the rector's annual statement in the 1914 Year Book and Register of the Parish of Trinity Church, issued yesterday, announces that a deputation will go at the close of the struggle to the churches of Europe and the East to ask their participation in a world conference of Christian communions. After the conflict there will be a "mighty impulse toward democracy," says Dr. Manning.

"The war has drawn together the East and the West, and broken down the old barriers of race to a degree which we cannot yet fully realize," says Dr. Manning. "The situation will offer to the Church a wholly new missionary opportunity. It will be for her to bring the world to the feet of Christ. As never before men will ask: 'To whom shall we go?' The Church must be ready to give the answer, or she may miss the greatest opportunity given to her in the whole course of her history."

Dr. Manning condemns the proposed legislation to tax the property of churches and other public institutions. Trinity Parish, according to the rector, "pays taxes on every bit of the property from which it derives revenue and which is not actually used for religious or charitable work, the same as other parishes." Trinity Parish paid to the city last year $188,337 in addition to what was paid directly by its lessees, while the total amount available from its endowments was $425,952.

Dr. Manning asserts there is probably no other parish in the world which holds proptrty of such great value solely for religious purposes and for the good of the community without deriving any revenue from it, and mentions the two churchyards at Trinity and St. Paul's churches, and Trinity and Cemetery at 155th Street and Broadway. If the city should tax these churchyards, he says, it manifestly would be impossible for the parish to hold them., The church "would be compelled to sell them or to use them for business purposes, and their loss would be incalculable from religious, civic, aesthetic and historic standpoints."

"The popular notion as to the inexhaustible wealth of Trinity Parish again receives a rude shock from the financial statement which shows a large deficit," says Dr. Manning, who explains that while the net income of the parish is large, its work is still larger.

"The free will offerings of the people of the parish during the year amounted to $109,827. Among the items in the long list of expenditures are $305,485, for maintenance of churches and schools, and $26,446 for gifts and allowances to churches and for charities outside the parish. The assessed valuations upon Trinity's productive property upon which taxes are paid is $15,403. Trinity's liability for notes payable has increased $100,000 during the year, and now amounts to $4,000,000, incurred mainly for the erection of new buildings and improvements."

Trinity Corporation own altogether 359 dwelling houses, and at present there are only ninety-seven on the church's land, which do not belong to the corporation, as compared with more than 200 in 1907. Th ehouses owned by the church are occupied by 889 families, an average of 2.5 families in a house. The tenants are for the most part Americans, Irish-Americans, with a few Germans, Italians, Jews, and Scandinavians.

"Not only are no saloons, gambling places, or immoral resorts permitted in the houses owned by Trinity," says the Year Book, "but there are also no rag shops, junk shops, stables, or bakeries."

The parish statistics show there were 9,453 public services in the parish during the year, of which 3,038 were celebrations of the Holy Communion. The number of communicants now enrolled is 8,944. There were 399 baptisms, 408 confirmations, and 301 marriages. In the Sunday schools there was an enrollment of 3,182 children and 345 officers and teachers.

SCANLON'S DEFENSE WEAK.

Gives Wrong Date for Subpoena in Effort to Prove Alibi.

Counsel will sum up this morning in the case of Harry Scanlon, on trial before Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Clara Ellert in Cassidy's Democratic Club house in Long Island City on Dec. 18, 1913. The prisoner's mother and sister testified yesterday that Ellert called on them on April 1, 1914, and offered to have the case settled for $500. Ellert denied this. Scanlon in his own defense said he served a subpoena in Astoria on the day of the alleged assault. The subpoena itself was produced in court and it bore date of Dec. 19.

Policeman Simong testified that on the day of the alleged assault he sat in a rear room of Kleefeld's Hotel in Court Square with Scanlon, Mrs. Ellert, and another woman, and that the same party was together the next day, Dec. 19, when Scanlon left them, saying he had a subpoena to serve.

ADMIT $1,500,000 FRAUDS.

Four Plead Guilty in Government Oleomargarine Cases.

Four men involved in the swinde of the Government by the sale of oleomargarine by which it asserts it lost $1,500,000 in taxes, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court. Two of them, officials of the Frederick D. Oetjen Manufacturing Company of 339 Washington Street, Charles H. Noelte, the President, and Frederick D. Oetjen, the Secretary and Treasurer, pleaded guilty to defrauding the Government by the failure to pay the internal revenue tax, while the other two, who were employes, George M. Hermes and Joseph Lichtenstern, admitted that they had manufactured oleomargarine and sold it as butter.

The criminal charge against the defendants takes in their dealings in oleomargarine since 1908, which are said to amount to $3,000,000, and in addition to the criminal proceedings the Government has brought a civil suit against the defendants for the unpaid taxes in the last two years, which amount to $612,000.

The defendants will be brought up for sentence on Monday, May 24, and are liable for both imprisonment and fine. Three other employes were indicted for the sale of oleomargarine as butter. Of these Paul Wittmer and Frank James were too ill to appear in court yesterday, while the third, Harry D. Smith, has died since he was indicted.

TRY MRS. WALTERS MONDAY.

Justice Brady Disregards Prosecution's Plea for Delay.

Supreme Court Justice Brady, in the Bronx, yesterday set Monday as the date for the trial of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters, charged with murder of her two children, the son and daughter of Lorlys Elton Rogers. Justice Bartow S. Weeks will preside at the trial.

District Attorney Francis Martin protested against setting the date of the trail for Monday. He said he was not ready and that there was no precedent in putting a woman in Mrs. Walters's condition on trial.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Mrs. Walters, said she demanded to be tried at once, and was in perfect physical condition.

Columbia Seniors Award Prize.

Walter W. Dwyer, a senior at Columbia, was awarded the Charles S. Rolker prize yesterday by unanimous vote of his classmates. The prize is $50 and is given annually to the student who, in the opinion of his fellow senior classmates, has taken the foremost part in student activities during his four years at college. Dwyer was the only candidate and therefore received the prize by unanimous vote.

MONTIMAGNO'S TRIAL BEGUN

Girl May Reveal Plot to Murder Giamari, Tammany Captain.

Details of a plot whereby Michael Giamari, a Tammany Captain in the Second Assembly District, was marked for death will be disclosed before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, where Gaetano Montimagno is on trial for the murder, Assistant District Attorney Brothers asserted in his opening address yesterday. One of the chief witnesses, Mr. Brothers said, would be a young woman, a sweetheart of one of the three men indicted for the murder.

Although Montimagno is charged merely with being the gunman, the prosecution will show the whole conspiracy, which it is alleged was formed by Rocco Carnivale and Frank Fennimore, two political opponents of the Foley political faction, of which Giamari was a member. Joseph and Antonio La Salle, who were convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of James Minott, will also tell of the conspiracy, it is asserted.

"The La Salle brothers," Mr. Brothers said, "have made a complete confession. The substance of it is that after the murder of Minott, Joseph La Salle found shelter in Carnivale's home in Brooklyn. The conferences were held there at which the murder was planned. Carnivale even went to the extent of engaging a room in Cherry Street from which Giamari's movements were watched. We will show that Montimagno was instructed how to kill Giamari and was assured that he would be in no danger after the assassination."

Joseph Rose, a truck driver of 130 Allen Street, was the first witness. He testified that he was standing only 100 feet from Giamari when he was shot on March 8, at the corner of Madison and Chestnut Streets. He testified that he heard a shot, saw Giamari fall into the street and then watched Montimagno fire two shots into his back. He said Montimagno went into a saloon and came out a few moments later without an overcoat, which he had been wearing. Rose then called a policeman and had the defendant arrested.

TWO QUACKS PLEAD GUILTY.

Diagnosed Ailments That Investigators Never Suffered From.

Nicholas Metaxas, 59, of 137 East Twenty-sixth Street, and George I. Ironmenes, 36, of 78 West Ninety-second Street, two of the men caught in the police raid upon alleged fake medical museums a month ago, pleaded guilty yesterday in Special Sessions to practicing medicine without a license. They were continued on bail until May 21, when they will be sentenced.

Samuel M. Auerbach, an investigator for the State Labor Department, said that on March 29 he paid Metaxas $3 for a diagnosis for an ailment which he never had. Aristides Geannelis, another investigator, swore to the same effect concerning Iromenes.

THE non-refillable bottle is a wonderful thing to keep Carstairs Rye safe. But, by Jove, I'm glad I don't have to drink it out of a non-refillable glass.

Carstairs Rye

Be sure you get Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." From 1788 to the present day, there has been no change in the quality except to *improve* it.

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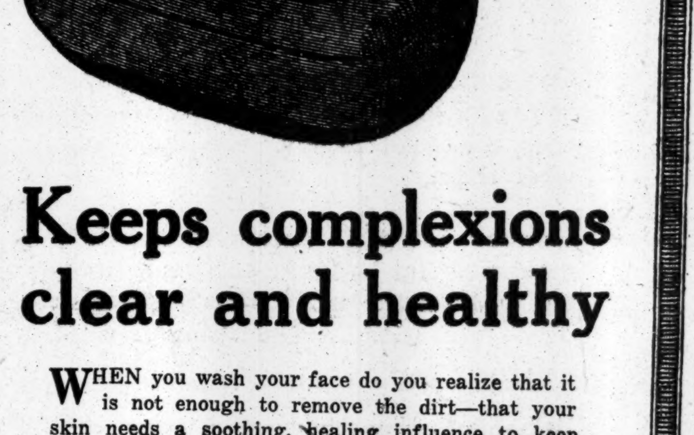

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¶ Ordinary toilet soaps do not assert this influence. Many of them contain free alkali which tends to dry the skin and destroy its delicate texture. Even the best of such soaps can only cleanse, they cannot heal and protect the skin. Resinol Soap, besides being an absolutely pure toilet soap, contains the same soothing, healing, antiseptic balsams as Resinol Ointment.

¶ That is why Resinol Soap does for the skin what cosmetics are supposed to do—it insures not only a clean skin, but a healthy skin, and a fair, clear complexion.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

For free trial, write to Dept. 7T, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts

for Summer wear will be placed on sale this day (Saturday) at special prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts, plain or plaited; of madras or percale, with stiff cuffs, or of mercerized materials, with soft cuffs, each $1.10

Men's Negligee Shirts, of fine silk-and-cotton mixtures in a large variety of new and attractive patterns . . . . . at $1.85

Men's Pajamas, of mercerized materials with plain or satin stripes; in a large assortment of rich colorings . . . . per suit $1.65

Men's Pajamas, of fine silk-and-cotton materials . . . . per suit $2.85

Men's Night Shirts, of superior-quality muslin, trimmed . . . . . . at 75c.

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in all the latest approved styles for the Summer season, are now displayed in the Department for Men's Wear.

Men's Balta Shoes

are the embodiment of style and quality. The Summer assortments are now displayed at moderate prices, and a salient point is made of correct fitting.

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Three-piece Flannel Suits

are being made a feature of special interest for Summer wear.

The Coats are patch-pocket model, with part yoke-lining of silk, silk-lined sleeves and silk-back waistcoat.

Price $28.00

(In the regular stock)

Any necessary alterations will be promptly made without extra charge.

The Young Men's Clothing Department is located in the Madison Avenue Section of the Second Floor.

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In Hoc Vince

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CALL ADEQUATE NAVY NATION'S SAFEGUARD

Navy League Speakers Urge Immediate Increase in Ships and Men.

FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY

Admiral Fletcher Says Money Spent on a Weak Navy Is Thrown Away—Advice to Congress.

The Fleet Program for Today, Tomorrow and Monday

TODAY.

1 to 4:30 P. M.—Visitors permitted on all ships.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated. Fireworks. Band concerts on Riverside Drive.

8 P. M.—Dinner to Officers of the Fleet by Mayor's Committee.

TOMORROW.

1 to 4:30 P. M.—Visitors permitted on all ships.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated.

MONDAY.

9 A. M.—Naval brigade lands at West Twenty-third Street.

10 A. M.—Parade starts, route being through Twenty-third Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence north to Fifty-seventh Street and West to Broadway. Parade ends at Seventy-ninth Street.

10;30 A. M.—Head of paradepasses Presidential reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

3 P. M.—President Wilson hoists his flag on naval yacht Mayflower.

3:30 P. M.—Review of fleet at anchor by President begins.

8 to 11 P. M.—Battleships illuminated. Band concerts. Rowing race. Water carnival.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, speaking at the annual dinner of the Navy League of the United States, in the Hotel Ansonia last night, gave as his definition of an adequate navy "one that is adequate to defeat the navy of a possible enemy." To spend money in building a navy that is inadequate, he said, amounted to nothing more nor less than throwing money away.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, another speaker, urged upon the people of the coutnry the necessity of drilling it into the heads of Congressmen that the kind of a navy we need was the navy that was recommended by naval officers, men trained as experts in naval affairs, and whose judgment was worthy of being followed by the people.

Dr. Lyman Abbott paid his respects to the pacifists and said that while he respected them as individuals he had no respect for their opinion with reference to national defense. President Wilson's note to Germany Dr. Abbott pronounced one of the noblest and finest documents in American history.

Need More Ships and Men.

General Horace Porter, the President of the league, said that we needed more sailors, more battleships, more submarines, more auxiliaries, more aeroplanes; in fact, more of every eype of vessel that was needed to make the American Navy the well grounded adequate arm of defense that the country's needs demanded it should be. The only thing the navy had a superabundance of, said General Porter, was water.

The toastmaster was Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Naval Academy Alumni and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League. He also spoke for greater naval preparedness and he said that if the fleet went out to meet another fleet, which proved to be a superior one, the defeat of that fleet would not rest on the shoulders of the men of the navy, but on the people of the United States who, in sending it to its destruction, would be guilty of murder.

At the speakers table in addition to the speakers already named were Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commanding the First Division; and Rear Admiral Walter McLean, the commander of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn; Perry Belmont, Acting Mayor George McAneny, Allison V. Armour, S. Stanwood Menken, head of the National Security League, A. B. Humphreys, Isaac N. Seligman, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and Magistrate William McAdoo, who during the second Cleveland Administration, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

General Porter, as President of the league, started the speech making.

"There arises a great lump of patriotic pride," he said, "as we gaze at the fleet in the Hudson, and see from the stern of each the Stars and Stripes. But that navy of which we are so proud is not enough. We want more ships, battleships, destroyers, submarines, colliers, and more men. The only thing the navy has a superabundance of is water. I am glad that no cheap politician has as yet been able to curtail that.

"The only trouble with the pacifists is that they want everything subordinated to treaties. I was a delegate to the Hague Convention and we drafted twelve treaties, and all of them were signed by the leading nations of the world. And every one of those treaties is now a mere 'scrap of paper.'

Navy as Peace Guarantee.

"The navy is the surest guarantee we can have of peace. Logically speaking, the navy is the very greatest force for peace. There has been some criticism with reference to the efforts being made to have military training introduced as a part of the courses in our colleges and schools. A misfit statesman once told me that we needed no army and no navy, as nobody would attack a nation with so many millions of people as we have, and so on. I replied that when the world entered the sheepfold he is never worried about how many sheep there were in that fold.

"We must realize that in the next war defense will be by guns, as in the past, and will not be waged by tongues. What we want is not an unarmed war, but an armed peace."

General Porter then presented Colonel Thompson as the toastmaster of the evening. In the beginning of his speech Colonel Thompson referred to the responsibility of the people in seeing to it that the naval arm of the national defense was adequate and made the statement that if the fleet met defeat because of inadequacy the responsibility would rest on the people.

"Should that day come," he said, "and it may possibly come, the result will not be one whit worse than we deserve. The wise thing to do is to issue $500,000,000 in bonds for the cration of an adequate navy and trust the expenditure of that money to the experts of the navy, and put upon them the great patriotic duty of devising and preparing the navy we ought to have. The navy is only adequate when it is able to hold the navy of any other power for a year or eighteen months, for by that time we will be able to receive with a hospitable grave any enemy who dares attack us, but none will then attack us.

"The lessons of the past year should bring home to the mind of every American the necessity of action, and of immediate action. We have seen solemn treaties disregarded; we have seen every rule and canon of civilized warfare forgotten, and the old rule of 'let him take who has the power and let him keep who can' has again become the rule of action; and in the face of this there are men who will do everything they can to obstruct such preparation as it may be in our power to make; men whose desire to be in the limelight overcomes all feeling of patriotism; men whose minds are so evilly constructed that they can only see evil in the acts of others; men who accept pay to prostute their talents to hold the country defenseless in the midst of dangers which threaten her from all sides.

Dangers from Attack.

"No man can tell the day or hour when we may be called upon to defend ourselves from attack; and this great city of New York which has long been the gateway through which the millions of Europe have come to this country to escape from the overcrowded conditions of their own homes to the comparative ease and plenty of ours, may be the city to be first attacked. Everyone knows that it is today practically defenseless, and at the mercy of any fleet that could overpower ours and might choose to attack it. In twenty-four hours the destruction here would far exceed the cost of such a navy as would make war with us unthinkable and impossible.

"The ordinary mind staggers when it is called upon to think in terms of hundreds of millions but remember that the people of this country paid more for Ford cars last year than they paid for the navy that the fire losses in the country for twelve months amounted to four times as much as the cost of the navy, and that three-fourths of this cost might have been saved by prudent planning.

"Is there no way of stirring up the public spirit? Have the temptations of luxury and of sloth bound our minds and our arms so that we cannot nobly dare and nobly act? I cannot conceive it. I believe that at bottom we are the same men who under the inspiration of a great idea sprang to the defense of their country and gave their all in its defense.

"Today we are asked to give a mere fraction, a mere tithe of our wealth, to the navy, and the representatives in Washington whose business it is to administer the affairs of the nation are recreant to their trust, cowards and traitors, if they fail to do what is necessary to protect us from the evils which are now cursing Europe.

"Is there any one here who believes that the belligerents of Europe would dare act toward us as they have acted had they not known that we were powerless to resent or resist their acts?

"It is idle to talk of the great power of moral ideas. When war is in the air 'the strong man armed keepeth his house, and weak men suffer such pains as men inflamed by rage and anger see fit to visit upon them.

"Let us not be another China. Let us, no matter at what cost, put ourselves in position to maintain our self respect, and the respect of the rest of the world."

Admiral Fletcher, who was presented as "the beau ideal of what an officer should be," was the next speaker. As the Admiral stood up, the crowd cheered for a full minute.

"The officers of the Fleet," he said, "appreciate the good and proper motives of the Navy League in its propoganda of educating the people to make proper preparation for the protection of our interests. Owing to our isolation the necessity of an adequate defense is not brought home to our people as it is to the people across the water. Owing to this condition the people have been dulled into a sense of security, and a certain false sentiment has arisen. We find that our boys are being taught, in some instances, that it is wicked to be a soldier or a sailor, and that it is a crome, almost murder, to fight in a battle. This is something that should be combated.

"We all know that the cheapest navy that we can build is one that is adequate to defeat the navy of any possible enemy. To have an inadequate navy is to throw money away. The fleet now in the Hudson is made up of battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries and all are needed in the making of a complete fleet. Battleships alone are inadequate for they may become the prey of submarines or mines. The various types are needed, one to protect the other. Next Tuesday the Fleet will pass in review before the President of the United States as it passes out to sea, and when we are gone we of the fleet will ever hold in remembrance the kindness of New York so generously extended to us during this visit."

Reason Not Sufficient.

"I thought," said Dr. Abbott, the next speaker, "that the time was near when an appeal to reason in controversies between nations would be sufficient. I thought that national consciences would be sufficient to settle all questions and that we would have a world supreme court. But the era of peace is farther off than we thought.

"This is a serious time. The first and fundamental function of Government is to protect person and property. If it does not do this it has no right to be called a Government. To protect people and property we have the police for criminals at home, and the army and navy for criminals abroad. If there were no criminals at home we could disarm the police, and if there were none abroad we could disarm our fleet. But there are criminals both at home and abroad. If the individual is not afforded protection by Government at home it is his duty to arm himself. If he is not protected by the navy abroad then he must go armed and every merchantship must be in a position to fight with pirates. I respect the people who argue for disarmament. But I do not respect their opinians. Disarmament would land us in international anarchy.

"My voice is not for war. We do not want war. But we want to be prepared to meet war if it comes upon us. I believe that the Presidential note which has just been transmitted to Germany will rank among the best and noblest messages from the occupants of the White House in our history. I hope the message will not prove in vain.

"If the story of the Lusitania should be allowed to work through the censorship of the German press to the hearts and minds of the German people, whom we honor and love, although we abhor the power that oppresses them and hopes to oppress the world, then the note will not have been in vain. If not, what then? War! If we can find no other way to protect our ships I hope that we shall find it this way. That we ask the nations of the world to joint us in opposing that nation which tramples under foot international law and the rights of man. We must plant the seed of international brotherhood with swords at our sides. We must have an adequate army and navy to fulfill our duty to ourselves and to the world. When law is enforced by the common conscience of mankind, then we may beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks. Those who would do it before are working not for peace, but for universal chronic war."

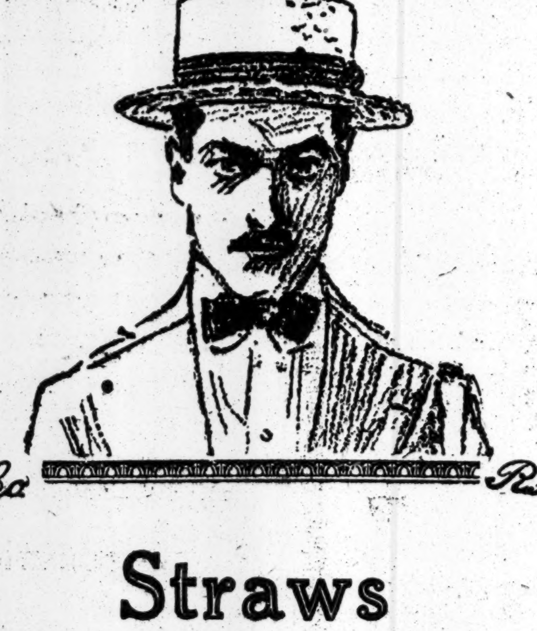
Appeal to Congressmen.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who spoke next, said that he could say with absolute sincerity that the Navy League was on the threshold of a usefulness greater than any it had ever been called upon to perform in its history.

"If we believe," said he, "in the system of American representative Government we must hold our representatives in Congress responsible for their acts in Gongress. If we believe that Congress should provide an adequate means of defense we should appeal to our Representative in Congress to give us that defense. We are confronted with the fact that the people do not realize what adequate national defense means. They must be educated to know what it does mean.

"As a boy I was taught that we won a glorious victory in the War of 1812 and that our cause was marred by no defeats. Yet I have since learned that the only reason we escaped with a whole skin was due to the grace of God and the genius of Napoleon Bonaparte. This is the third time in my memory when the people have taken a real interest in the navy. The first was when as a boy I saw the White Squadron in New York. The second was the Spanish war.

"When we employ a lawyer we trust him to handle our case. When we employa naval officer let us trust to his judgment. I have come in contact with many classes of people in my life, but I want to say that as a body of clean, right thinking, honorable men, I have never known a body to equal the officers of the United States Navy.



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Spring Sale of *Men's Furnishings*

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Mercerized, woven and printed madras cloth. Usually to $1.50 — *85c*

Fine imported and domestic madras, mercerized and printed madras, starched or French soft cuffs. Usually $2.00 to $2.50 — *$1.35*

Silk Negligee shirts with satin stripes, tub silks, French cuffs. Usually $3.00 to $4.00 — *$2.65*

Neckwear

Silk four-in-hands, plain colors and fancy, imported and domestic silks, English foulards, fancy crepes, regimental striped and rich fancy designs. Usually $1.00 & $1.50 — *55c*

Imported and domestic fancy silk four-in-hands. Usually $1.50 to $2.00 — *85c*

Underwear

Fine figured mercerized cloth athletic underwear, knee drawers and sleeveless shirts. Usually 75c — *55c*

Pajamas

Silk mixture pajamas, neat designs, silk loops, V neck. Usually $4.00 & $4.50 — *$2.85*

Fine mercerized cloth pajamas, plain colors, silk loops, V neck. Usually $1.50 — *95c*

Ground Floor

Men's High and Low Shoes

Boots, Oxfords or Pumps

$3.95, $4.85, $5.85

Usually $5.00 to $8.00

Tennis or Outing Shoes

White Canvas	$3.95
White Buckskin	$5.85
Tan Russia Calf	$4.85
Tan Russia Calf (hob nails)	$5.85

38th Street Entrance, direct into Men's and Boys' Section

Arnold Constable & Co.

Removal Sale (5) Saturday Specials

The Season's Greatest Event in

Men's Soft Summer Shirts

150 Dozen—Just 1800 Shirts—Positively This Lot on Saturday Only.

Every shirt made especially for us for this special event—the shirtings are of the most advanced styles—all up to our high standard and for this reason every shirt bears our own label.

IMPORTED MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $2.00*
MERCERIZED WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value [illegible]*
FANCY MERCERIZED PONGEE SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $1.45*
MERCERIZED COTTON CREPE SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $1.65*
NEW MERCERIZED SOFT SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $1.45*
PLAIN COLORED SATEEN SOFT SHIRTS—French cuffs.	*Value $2.50*
SPORT SHIRTS—ADJUSTABLE COLLAR—Half sleeves.	*Value $1.50*
OTHER FINE SHIRTS FROM PREVIOUS SALES—	*Value $1.45*

Graduated Sleeve Lengths 95c Each *Sizes 14 to 18*

The price is absolutely 95c each—no reductions on purchases of larger quantities.

Sport Shirts

For Men and Youths

Every style of adjustable, pointed or sailor collar, long sleeves, single or double cuffs, or the popular half-sleeve models; long buttoned front to fit perfectly; white or blazer stripes. Sizes, 12½ to 18.

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Negligee Shirts

Pure Silk Mixed

Finest grades of these most popular shirtings—weaves and designs that cannot be duplicated. White and fancy designs, from the most conservative to the distinct two and three color combinations.

Value $3.00 and $3.50

1.95

Finest Cravenette Covert Cloth

Men's Utility Raincoats

Value $22.50 14.50

These Coats made expressly for us from the finest lightweight Covert Cravenette Coatings—the most popular and practical Summer cloth. Made in the finest manner, beautifully tailored, smartest models, for city, auto, steamer and general wear. The usual covert colorings.

An Unprecedented Offering of 1,000

Women's and Children's Tub Dresses

650 Women's Dresses

Porch, House and Garden Dresses of gingham, percale and pique; choice new models, daintily trimmed, high class workmanship.

Values $2.00 to $4.50

1.50 1.85 2.25 3.00

350 Children's Dresses

For the House, School or Playground. Made of a careful selection of ginghams, reps and chambrays, of dainty styles and colorings.

Values $1.50 to $2.25

95c and 1.65

1850 Newest Model

Women's Summer Blouses

500 Blouses

Pongee in Natural Color, with colored collar and cuffs—Dotted Swiss with bodice of light blue and pale pink voile—Tub silk in new stripes, long sleeves.

Madras Sport Shirts, yoke and convertible collar.

Voile embroidered and lace trimmed.

Regular Value $2.95

2.00

1000 Blouses

Organdy embroidered fronts, collars and cuffs.

Voile, seed pattern with stripe, lace trim.

Voile in fancy weave, tailleur model.

Batiste with silk finish; black and white.

Organdy embroidered, tucked back, lace trim.

Regular Value $1.50

95c

350 Blouses

Fancy chiffon in floral pattern over Georgette.

Crepe de Chine embroidered eyelet; in white and pale pink.

Pussy willow—plaited and embroidered model.

Crepe de Chine Tailleur Model, Faille silk collar and cuffs.

Regular Value $3.50 & $3.95

2.95

3500 Yards

Imported Ratines

35 inches—Formerly 75c. yard

Double width. A very superior medium weight grade in a beautiful range of the following plain colors: Pink, sky, Copenhagen, cadet, navy, Delph, green, gray, chamois, tan, helio and white.

19c yard

3750 Yards

Novelty Ratines

41 inch—Formerly 50c. yard

Chiefly mixtures in a pretty snowflake pattern, comprising lavender, tan and gray combined with white.

16c yard

A Special Saturday Event in

Women's and Misses'

HOSIERY

Sizes 8½ to 10—Regular widths. Reinforced heels, soles and toes.

Silk Lisle, very lustrous; black, white or tan.
Fibre Silk, plaited, brilliant, long cotton tops; black, white or tan.
Imported Cotton, gauze weight, very soft; black only.
Extra fine soft cotton, medium weight; black with lavender tops.
Medium weight Cotton, very soft; black with unbleached soles.

25c pair *Regularly 35c*

6 pairs for 1.45—12 pairs for 2.85

UNDERWEAR

All low neck models. Perfectly made and finished.

Swiss Ribbed Vests, fine gauze lisle; sizes 4, 5, and 6. *Regular price 35c each* — 23c
3 for 65c—6 for 1.25

Swiss Ribbed Vests, extra fine gauze lisle, regular and extra sizes. *Regular price 50c* — 33c
3 for 95c—6 for 1.85

Pure Silk Gauze Vests, Swiss ribbed, imported; sizes 4, 5 and 6. *Regular price $1.25* — 95c
3 for 2.75—6 for 5.40

Broadway & 19th Street

THREE NEW BOOKS

A PLEA FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

WAR AND WORLD GOVERNMENT

By Dr. FRANK CRANE

Author of "Footnotes to Life," etc.

Cloth, $1.00 *net*

This new volume includes Dr. Crane's editorials upon the subject of war. At first only a protest against the immense stupidity of war, its cruelty and causelessness, his articles gradually take on a more positive tone, becoming an ardent plea for World Government.

ENJOYABLE NOVELS

MERRY—ANDREW

By KEBLE HOWARD

Author of "Lord London," etc.

Cloth, $1.35 *net*

The spirit of Dickens seems to pervade the story of this young college man's career in London, with its wolves in sheep's clothing, and its divers temptations. It is the constancy of the girl at home and the proverbial "silver spoon" that bring the hero at last to his desired goal.

MRS. BARNET—ROBES

By Mrs. C. S. PEEL

Author of "The Hat Shop."

Cloth, $1.25 *net.*

A courageous story showing what was accomplished for the world of fashion by a woman whose strength of character enabled her to rise above the natural result of a mistaken step in early life.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

JOHN LANE CO. NEW YORK

The Watch-Dog

By Arthur Hornblow

Old Hardcraft, whose heart is kinder than his tongue, is cashier in a metropolitan bank. He has affection for only one being on earth—the bank President's young daughter. How he circumvents the efforts of a scoundrel to marry her and incidentally saves the bank from disaster completes a dramatic story of finance and love. *Illustrated. Net* $1.25. *Postage* 10c.

The Highgrader

By William MacLeod Raine

A Colorado mining story of rare and vivid charm. Jack Kilmeny, though a man of high ideals, vigorously defends the stealing of high-grade ore by the workmen on the score of simple justice, arguing that the men do not receive a fair return for their labor. The devotion of the heroine to the man whose need of her was so poignant crowns a clean and inspiring love-story. *Illustrated. Net* $1.25. *Postage* 10c.

A Man's Code

By W. B. M. Ferguson,

Author of "Garrison's Finish"

Richard Steele of the Badgers was unjustly forced out of the Big League for "throwing" a game. How his innocence was established and how he lived up to his quixotic code of honor, almost at the cost of his life—at much suffering to himself—outlines the plot. A wonderfully satisfying love-story completes the tale. *Illustrated. Net* $1.25. *Postage* 10c.

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By X

12mo. 318 pp. $1.25 net

The story of two thoroughbreds—the heroine and her dog.

The scenes: — New England countryside, the New York waterfront, Quebec, London and back to New England.

Few episodes in recent fiction are more thrilling than the night flight of the villain and his pursuit by the great Irish wolf-hound.

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THE MAN WHO ROCKED THE EARTH

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The story of how "Pax" with the Flying Ring and the Violet Ray stopped the earth in its orbit, destroyed the German Relay Gun and finally brought the great war to a close. A fascinating tale of adventure based on science. Out to-day.

Frontispiece. Net $1.25.

All Bookshops.

Doubleday, Page & Company.

28 MORE BODIES FROM LOST LINER

British Torpedo Boat Unexpectedly Puts In at Queenstown with Twelve.

PICKED UP OFF FASTNET

A. L. Hopkins, Head of Shipbuilding Company, and J. F. Stackhouse Identified.

MORE NEW YORKERS FOUND

But the Bodies of A. G. Vanderbilt and Other Well-Known Americans Are Still Missing.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—A handful of bereaved persons tonight by candle light at the Cunard pier endeavored to identify twenty-eight bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster, which were landed here after dark by a British torpedo boat and the tug Stormcock. Several of the bodies were identified, among them those of Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, the British explorer, and A. L. Hopkins, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

The bodies of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, and other well known Americans, who perished when the steamer was torpedoed, were not among the twenty-eight.

A baby less than three months old was among the bodies brought in. Another body was that of a beautiful young woman, who wedding ring showed that she had been married only two days before the Lusitania sailed. Letters found on her body indicated that her maiden name was Anna Hill and that she resided at 18 Fordham Avenue, Toronto.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The bodies of twenty-eight victims of the Lusitania disaster reached here today. A British torpedo boat unexpectedly put in bringing the bodies of twelve victims of the disaster which had been picked up between fifteen and twenty miles southwest of Fastnet. The bodies were those of seven men, four women and one boy.

The body of A. L. Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, was quickly identified, as were the bodies of one of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crompton of Philadelphia, Mrs. William Crichton of New York, Surgeon J. F. McDermott of the Lusitania and George Tiberghien, a Greek saloon passenger. Three of the bodies appear to be those of members of the crew of the Lusitania.

The tug Stormcock followed the torpedo boat in, bringing sixteen more bodies—eleven men, four women and one boy. Among the first of these to be identified was Robert Edward Dearbergh, of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, and G. L. P. Vernon, of London and New York.

Others identified were Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, the explorer; William Colbert, of 4 West Eighteenth Street, New York; R. A. Brund of Montclair, N. J.; M. N. Pappadopoulo, a Greek whose life was saved, and Martin Van Straaten of London.

The American Consulate has taken charge of a body believed to be that of Mrs. Annie S. Taylor of Dorchester, Mass., who was a second cabin passenger on the Lusitania.

The body of Mrs. J. M. Young of Hamilton, Ont., has been identified among the Lusitania's dead. It is being embalmed, and will be sent back to Hamilton.

F. B. TESSON AND WIFE LOST.

Booked Passage on the Lusitania at the Last Moment.

A notice of the death of Frank B. Tesson, who with his wife, Mrs. Alice Tesson, was lost in the Lusitania disaster, appears in THE TIMES this morning. Mr. Tesson, whose home was at 593 Riverside Drive, booked passage at the last moment, intending to go to Paris on a buying trip for the Wanamaker stores. Neither his body nor the body of his wife has been recovered.

Mr. Tesson was 47 years old and was born at Lacrosse, Wis. He had been with John Wanamaker for fifteen years, and for the last seven years had been head of the shoe department of the New York store. Mr. Tesson was a charter member and Vice President of the Wanaker Board of Trade and Vice President and Treasurer of the Anatomick Footwear Company of 116 East Thirteenth Street.

$10,252 IN LUSITANIA FUND.

Committee Says Immediate Relief Is Necessary.

The Mayor's Committee for the relief of the Lusitania sufferers reported yesterday that it had now received $10,252.50. That is $3,352.50 more than the contributions already published. These have been sent in as a response to a letter issued by the committee, in which it is stated: "The committee has met and carefully considered all the information obtainable up to this time, and is clear in its opinion that the urgency of the situation is very real. In a case of this kind, of course, it is not only relief, but immediate relief, that is requisite." The letter was signed by Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman.

The contributions of $10 and upward received since the first list was published were:

Robert Goelet	$100
M. Eidlitz & Son	100
R. McBratney	10
A. L. Causse	10
William Trevor	25
I. B. Tiedeman	10
Mrs. I. B. Tiedeman	10
Samstag & Hilder Brothers	10
W. H. Douglas	50
The Mumm Champagne Co.	25
F. Sturges	100
T. Carter	10
T. C. Edmonds	10
J. S. Alexander	25
J. Friedenberg & Co.	10
R. F. Cutting	100
J. H. Bunnell & Co.	25
A. Wimpfheimer & Brother	100
Z. Van Raalte	10
Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	100
Emil Weil	10
F. Johnston	10
Edmond E. Wise	25
John E. Dwight	10
P. Jonasson	50
Anonymous	25
Prentiss Tool & Supply Co.	25
F. K. Rupprecht	25
Bishop Gutta Percha Co.	50
Ritz-Carlton Hotel	50
J. A. Scrymser	100
Walter E. Frew	25
J. Rossbach	25
Henry L. Calman	25
W. G. Pearce	50
F. W. Woolworth	100
J. W. Stewart	10
T. F. Goldmark	10
Henry Heide	100
H. Rawister	50
J. Frankel's Sons	25
G. A. Kessler	100
Johnson & Higgins	500
B. Lowenstein	10
Joseph A. Flynn	25
A. Frank & Co.	10
W. S. Todd	250
Armand Schmoll	10
G. Davids	100
Robert E. Todd	250
J. Forstmann	1,000
Samuel Sachs	150
Arthur Sachs	50
W. F. Morgan	50
Mrs. W. J. Curtis	100
A. A. Raven	100
Henry Wollman	10
H. V. Loewi	10
A. B. Raymond	25
Anonymous	15
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	500
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoe	50
E. T. H. Talmage	50
Rusch & Co.	50
Robert B. Hirsch	100
N. J. Weil	10
Henry Lorsch	10
A. L. Simon & Co.	25
Wilhelm Kaupe	50
Ottinger & Bro.	20
H. & G. Klotz & Co.	25
J. Ullmann	10
Wilbur C. Fisk	50
Czarnikow Rionda Co.	500
E. Meyer, Jr.	200
F. Butterfield & Co., Inc.	100
S. M. Schafer	50
Paul Stamm	25
F. E. Ostwalt	25
J. N. Jarvie	250
John Hughes	250
J. Schweizer	25
C. A. Schieron, Jr.	50
J. H. Case	10
J. H. Neilson	10
C. W. Hotchkiss	10
Total	$6,700
Previously reported	3,552.50
Grand total	$10,252.50

Subscriptions should be sent to Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street.

Lusitania Memorial Service May 23.

There will be a memorial service for those lost with the Lusitania in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Sunday, May 23, at 11 A. M., with an addres by Dean Grosvenor. All survivors of the Lusitania, and any of the relatives and friends of those who are lost, who would care to attend this service, are asked to send word to the Dean and seats will be reserved.

CAN'T MOURN FOR LUSITANIA.

German Paper Holds That Warning Was Enough.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14.—The Times says German newspapers continue their remarkable defense of the sinking of the Lusitania. The Münchner Neuste Nachrichten, remembering the Kaiser's feelings after the destruction of Louvian, declares: "It was doubtless with a bleeding heart that the German submarine commander fired his murderous weapon."

Count Reventlow says that the warning advertised by Count von Bernstorff showed quite unparalleled humanity. Never, he declared, in any war did a belligerent show such scruples, totally inconsistent with his own military interests.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says:

"We Germans conduct no war against peaceful human beings, least of all against women and children. All the world knows how our brave soldiers in the enemy's country have shared their last loaf with women and babes; how they have given support to women and played with children.

"But we will not be hypocrites and mourn over the disaster. Germany took all care while there was still time and gave insistent warnings against voyaging in this auxiliary cruiser. All the most distinguished newspapers of the United States published the great, column wide advertisements of the German Ambassador. Nothing but deliberate blindness or unbrindled pride could run such a risk and drag even women and children into it. It is too late now; complaints no longer avail."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

The Cunarder Etonian Leaves Boston with a Large Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 14.—The Cunard liner Etonian left this port today for Liverpool filled to her capacity with grain, food products, and general merchandise. Captain Davies, it is understood, will select his own route. Double watches will be maintained, and the Etonian's arrival will probably be timed so that she will pass the danger zone at night.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 14.—The following ships left this port today for the war zone:

The Djursland, Danish, for Esbjerg, with a cargo of 32,862 sacks of cottonseed cake, valued at $134,680.

The Nordamerika, Danish, for Valencia, with a cargo of 162,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $267,300.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The only ship to clear from here today was the Larchmore, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of grain.

LUSITANIA INQUIRY OPENS NEXT WEEK

Many Survivors, Including Americans, Offer to Testify Before Lord Mersey.

A PART MAY BE SECRET

Witnesses Will Show Ship Was Not Armed or Convoyed—Criticism of Crew and Equipment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14.—Every phase of the sinking of the Lusitania will be investigated by the Court of Inquiry of which Lord Mersey is the head. The Court will begin its hearing by the end of next week. Already fifty survivors have offered themselves as witnesses, one-third of whom are Americans now in London.

The Board of Trade under which the inquiry will be prosecuted has depositions now of thirty prospective witnesses who go into such details as the fact that the Lusitania was not armed and was not convoyed by British craft; others tell of the failure to have drills on the Lusitania to show the use of life preservers and lifeboats. Depositions of Americans unable to stay in London will be read at the hearing. It is expected that the inquiry will take at least two weeks and that a part of the proceedings which may turn on the measures taken by the Admiralty will be secret.

Lord Mersey's associates will probably be members of the Board of Trade. He will be the dominating figure and general confidence is expressed here as to his ability, owing to his previous experience.

Among witnesses to appear before the Court or give deposition is Uno Merriheina of West 134th Street, New York, a traveling agent for an American automobile company, who had a thrilling experience. Mr. Merriheina said one point to be made was the fact that the Lusitania's life rafts were fastened tight to the decks and could not be loosened for use of the passengers.

"On the entire trip over," he said, "there was no drill to show passengers how to use the life preservers or to get into the boats. No one knew how to adjust life preservers except by instinct. The ship's crew didn't seem to know how to get the lifeboats out. I talked with several of the crew on the way over and they said it was their first trip with the Lusitania and that no instructions had been given as to what to do in the event the Lusitania was torpedoed. The fact is there was the utmost confidence among the crew that nothing could ever happen to the Lusitania. I asked what the crew expected to do if the ship was torpedoed and got shrugs of shoulders.

"When the Lusitania was torpedoed I was in the dining saloon. I rushed to the deck to find the utmost confusion, the crew apparently not knowing what to do. Several other passengers with myself saw a dozen or more life rafts on deck and tried to get them off, but every one was screwed down tight by huge bolts capped with nuts that had rusted into the bolts. I tried to unscrew the nuts to loose the rafts without avail. Not one raft so far as I know got off. None of the crew appeared to know how to release them. My idea is that for the safety of future passengers explicit instructions ought to be given on every liner between America and England at this time so everyone will know what to do if an emergency comes."

Representatives of the American embassy will attend the inquiry and report to Washington.

EXPECT NO WIRELESS FROM TRANSYLVANIA

First News Likely to Come Upon Her Arrival at Liverpool or Glasgow.

On account of anxiety for the safety of relatives or friends traveling on steamships nearing the war zone the Cunard agents yesterday received numerous telephone calls regarding the Transylvania, which sailed Friday, May 7, with 879 passengers. In reply to these inquiries the agents said: "We do not expect to hear from the Captain of the Transylvania until her arrival at Liverpool or Glasgow, which will not be before Sunday or Monday. The Captain, John Black, left New York with instructions to proceed to Liverpool first and then to Glasgow. If he should deem it advisable to go around the North of Ireland to Glasgow direct we should not hear of the change until the ship arrived at that port; in case of sudden change passengers would be sent to Liverpool by train. It has been the custom of the Cunard Captains to send a wireless to Liverpool when they get in touch with the Irish coast, but this rule has been abandoned since the Lusitania was sunk."

The agents of the American Line said the Philadelphia would arrive off the Irish coast tonight, but they felt no anxiety, as their vessels never had carried any contraband, a fact will known to the German Government officials on this side of the water. The Philadelphia is due at Liverpool Sunday afternoon.

Steamships sailing today for the war zone are: St. Louis, (American,) for Liverpool; Penrose, (British,) for Bordeaux; Kansas City, (British,) for Bristol; Saxonia, (British,) for Liverpool, and Galileo, (British,) for Hull.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14.—Five guineas per cent. war risk was paid at Lloyd's today on the Transylvania.

525 SAIL ON CYMRIC, BUT NO AMERICANS

White Star Liner Carries Only British Subjects and Russians to Liverpool.

GREAT CROWD AT THE PIER

Drills in Life Saving to be Held on Board—Cargo of Arms and Other Contraband Articles.

The White Star liner Cymric sailed at 12:30 P. M. yesterday for Liverpool, with 98 cabin and 427 third-class passengers. About 1,000 persons went to the pier to see their relatives and friends start on the voyage, which leads through the "war zone." With the exception of seventeen Russians in the steerage, all the persons were British subjects.

Scores of photographers and moving-picture operators took pictures of the scenes on the decks and the pier before the gangaway was lowered. Captain F. E. Beadnell, who arrived at 12:15 o'clock from the Custom House, received quite an ovation from the officials of the line and friends, who shook his hand and wished him good luck. Richard Edwards, the purser, formerly of the Baltic, received so much advice "to take care of himself" that he looked very thoughtful as the Cymric started to move out. As the people on the pier waved some of the crew sitting on deck forward started the old seafaring song, "Fear Not, But Trust in Providence, Wherever You May Be."

The officials of the White Star Line took every precaution to see that the life preservers, boats, and all life-saving apparatus was in first-class condition and good working order before the Cymric sailed. Several wooden life rafts were bought and put on board yesterday morning.

After the Cymric gets outside Sandy Hook printed notices will be posted in all parts of the ship, informing the passengers that a daily lifeboat drill will take place in which they are asked to take part. They will be taught how to adjust the life belts properly and assigned to seats in the lifeboats, which will be swung out from the davits, and a certain number will be lowered a few feet to see that the blocks and falls are all in working order.

It is understood that the object of this drill is to do away with the lack of interest shown by passengers on board ship regarding the measures to be taken in case of an accident. Steamship Captains and officers assert that hundreds of lives would be saved in emergencies if passengers would put on their life belts before they go on deck to see what has happened.

In addition to 15,000 tons of general cargo the Cymric carried 140 motor trucks and a quantity of munitions of war. The ship's manifest, filed at the Custom House and sworn to by Captain F. E. Beadnell an hour before sailing, contained the following articles:

17,740	Bars of copper.
156	Coils of sheet copper.
95	Reels of copper wire.
4,301	Cases of cartridges.
3	Cases of pistols.
1,750	Shells.
1,152	Empty projectiles.
10	Cases of firearms.
36	Cases of percussion fuses.
6,505	Cases sheet brass.
698	Cases of brass rods.
2,042	Plates of spelter.
1,562	Cathodes.

It was explained that the projectiles shipped on the Cymric were harmless because the tubes containing the black powder at the pointed ends are hermetically sealed and cannot be exploded until the fuse is inserted. The fuses were shipped in separate cases.

Ammunition and arms are carried by all British ships from New York as merchandise in the ordinary business of the steamship companies as common carriers. It is a fact that in the event of any British steamship company refusing to take these contraband goods on board it could be compelled to do so by the Admiralty or cease to fly the British ensign.

THE ADRIATIC SAILS.

White Star Liner Is Bringing 309 Passengers for This Port.

The agents of the White Star Line received a cable message from Liverpool yesterday announcing that the liner Adriatic had left that port at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for New York with forty-three first, 101 second class and 165 third class passengers and mails.

She had been reported as having sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday evening, according to schedule, but it seems she was delayed by a strike of the dockers.

KNOX HATS

The Straws

THERE is a Knox Straw for every occasion. For the business man in town or for the country—for the week-end party, golf, automobiling or tennis.

Dictating the style in each is a Knox prerogative.

Straws—typically and solely Knox.

452 Fifth Avenue, at 40th Street
161 Broadway, Singer Building

KNOX NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"Stand by the President"

This is what a million people said on Saturday morning last when they woke up and found that the Lusitania had gone down.

Whatever race, creed, color or politics we belong to, every native-born citizen, every naturalized citizen, every person seeking for naturalization, must nail up the American flag and take his stand for it on the basis of the President's message to the world, making plain our position in the forefront of civilization, for these principles:

1—Opposing the disposition and action of any nation, under any circumstances, to attempt to control the waters of any of the oceans in denial of the equal rights of the United States.

2—Insisting upon the disavowal, as an adopted method of war, of such acts as the sinking of any merchant ships carrying American citizens in the pursuit of business or happiness.

3—Insisting upon adequate reparation for American lives lost and American property destroyed.

4—Demanding that submarine warfare on merchant shipping shall cease.

It is in these strong terms that the President has spoken, and the President speaks for the Nation.

In This Great Hour of Our Nation's History

we certainly mean to stand by the President and to this end we make the respectful suggestion, under the shadow of the Old Hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed, that the last half of the statement following this shall be signed and sent to the executive of the Nation at Washington. He will feel stronger if a million men and women of the cities, towns and villages all over the United States send him the assurance of their support. It cannot hurt anything, and it may help to strengthen him in his arduous work.

Do it today!

A Pledge of Support to the President

We, American citizens, whether native or foreign born, without regard to political party, race, creed or religion, do hereby pledge ourselves, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, "Our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to support the President of the United States, in any decision or action he may find it necessary to take in the present state of National and International affairs, to uphold the honor of our country, in defense of and for the protection of, the lives of all or any of our fellow citizens, and hereby we give our signatures.

Name
Address
City and State

[Signed] John Wanamaker

May 15, 1915.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Startling Savings in

Summer Apparel

for Men and Women

Sales in Which Your Savings Often Reach as Much as ½

And don't overlook the excellent offerings of SUMMER CLOTHING FOR YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Whatever they need—everything from head to toe is HERE, and everything at SACRIFICE BARGAIN PRICES.

From the great groups arranged for today's (Saturday) selling we mention a few:

Hundreds of 2- and 3-piece Summer Suits for Men and Young Men at unheard-of low prices.

New York has never before seen such low prices on Serviceable and Stylish Suits for Boys.

Amazing price-reductions on newest and most favored Straw Hats of all kinds for Men and Young Men.

Boys' and Girls' Summer Headgear at lowered prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear and Furnishings in general, at the lowest prices ever quoted.

Astonishing price cutting throughout our stocks of Wash Dresses for Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls.

"Middy Blouses" in the favored styles and materials for Girls and Juniors marked 'way under price.

Bargains galore in beautiful Summer Blouses for Women. The prices are often as low as regular wholesale cost.

Women's and Misses' Summer Coats in "Sport" and "Dress" styles at marvelous price reductions.

500 most stunning Trimmed Hats at prices that will sell them all in double-quick time today.

Untrimmed Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, etc., at prices which reach a new low record.

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Summer Shoes at still further reduced prices in the present sensational sale.

ALL DEPARTMENTS JOIN IN THESE TRUSTEES' SALES BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

And this means, in a word, that every article of merchandise in our two vast buildings is sensationally reduced in price, in order to realize ready cash at the earliest possible moment.

So whatever else you need, come here fully assured that you will find exactly what you want at a tremendous price-saving.

ANYTHING WE SAY—A MOTOR BOAT—A CAMERA—JEWELRY—AN ORIENTAL RUG—we say this at random.

YOUR EVERY POSSIBLE NEED CAN BE SUPPLIED CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IS MAINTAINED

Germans Lose Strong Positions Near Angres, Southwest of Lens.

BRITISH ASSAULTS FAIL

Germans Repulse an Attack Near Ypress and Advance on the Menin-Ypres Road.

LONDON, May 14.—The advance of the French in the Lens-Arras region has been impeded by torrential rains. Nevertheless, Paris reports that the French offensive has been continued today by the capture of strong German positions southeast of Angres, while progress has been made on the southern and eastern slopes of the Loretto hills, and at Neuville St. Vaast.

The British have again attacked unsuccessfully near Ypres, and have sustained heavy casualties, according to the German official report, which also records gains in the direction of Hooge, in the same general region.

The communiqués of the French War Office follow:

(Night Report)—To the north of Arras the condition of the ground has rendered operations difficult. Our offensive has, however, been continued.

At the southeast of Angres we have attacked from both sides of the road of Aix Noulette-Souchez, and taken to the north of this road a strong German trench extending on a front of one kilometer (about two-thirds of a mile) to the south of the road, a forest which has been organized for defense, and behind this forest a trench of the second line.

Found 400 German Dead.

We have found on the ground in this vicinity 400 Germans who were killed.

More to the south we have continued the clearing of the slopes east and south of Nôtre Dame de Lorette.

We have taken additional houses at Neuville St. Vaast.

According to the testimony of prisoners, our artillery has inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy.

The number of officers made prisoners since Sunday is about one hundred. The number of guns captured is twenty, including eight heavy ones. In addition we have taken one hundred machine guns and bomb throwers.

The Germans made an attack upon us this morning at the wood of Ailly. They obtained a momentary footing in our first line, but were forced back by a counter-attack. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

The day has been quiet on the other parts of the front.

French Maintain Gains Near Arras.

(*Afternoon Report*)—It has been raining without stop since yesterday morning. Last night, in spite of the handicap of a difficult and slippery terrain, we occupied several German trenches to the southwest of Souchez, and we have maintained on the rest of the front, from Loos to Arras, all the gains recently made by us.

In the Valley of the Aisne we yesterday destroyed four German blockhouses and leveled several trenches.

Repulses of various allied attacks are thus described in the official statement issued in Berlin:

Strong British attacks against our newly acquired front at Ypres yesterday failed with heavy losses to the enemy. On the Menin-Ypres highroad we gained further territory in the direction of Hooge.

In the district southwest of Lille the enemy attacked yesterday in only a few places, and then after heavy preparatory artillery fire. All these attacks were repulsed.

In the Loretta hills and to the north of Arras the day passed comparatively quietly, and there were no important attacks by the enemy.

Carency Losses 700, Berlin Says.

Our losses during the capture of Carency by the enemy amounted to between 600 and 700 men.

A further attempt on the part of the enemy to recapture from us a section of the trench we had taken to the northwest of Berry-au-Bac again resulted in failure.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the advance of the enemy in the forest of Le Prêtre broke down in front of our positions under our fire.

The occupants of a French biplane, which was forced to land at Hagenou, were captured.

PRAISE FOR MISS ADDAMS.

Witness for Peace Who Yet Will Be Heard, Says Daily News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—In an editorial headed "A Witness for Peace," The Daily News says:

"Courage and faith never have been wanting in the noble career of Miss Jane Addams, and they rarely have been more conspicuously displayed than in the peace campaign, of which Thursday night's meeting in Kingsway Hall was an incident. It is open even to those who hate way sincerely, as Miss Addams does, to doubt whether at the present moment it is possible to talk of peace to advantage, yet the value in these dark days of a witness of Miss Addams's sincerity and conviction is not to be questioned, and she has at least the consolation of knowing that in the long run the victory of the ideas of which she seems now to be so lonely a champion is assured. In the heat of battle of nations they may be scouted by almost all; when all is done a far sadder and, let us hope, a wiser world will turn again to international co-operation as the real hope of civilization."

TRIED TO STOP NAVY SHIP.

British Cruiser Apparently Mistook Collier Jupiter for a Merchantman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 14.—Apparently the British warship patrol along the New England coast is being rigidly maintained. In the early hours of last Thursday the United States naval collier Jupiter, in command of Lieut. Commander Charles S. Kempff, with a cargo of coal for the U. S. S. Brooklyn in Narragansett Bay, while making the passage from New York, and when a short distance off this port, was signalled to stop by a British cruiser, which a short distance off steamed rapidly toward her. The Jupiter disregarded the signal, whereupon the speed of the Britisher was increased, and a blank shot was fired across the bows of the collier. Then the searchlights of the cruiser were played upon the Jupiter, after which the English warship steamed away.

A report of the occurrence was forwarded to the Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—So far as could be ascertained from official circles tonight no report has been received by the Navy Department on the attempt of a British cruiser to stop the collier Jupiter. The Jupiter reached Newport yesterday. She might easily be mistaken for a merchant vessel.

BRITISH SEIZE CARGO.

Hold Up Swedish Steamer Augusta from New York with Nickel Plate.

LONDON, May 14.—The Swedish steamer Augusta, from New York April 19 for Copenhagen, by way of Kirkwall, was diverted by the British authorities to Leith, Scotland.

There she was ordered to discharge fifty tons of nickel plate, which is now in the hands of a prize court.

KING OF ITALY RETAINS CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

Cabinet produced an entraordinary sensation throughout the country. At Genoa, Florence, Naples, Palermo, and elsewhere, as well as in Rome, its receipt was followed by angry demonstrations.

In Rome a riotous crowd made its way this morning to the Piazza Montecitorio, where the Chamber of Deputies is situated, and forced an entrance into the building by smashing the windows. The outbreak spread, assuming almost a revolutionary character, and the entire city has been occupied by the military.

Dispatches from Milan says that the moment the news of the Government's resignation became known the popular indignation began to show itself. A large crowd rushed through the city, and there were frequent conflicts between groups holding opposing political opinions, some of whom resorted to firearms. The police made strenuous efforts to maintain order, but the troops had to be called out to help them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 14.—The news of the resignation of the Cabinet came like a thunderbolt upon the whole of Italy and caused an immense revulsion of feeling. Wrathful demonstrations have occurred at many points, and it is feared that the lives of former Premier Giolitti and his friends are in danger.

The greater portion of citizens here deeply deplore that the leading politicians are unable at this supreme juncture to refrain from party quarrels.

The fact that so many Senators and Deputies accepted the hospitality of Prince von Bulow when it was known that his mission here had for its chief object the influencing of the leaders of public opinion is strongly condtmned.

ITALIAN BANKER WARNED.

Told Not to Return to Italy on British or Italian Ship.

An Italian banker who arrived in New York recently on a financial mission for his Government received a cablegram from Rome yesterday instructing him to return on a Spanish steamship via Lisbon and Cadiz. The dispatch also warned him not to travel on a British or Italian steamship to the Mediterranean via the Straits of Gibraltar.

In discussing his cablegram with one of the steamship agents yesterday the banker said that it probably referred to the chances of Italy going to war with Austria and also might indicate that the Germans had shipped their submarines by rail through Austria to Trieste and intended to start their commerce-destroying campaign on the Mediterranean Sea.

URGE PUNISHMENT OF GERMAN RULERS

British Public Men Demand That Their Personal Responsibility Be Proclaimed.

ALIENS ASK OUR AID

Internment Preferred to Deportation—Many Give Themselves Up, but Camps Are Not Ready.

LONDON, May 14.—The riots which occurred earlier in the week have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his advisers who are charged with the responsibility for the actions which have aroused public anger. The demand is made that the British Government publicly proclaims the personal responsibility of members of the German Government for "the outrages perpetrated by German officers or their agents during the present war."

A resolution in this sense was moved at a public meeting in Chelsea tonight by Lord Charles Beresford and was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil. It was unanimously passed.

Lord Charles Beresford urged that all German property in the British Empire be confiscated, and that all rich Germans, whether naturalized or not, be interned until British "prisoners in Germany are treated as honorable prisoners of war." Lord Robert Cecil said he had been told that Emperor William did not approve of what had been done, but the speaker declared that if the German Emperor disapproved and allowed these things to go on he was ten times more guilty and must be punished; this must be one condition of any peace.

Lewis Harcourt, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at a meeting on the waterfront tonight said that Germany "stood at the bar of the world a naked and unashamed monster, simulating humanity, but in fact a reversion to prehistoric barbarism."

Germans and Austrians again besieged the American Consulate today, but instead of demanding protection for themselves and their property, they sought the aid of the American officials to prevent their being repatriated in consequence of the decision of the Government announced yesterday by Premier Asquith. Most of the callers at the Consulate were either over or under internment age. Many were women with their children.

These persons explained that for years their homes had been in this country and that their deportation to Germany or Austria would be regarded by them as a greater calamity than internment here.

The American Consul General, Robert P. Skinner, took their statements, but was unable to promise any action in their behalf further than the transmission of their requests to the proper authorities.

Eighty Germans and Austrians were stricken from the membership roll of the Iron and Steel Institute today by unanimous vote of a meeting held in London.

Large numbers of persons affected by the Government's plan are surrendering themselves hourly rather than await arrest under the internment order. Their immediate disposition is puzzling the police, as the camps in which they are to be placed are not yet ready for use.

BATHED UNDER SHELL FIRE.

Turkish Guns Disregarded by Australians at the Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEMNOS, (via Kavala,) May 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Australian troops are playing football on the Gallipoli Peninsula to keep themserves in form.

The Captain of a vessel which has just returned from the straits gives some idea of the firm foothold the Allies have gained as well as of the spirit of the troops.

"Last Thursday," he says, "after a fierce attack by the Turks, a body of Australians was driven from the advanced trenches and forced to retire to the shore. As soon as the party had dug itself in securely in this new position the men who could be spared calmly undressed and took a long-desired dip in the sea at the point where the cliffs stop. The enemy continued to pepper the trenches freely, but by working in relays every man succeeded in getting a bath, which they all tremendously enjoyed."

DIDN'T DEFEND WINDHOEK.

German Policy in South Africa Merely to Keep British Troops There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, May 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The announcement that the Union forces had occupied Windhoek without resistance occasioned little surprise here. The actual campaign has been in progress only a little more than two months, but has been brilliantly conducted by Generals Botha and Smuts in the main operations and by General van de Venter in an auxiliary movement from the southeast.

It has long been evident that the Germans were outgeneraled as well as outnumbered, from the fact that they abandoned position after position admirably adapted by nature and prepared at great labor and expense for a stubborn defensive. The ingenuity displayed by the Germans in the use of land mines and poison was equalled only by the extarordinarily good fortune of the Union troops in escaping the traps.

In one instance a large artillery force and a considerable number of mounted troops crossed a pass near Aus, where a mine had been laid, before it was exploded by the spare mules following the column, the casualties being almost nil.

On entering Aus, a trooper found a bottle of whisky apparently intact. His more cautions comrades persuaded him not to drink it, and when the bottle was opened its contents were found to have been poisoned, the original cork and capsule having been replaced so as to make it appear that it had not been tampered with.

Across a waterless desert and through mountains for hundreds of miles, the railway had to be rebuilt, as the main forces proceeded.

All the Union forces behaved magnificently in a most ardous, but unexciting campaign.

The excuse given to the German population for the policy almost amounting to non-resistance, so far as real military measures are concerned, is apparently that the Union's conquest will be nullified by the success of Germany in Europe.

The most remarkable stories are told of news supposedly received at Windhoek from Europe by wireless. A captured doctor firmly believed that the German fleet commanded the sea, and that all communication between England and South Africa had been cut, and he was astounded when a London newspaper, barely a month old, was shown to him.

It is now believed that the German forces have retired northward. Probably their object is merely the prolongation of the campaign in the southwest as long as possible to prevent the reduction of the Union forces, which would release thousands of South Africans who are anxious to fight in Europe.

MOB CLEARS TOWN OF GERMAN SHOPS

Serious Disturbances in Tottenham, England—Better Order in London.

MANY ALIENS SURRENDER

Sent to Ships—Public Men Urge Personal Responsibility for German Rulers.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.—Although the country has been calmed by the Government's decision to deal with aliens, considerable sporadic anti-German rioting again took place yesterday. In some parts of London last night, Peckham, Nunhead and Tottenham among them, a number of German shops were attacked. Less pressure on the police resources made it easier to deal with the rioters.

Serious disturbances also are reported from Rotherham and North Shields among other places. In Rotherham the rioters were mostly women and youths, but hardly a single German shop in the town escaped wreckage. By night the streets were crowded with thousands of rioters who were carrying away provisions of all kinds from the looted shops. At North Shields many shops were attacked but there was no looting.

The police throughout the country have been busy all day gathering subjects of hostile countries of a military age and dispatching them to concentration camps. Many hundreds voluntarily surrendered and were sent off in batches, 500 going to Southend to be placed aboard steamers which have been fitted up for the purpose. The only difficulty the authorities are faced with is that of finding room, as the suddenness with which the Government came to its decision following the riots gave no time to prepare new camps.

As all subjects of enemy countries have been registered since the commencement of the war and have been compelled to report priodically to the police there is no difficulty in locating them. Some, however, with large businesses must have time allowed to arrange their affairs. In most cases the business has been transferred to Britishers or neutrals, but some alien business men closed their premises immediately. One result of this was felt in the east end of London, where the majority of the small bakers are Germans, the people this morning finding themselves deprived of their usual supplies.

A greater task will be that of arranging for the repatriation of women and children and men over the military age. Many of the latter have resided in England a lifetime and have no other home, and are pleading as an alternative to be interned with the younger men.

Illness thus far has proved the only excuse accepted by the authorities for relaxation in the orders, but it is believed that leniency will be shown those who have been residents of this country for a long time.

Kaiser Decorates Austrian Leaders.

BERLIN, May 14.—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order Pour le Mérite on Archduke Fredtrick of Austria and Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of the Austrian General Staff.

Hinman Resigns from Assembly.

ALBANY, May 14.—Harold J. Hinman, majority leader in the Assembly, today resigned as Assemblyman to take up his duties as Deputy Attorney General.

RUSSIANS SMASH AUSTRIAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

the purpose of reconquering the necessary points they had lost previously.

In Galicia, after the abortive German attempt to surround the Forty-eighth Division of the Russian Army, the German action during the last nine days has had the character of frontal attacks against the Russian fortified positions, which have been successfully repulsed by the Russians. It is true that the Russian losses are very heavy, but it is true also that the losses of the German-Austrian Army are enormous. Wishing to boom their success, the Germans multiplied by many times the number of Russian prisoners taken by them, a great part of whom were wounded, as the Russian troops, gradually retreating, had no means of taking them from the field of battle.

The boom about the great victory in Galicia seems to be intended to raise the spirits in Germany and to restrain Italy from the decisive step she is now about to take.

GERMANS BEFORE PRZEMYSL.

Berlin and Vienna Claim Continued Success in Galicia and Poland.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 14.—The following statement was issued today by the German General Staff:

The battle at Shavli, in Courland, Russia, did not come to an end yesterday.

North of the Niemen River, on the lower Dubysa, we took eighty prisoners.

In a night advance west of Przasnysz parts of the Russian First Turkestan Army Corps succeeded in penetrating, after several unsuccessful efforts, into our foremost trenches. By evening, however, the enemy had again been everywhere driven back, with heavy losses, including 120 prisoners.

Southeastern Arena.—The advance guards of the armies under General Mackensen are before Przemysl, on the left bank of the lower San. Joining this army on the right and the left, the Teutonic allies continue their pursuit of the Russians, on one side in the direction of Solinadod-Romily and on the other in the direction of Kolanines and Kielce.

The Russians have been unable to maintain their positions from Kielce to the Pilica or to Inowlodz, and they are beating a hasty retreat toward the east.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 14.—The following official War Office statement was given out here tonight:

The retreat of the enemy in Russian Poland continues, influencing also the sectors of the former Pilica front.

From the east of Piotrkow to the upper Vistula the retreating enemy is being pursued by the Teutonic allies under Generals von Woyrich and Dankl. The allied troops have gained a footing in the hilly district northeast of Kielce.

In Mid-Galicia the Russians are retreating across the San before the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand. From the district of Dobromil, Stryi, and Sambor the enemy is retreating in a northeasterly direction before the vanguards of the army under Generals Borovich and von Boehm-Ermolli. Our troops have reached the heights southwest of Dobromil, Stryi, and Sambor. Allied troops, under General Linsingen, are advancing across Turka and Skole and joining the general advance.

The battle in South Galicia continues. Strong Russian forces have advanced across Obertyn to the north of Sniatyn and Mahala.

RUSSIANS CAUGHT NAPPING.

Gigantic Preparations for Galician Drive Passed Unperceived.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, May 8, (Delayed Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I am able today to give some information received from a reliable military source with regard to the events leading up to the Austro-German success in Galicia. These details explain how the offensive movement was carried through and prepared in a manner to take the Russians by surprise. It is at the same time a most impressive argument in favor of a Secretary in War, the most important factor in this success.

It is pointed out that the success of the Germanic move is the more surprising because it not only necessitated time to concentrate such large forces as have been concentrated in West Galicia, but because these movements were such by their nature that they could be easily discovered, and it was even a surprise to the General Staff that it succeeded in such measure.

The offensive was naturally preceded by a thousand minor movements as well as by movements on a large scale. News depots, bureaus, and telephone and telegraph stations had to be established on a line parallel with the front of battle. New and numerous hospital stations had to be prepared, especially on the railway lines which insure good connections toward Germany and Hungary, and new food depots had to be installed on the same lines so as to insure provisions for the new army as well as munition depots with ample supplies. The new allied armies required even the appointment of new commanders. A great number of heavy guns and other artillery were placed in position two weeks before the offensive began. Train after train brought guns of all calibres from all directions to the Vistula and Carpathian fronts, including long range Skoda guns and steel mortars, the latter having mostly been constructed since the war began, and an immense number of German Krupp guns. Meanwhile troop trains brought up Germans and Austro-Hungarian troops and hundreds of other trains were packed with bridge materials and pontoons which were necessary to the crossing of the Dunajec and Biala. Engineers were ready at the front by the end of April in order to reconstruct the railway lines behind the army advancing toward the east. Aviation and motor stations were also established.

It is obvious that the movements of all these trains, &c., must have taken a long time, and yet it is clear nothing had been observed by the Russians on the southern section along which the army advanced later. Between Tarnow and Gorlice more than a thousand guns were brought up and placed in position with an immense amount of all kinds of munitions. Even such difficulties arose as supplying two kinds of small arm ammunition to the German and Austrian troops, these having different rifles and using consequently different ammunition. New provision and munition depots were built and fitted and a perfectly organized administration put up. Thousands of wagons and trucks with provisions and great herds of cattle were driven up, and all in the greatest secrecy. Everything had been done at night.

The secrecy of these preparations was the chief feature of success, for the movement only promised success in the event of the Russians not having time to bring up reinforcements in their usual rapid way. These preparations began the very day after it became obvious that the Russian offensive in the Carpathians was slackening.

It is asserted that the Russian forces engaged in the battle were eight army corps, while the Germanic armies were twice as strong and had four times as many guns and a greater number of heavy batteries to support the attacks. This is only a semi-official statement and much credit cannot be attached to it. The German artillery in fact was much stronger than one would imagine from that statement, and this great strength in guns made it possible to drive the Russians out of their fortified positions.

SHELLING ASIATIC FORTS.

Turks on the Dardanelles Replied Vigorously Up to Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IMBROS, off Gallipoli Peninsula, May 10, (Ditpatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In the last few days the Dardanelles operations as seen from this point of vantage have become much less spectacular. The firing seems directed to a large extent against the Asiatic side of the waterway, but the position of the land forces, to judge by the localities shelled by the ships, does not seem greatly altered. A stubborn and continuous struggle seems to be in progress between the British and the Turks on the southern slopes of Tree Peak.

Sailing between Tenedos and Imbros, across the offing of the Dardanelles entrance, on Saturday, I could see the warships heavily shelling positions beyond Krithia Peak, five miles inland from the western promontory of the peninsula. As I watched, the whole of the Turkish position was ringed by huge columns of smoke and earth, caused by the bursting of shells from the men-of-war.

Firing was also proceeding far up the straits, and on Saturday night I witnessed a particularly violent bombardment, to which reply was made by the Turkish batteries on the heights beyond Erenkeui, on the Asiatic side.

Yesterday was the quietest day since the operations began exactly a fortnight ago. Save for an occasional boom silence settled down on this war-racked area. During the night, however, gun flashes were again illuminating the sky.

Today's operations presented some interesting features. The fact that the Turks are concentrating their fire toward ths narrows is a good indication of the progress the Allies have made. I could plainly see the shells sending up great spouts of spray in the waters within the narrows around Nagara, and on one occasion four of those white columns rose in a row at the same instant. These shells appeared to come from far up on the Asiatic side.

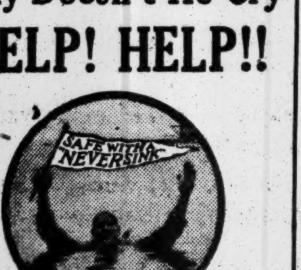
This was a little after 1 o'clock today, and at the same time the Queen Elizabeth was engaged in firing repeated broadsides at the slopes of the valley that runs across the peninsula, roughly from Gaba Tepe to the shores of the strait, opposite Nagara. She must have done tremendous damage, for at all times all the hillsides seemed one mass of bursting shells.

A little before 2 o'clock one of her shells caused a great explosion at a point a little above Nagara, but on the western side of the strait.

All day there has been firing from the ships and the Asiatic side inland from a line drawn between Chanak and Erenkeui. Occasionally the Turks in Asia have landed a shell on the European side.

The Turkish position beyond the Narrows appears to be a strong one.

Why Doesn't He Cry
HELP! HELP!!



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33c Lisle Socks at, pair, 24c
Of fine black lisle, full-fashioned, double heels, soles and toes.

Colored Silk Lisle Socks at 29c
Medium weight, of excellent wearing qualities. In white, tan, gray and navy. Our own importation.

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FIND BOGUS CONSUL IS A PAROLED THIEF

"Lieut. Commander Wenberg" Is Called to the Astor, Only to be Arrested.

$250 DINNER BILL UNPAID

His Gold Lace Uniform Second Hand and His "Official" Escort Sailors on a Lark.

"Lieutenant Commander Ethan Allen Wenberg," for three days "Consul General for Rumania," is going back to Elmira Reformatory today. He left there in March under parole and when H. B. Rogers, parole officer of the reformatory, read in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of the dinner the "Consul General" gave Thursday night in honor of Vice President Quinonez of San Salvador at the Hotel Astor, he thought it about time the young man was going back. The charge on which "Wenberg" is held is for swindling the Astor out of $250, the cost of the dinner, and a taxi cab company out of $300 rent for a motor.

"Wenberg" is known to the Elmira authorities as Ethan S. Weinberg, of 71 Maujer Street, Brooklyn. In 1910 he was arrested for impersonating a consular officer. At that time his name was Ethan Allen Weinberg. He dropped an "i" for his latest escapade. "Wenberg" admitted in the Tombs last night that he was "Weinberg." After he has served the eighteen months he owes at Elmira, he probably will be the involuntary guest of the State Department.

Distinguished officers of the visiting fleet were invited to the dinner the "Consul General" gave in honor of Vice President Quinonez. When neither they nor Dr. Quinonez attended and reporters inquired, early yesterday morning Dr. Quinonez, who is in America as a delegate to the meeting of the Pan American Commission in Washington next week, called on the telephone Collector Malone, who is Chairman of the committee for the entertainment of the delegates, and told him about "Wenberg." "Wenberg," Dr. Quinonez said, had told the Vice President that he had been sent by Mr. Malone as an escort for him. Dr. Quinonez had placed confidence in "Wenberg" until the dinner fiasco.

Placed in the Tombs.

Mr. Malone told Dr. Quinonez that "Wenberg" was an impostor and later when the "Consul General" called up the Astor to wish Dr. Quinonez happy dreams he was told an important message awaited him. About four o'clock he arrived, still in his magnificent uniform of gold lace. Under orders from Collector Malone "Wenberg" was detained at the hotel. Yesterday at noon, following a conference between Mr. Rogers and representatives of Mr. Malone, "Wenberg" was asked if he would go quietly to a private sanitarium. The next thing he knew he was in the Tombs.

When he got into trouble for professing to be a United States Consular agent in 1910, "Wenberg," or "Weinberg" was sent to Bellevue for observation. He was allowed to go free but was arrested again in January, 1912, on a charge of larceny and sent to Elmira. He was paroled in June, 1913. On January 5, 1914, he was arrested for violation of his parole in having with him in a vaudeville act a female minor. He went back to Elmira and in March of this year he was paroled again.

Detectives of the Prison Association found yesterday that the "Consul General" had leased an office at 2 Rector Street and had had his name and bogus title painted on the door. It was also found that the "bodyguard" which accompanied the "Consul General" all over Manhattan on Thursday were three sailors who had yielded to the prospect of an unlimited automobile ride. The limousine he rode in for three days he hired on the claim that he was an agent of Collector Malone. The rent of the car was $50 for twelve hours; the "Consul General" had it three days and nights. Asked by the detectives about his gorgeous gold lace uniform, he said yesterday that he bought it two years ago in a second-hand shop because he thought he might some time have use for it.

At his home in Maujer Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Weinberg's father said his son had not had the uniform two years. He did not share the opinion that his son was demented, but thought the young man stood very much in need of the treatment he would get at Elmira.

The detectives said that the young woman who had left a good job to be the companion of the "Consul General" was out yesterday looking for work.

Admits His Mistake.

"Wenburg" admitted that he had made a mistake about being an aviator hero in the Balkan war, as a recognition of which he said he had been sent to the Rumanian Embassy in Paris as military attaché. He said at the dinner that on May 4 he had been named Consul General at New York. This story and his gold lace deceived the Astor managers, the taxi people and Dr. Quinonez. On Monday, after recognition had been refused him on board of a battleship in the Hudson, he went away, put on his gold lace uniform and returned, when he was received with due honors and arrangements were made for his formal reception yesterday.

Roberto Aguilar, secretary to Vice-President Quinonez, said yesterday that the San Salvador delegation had no reason to believe "Consul General Wenburg" was an impostor when he first presented himself, but twenty-four hours before the dinner they had begun to lose faith in him. "Wenburg" had told the Vice President that all arrangements had been made for a bigger dinner in his honor next week at which were to be present all the commanders of the fleet, the Vice President of the United States and the Cabinet officers. He stated that President Wilson had declined his invitation because of a previous engagement. It was when he told the Astor managers of this proposed dinner, that he was able to get credit for the affair of Thursday night.

When Weinberg impersonated a consular official several years ago the State Department took no action because it believed the offender demented. Several months ago "Ethan Allen Wenburg" began to annoy the department by frequent notifications, by mail and telegraph, of his appointment as Consul General. Inasmuch as such notification was due from Rumania and not from New York, no formal notice was taken of it. The reflection upon the entertainment committee for the delegates and upon Vice President Quinonez, the guest of the United States Government, has started an investigation and if Weinberg is not taken in charge by the Federal authorities today before he is returned to Elmira, it is believed he will be arrested when he finishes the eighteen months he has left to serve at the reformatory.

DEMOCRATS SEEK FUNDS.

State Committee Wants 5,000 Sustaining Members at $10 Each.

The Democratic State Committee, feeling the urgent necessity of strengthening its exchequer, has sent out during the last few days hundreds of letters inviting the faithful to become Associate Members of the State Committee. They want to get 5,000 persons to pay $10 a year, which, it is reckoned, would give the State Committee the funds required to carry on its political work all the year round without embarassment.

This idea has been borrowed from the Republicans. Some time ago William Barnes, when he was State Chairman, suggested that the State Committee should enroll 5,000 sustaining members, who would contribute annually $10 apiece. This struck William Church Osborn, Democratic State Chairman, as a bright idea and he proceeded to adopt it.

Some checks have been received already in response to the Democratic appeal, and many more are expected. The new associate members are not to receive any voice in the management of the State Committee, but they will be put on the list for the distribution of literature, and will also have sent to them a handsome certificate of membership.

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TAXI DRIVER SLAIN BY HIS PASSENGERS

Charles Gromest of Hoboken Deserts His Car to Flee and Is Shot Down by Two Fares.

CAUSE OF MURDER UNKNOWN

Slayers Left Burglars' Tools in Cab and May Have Betrayed Themselves to Their Victim.

A well-dressed man wearing a blue suit and a new straw hat, and carrying a small black valise, climbed the stairs leading from the Hudson tunnel to the street outside the D., L. & W. Railroad station in Hoboken about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Charles Gromest of 126 Washington Street, Hoboken, was standing beside his taxicab. The man with the satchel entered the cab, gave a low-spoken order, and a few seconds later was being driven down River Street. A few blocks away from the station the passenger ordered the cab stopped, and another man entered the taxi. This man, like the first, was afterward described as wearing a blue suit.

It was nearly an hour and a half later that the cab drew up alongside the curb at the Boulevard Loop, Weehawken. Gromest got out quickly and ran up the stairs leading over King's Bluff. At this point there is a flight of concrete steps set in the hillside, and leading up the bluff about 150 feet to a point where the land dips toward the Hudson River and the railroad tracks. The chauffeur got up the first flight to a little platform about fifteen feet above the street level. Then the door of his cab opened and both passengers got out and started climbing the stairs after Gromest. The latter looked back, saw them coming, and quickened his pace.

He reached the second platform, fifteen feet above the first, when his pursuers drew revolvers and fired at him. Stumbling forward, the chauffeur half fell to the landing. Then he scrambled to his feet and continued his upward flight. The pursuing pair fired again, and this time Gromest crumpled up, fell, and rolled off the landing place, a dead man. His passengers, their revolvers still in their hands, stepped out of the way as their victim rolled down to the street. Then they bounded up the stairs and disappeared over the rise toward the railroad tracks.

A minute after this happened a road inspector ran into the Weehawken Police Headquarters, 200 yards from the scene of the tragedy, and told those in charge what had happened. Then began a search for the murderers, which continued all night. Several persons, two of them women, were found who had heard the shots, and through the railroad men the police were able to follow the fleeing murderers until they disappeared in West New York. Detectives learned that the fugitives had gone down the other side of King's Bluff and had arrived at the railroad tracks in time to swing on board a freight train bound for the freight yard.

A railroad inspector, idly speculating as to the reason for their hurry, saw the pair drop off the freight train at the entrance to the tunnel and get on board a moving train going north. Another man noticed them get off this train at Seventeenth Street, climb the hill, and disappear in the direction of West New York. There the trail ended.

From the contents of the black valise abandoned in the cab the police were able to piece together a theory to fit the crime. In this bag they found two stockings half filled with cartridges, a piece of lead pipe wrapped in a newspaper, a bottle of chloroform, another containing nitroglycerin, two black caps, a blackjack, wire, twine, and two silk "get-away" shirts. The shirts were mostly fronts with the collars so arranged that they could be pulled on quickly.

The police have incomplete descriptions of the fugitives. They are said to be about 5 feet 7 inches tall, both heavily built, and both dressed in clothes of dark blue material. Some say they wore straw hats, and others that they wore derbies.

The police theory is that the pair got into an argument during the ride and from their conversation the chauffeur obtained an inkling as to their profession. He probably refused to proceed further and got out, intending to inform the police. They pursued, and, fearing that he was getting away from them, opened fire and shot him down.

Gromest was a man of excellent reputation. He was well known in Hoboken, where he had some reputation as a fighter. He was 38 years old and a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

$755 FOR AN AUTOGRAPH.

Thomas Dekker's Signature Leads in the Thacher Sale.

The high price of $755 was paid by George D. Smith at the sale of the late John Boyd Thacher's collection of autographs in the Anderson Galleries yesterday for an autograph document, signed, Thomas Dekker, the dramatist. It is dated Jan. 18, 1598, and is a receipt of £3 advanced by Philip Hynchlon to be repaid by the next moneys paid by the manager. It is also signed by two of his players, Thomas Downton and Eduard Jubye. On the reverse is a cancelled autograph receipt of George Chapman for an advance by Hynchlon on a comedy, "The World Ronnes Upon Wheeles," witnessed by Dekker and Downton. It is one of the missing fragments of Hynchlon's "Diary." Shakespear, Burtage, Alleyn and others, then known as "Lord Strange's Company of Players," acted in 1592 at the Rose Theatre in Brukside, newly erected by Hynchlon.

Mr. Smith obtained for $82.50 a short autograph letter, signed, of Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury, the rival of Raleigh and Essex. It is a very interesting letter on Queen Elizabeth, and is among the rarest of English autographs. A short letter of Thomas Chatterton, written the year before he poisoned himself at the age of eighteen, also went to Mr. Smith for $40.

L. M. Thompson paid $19 for a fine letter of the Earl of Chesterfield. A letter of Lord Robert Clive, written during the period in which he established British military ascendancy in India, was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $25. Mr. Thompson gave $56 for a document signed by Sir Edward Coke, the great jurist. A long letter of Samuel T. Coleridge, mentioning "Remorse," a tragedy, brought $11. Mr. Smith paid $32 for a letter of Captain James Cook, navigator, and $55 for the signature of Archbishop Thomas Cranmer. He gave $40 for a document signed by Stephen Day, first printer in the American colonies, dated Oct. 30, 1652, and $55 for a power of attorney, signed by Daniel De Foe, and dated Sept. 29, 1703.

A letter of Charles Dickens to J. P. Harley, comedian, went to Mr. Thompson for $41, as did a letter of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, for $10.50. A letter of Donizetti, the composer, brought $14, and the signature of John Dryden $28. Mr. Thompson gave $34 for a letter of the Earl of Elden, and Mr. Smith $27.56 for a letter of George Eliot, signed "M. A. Lewes."

The total for the day was $1,763.70, and for the sale of Part V. $4,264.

RARE BOOKS BRING $3,581.

Balzac and Whitman Favorites in American Art Galleries Sale.

Books from the libraries of James F. Thompson, an English gentleman; the late Alexander Bryant, and William C. Oastler were sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday for $3,581.

Henry Malkan paid $150 for a limited edition definitive of "The Works of Balzac," printed on Japanese paper. J. P. Horn gave $145 for "The Complete Writings of Dickens," large paper edition. Mr. Malkan obtained for $120 "The Collected Writings of Eliot," laid paper edition; for $135 the "Works of Hugo," edition de bibliophile, one of 250 copies on Japanese paper; for $62.50 the La Salle edition of "The Works of Parkman," and for $150 the author's manuscript edition of "The Complete Writings of Whitman."

D. T. Valentine's "New York Manual for 1848" brought $42.50. Captain James Cook's "Collection of Voyages," including the first edition of John Hawkesworth's "Narrative," went for $40. "The Waverley Novels," Edinburgh, 1829-1839, was bought by Mr. Malkan for $52.50.

WARSHIP VISITORS RESCUED IN RIVER

Five Thrown Into Water When a Steamer Hits Dock Commissioner Smith's Launch.

BOATS RACE TO THEIR AID

Crowds on Ship and Shore See Patrick Fitzgerald Save Superintendent C. A. Manley.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, his wife and their daughter, Margaret, Mrs. E. T. Holmes, Miss Mildred Holmes, and Miss Williams, a sister-in-law of the Commissioner, accepted Captain H. McL. P. Huse's invitation to ride ashore in a steamer of the battleship Wisconsin yesterday afternoon after Mr. Smith had paid a visit to Admiral Fletcher, and the party were just alighting at the pier at Eightieth Street and the Hudson River when they heard yells and calls for help.

In the river the launch which carried the Commissioner's party out to the Wisconsin had been struck by the People's liner Rensselaer on its way to Albany, and Dock Superintendent Charles A. Manley, Captain Thomas Quigley, Patrick Kelly, the engineer, and Patrick Fitzgerald and Thomas Wood, the crew, were struggling in the water. Manley had gone out to the Wisconsin to bring the Commissioner's party ashore and had started to follow when Mr. Smith accepted the invitation of Admiral Fletcher's Chief of Staff to return in a navy boat.

The Commissioner's party scrambled hastily ashore, and while Mr. Smith ran to a telephone and called an ambulance from Knickerbocker Hospital, Captain Huse backed the steamer out and started to the rescue. Already another steamer had put out from the Wisconsin, the Rensselaer had stopped and launched a small boat, and Police Launch 4, with Sergeant Bannon and Policemen O'Shaughnessey and Walker, had shot out from the pier alongside which it had been lying.

Bluejackets aboard the warships and thousands of persons along Riverside Drive watched the racing boats as they dashed at full speed toward the five men struggling in the water. Manley cannot swim and Fitzgerald, who knew it, had gone at once to the assistance of his superior. He was holding Manley afloat while Quigley, Kelly, and Wood sustained themselves.

The police boat was the first to reach the men, and the single swimmers were drawn into it after they had caught life buoys which the policemen hurled to them. It was Bannon who first realized that Manley could not swim and that Fitzgerald was holding him up, and he dived overboard at once.

With Bannon's help Fitzgerald kept Manley up until the other policemen swept the launch around to them, and then they were taken aboard just as Captain Huse's steamer came up. The Captain had Mr. Manley transferred to his craft and hurried him to the Wyoming, while the launch carried the others to the pier, where Dr. Padula was already awaiting them.

On the Wyoming, Surgeon C. N. Oman attended Mr. Manley, and after a time he was carried ashore in the steamer and sent to his home, 162 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in a private ambulance. Mr. Manley had been suffering with heart trouble for some time, and it was feared the shock would be serious for him. The others were sent to their homes after Dr. Padula had treated them. None was seriously hurt.

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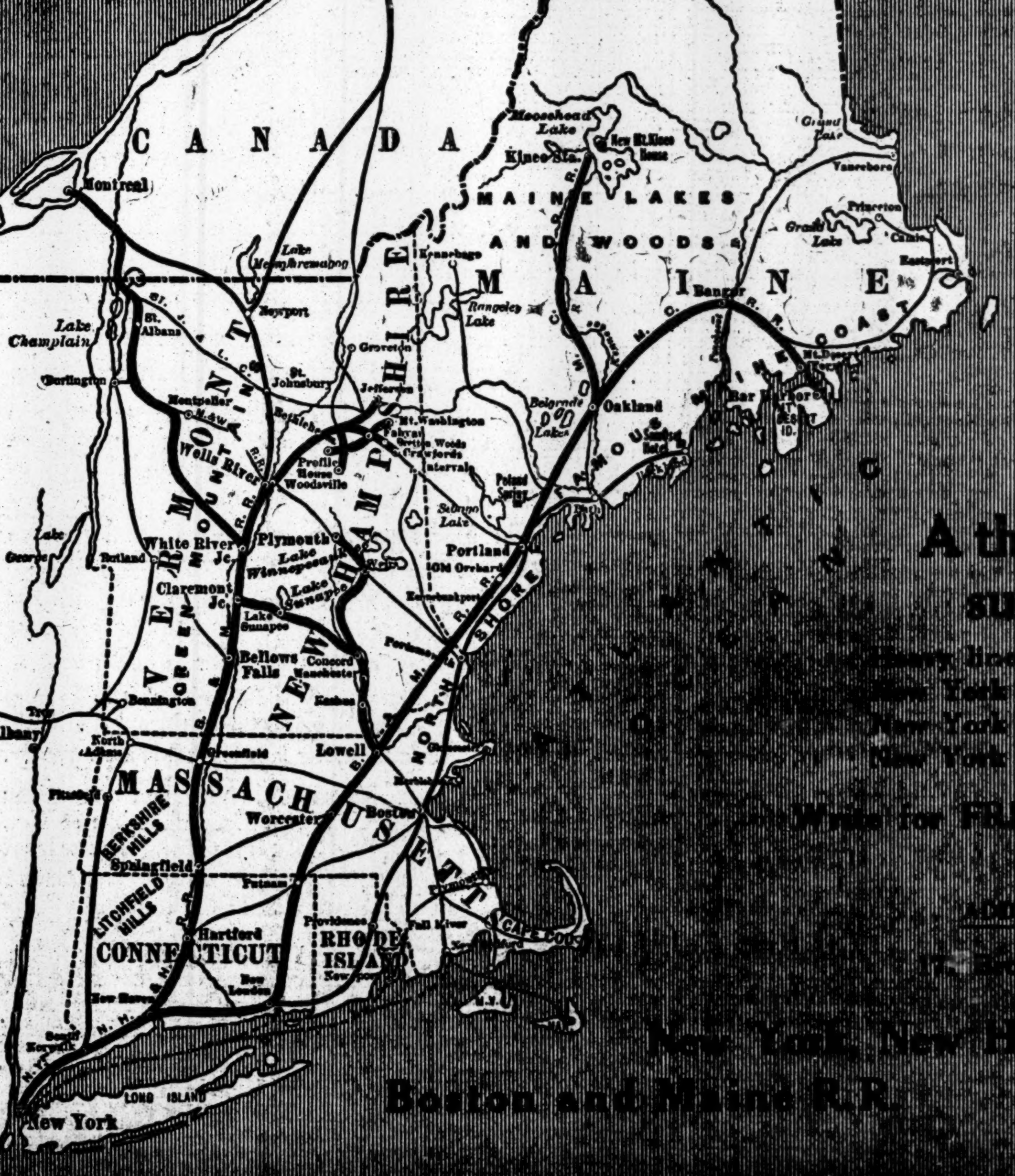

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TWO CRUISERS SENT TO AWE THE YAQUIS

Raleigh and New Orleans Ordered to Guaymas to Protect Americans from Indians.

SEVERAL MEXICANS KILLED

Unrest Among Indians Said to be Due to Failure of Leaders to Turn Over Land Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Two American warships, the cruisers Raleigh and New Orleans, have been ordered to Guaymas, on the west coast of Sonora, to investigate and report the facts as to the attack made by Mexican Yaqui Indians on a colony of Americans, including women and children, near Esperanza, south of Guaymas. The Yaquis have gone on the warpath in a movement which is independent of the Carranza and Villa factions.

The preliminary report to the State Department from Consul Hostetter at Hermosillo stated that the Yaquis had taken control of the valley at Esperanza and two Americans were reported to have been killed. A later report said no Americans had been killed, but spoke of appaling conditions, and on the basis of these messages the cruiser Raleigh was dispatched from La Paz and the New Orleans was sent from Manzanillo on the west coast to the vicinity of Guaymas. Admiral Howard, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, has directed the commanders of these vessels to get the facts and look after American interests.

Reports from American Consul Simpich, at Nogales, said that William Stockers, a prominent ranchman, had been wounded in the attack by Yaqui Indians south of Guaymas, and that John Wilson and W. A. Fay had been killed. Another American, J. J. Donovan, is among the missing.

The dispatch said 400 Yaqui Indians were on a raid and that about fifty American colonists, assisted by 200 other Americans, had made a stand.

General Sosa has started from Guaymas with 200 soldiers and will be joined by 100 more at Corral, and those with the garrison in the valley will make 500, sufficient to drive off the raiders.

The State Department announced that the American consulate at Nogales had repeatedly warned Americans to stay out of the disturbed region.

NOGALES, Mexico, May 14.—The Pueblo of San Jose de Gracia, 153 miles south of here, was attacked last night by 250 Yaquis, who are known as "Bronchos" or wild Indians. Eight women and many men, all Mexicans, were killed.

American colonies in the Yaqui valley sent further appeals to Governor Maytorena today for help.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, OFF SAN DIEGO, May 14.—Admiral Thomas Howard, commanding the Pacific Fleet, has dispatched the United States cruiser New Orleans to Guaymas, Sonora, from Manzanillo, Colima. Disturbances recently reported, however, have been at inland points where aid could not be sent.

At Guaymas the troops were reported mutinous on Tuesday because of the low purchasing power of the current money. Quiet was restored by the action of the commandant in securing supplies from the merchants and selling them at reduced prices to the soldiers.

The unrest among the Indians is said to have been caused by the alleged failure of the authorities to fulfill promises to restore lands which the Indians claimed. Among these lands are named the Yaqui River valley, now controlled and operated by an American corporation.

VILLA THREAT TO ZAPATA?

Letter Said to Have Been Found on a Captured Spy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 14.—A spy captured at Acambaro en route to Mexico City is said to have carried a letter from Villa to Zapata containing Villa's threat to put Zapata to death. Villa blames Zapata for the loss of the battle of Celaya, and claims that Obregon was defeated until reinforcements arrived. Villa says he will return to Mexico City after the next battle, in which he is confident he will defeat Obregon and will show Zapata and all others that Villa is still the greatest man in Mexico. He calls Zapata a coward, who fights only for his own gain and promises a public execution of Zapata and other leaders who have received assistance from him.

General Carranza has agreed to the request of Special Agent Silliman to forward mail to and from Mexico City via Puebla.

SPAIN WANTS OUR COAL.

King Suspends the Import Tax—Scarcity in France, Too.

MADRID, May 14.—The Spanish Government is so much concerned over the scarcity of coal that the Cabinet is willing to guarantee the payment of orders placed in the United States by opening a credit in New York to the amount of at least 1,000,000 pesetas ($200,000). This deposit will be maintained so long as necessary.

The object of the Government is especially to enable smaller concerns, those comparatively little known in the financial world, to have their American orders filled promptly. The cash thus deposited is to be used only in the event of purchasers failing to pay.

Something like a coal famine exists throughout Spain, and large orders are being placed in the United States by Spanish companies. A royal decree promulgated today suspends the import duties on coal and the transport taxes which were discriminatory against America.

Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador to Spain, and C. William A. Veditz, the commercial attaché of the American Embassies at Madrid and Paris, had an audience today with King Alfonso concerning transport duties. They convinced His Majesty that it was unjust to tax English coals the equivalent of 10 cents a ton transport dues and American coal 40 cents a ton. The King, with the approval of the Cabinet, thereupon suspended all charges on coal imports.

The British Government has prohibited the export of coal and coke, the order having become effective yesterday. Spain cannot get fuel from Germany, hence she must turn toward the United States for coal. Last year Spain imported about 3,000,000 tons of coal.

English coal, which sold at 70 pesetas ($14) a ton at the outbreak of war, now brings 100 pesetas ($20) a ton. Spanish coal, which sold at $7 a ton wholesale, now brings more than double that price.

PARIS, May 14.—Coal is scarce in France. This country in normal times annually uses 60,000,000 tons of coal. From 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of that amount formerly came from Great Britain, 6,000,000 tons was purchased from Germany and 4,000,000 tons was imported from Belgium.

The French production was normally 40,000,000 tons, but this year it will probably be less than 25,000,000 tons. The French requirements are considerably less than this amount, but nevertheless imports from the United States are necessary. The greatest difficulty is that of sea transportation.

POULTRY MEN LOSE APPEAL.

Highest Court of State Decides They Must Go to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 14.—The members of the so-called "Poultry Trust," who were convicted of conspiracy in New York City, must serve their sentences of $500 fine and three months in the penitentiary under a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals today affirming the ruling of the New York courts. The trial was conducted before Judge Otto Rosalsky, and thirteen of nineteen defendants were convicted. The verdict was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, First Department.

Those convicted were Irving V. Dwyer, Arthur G. Dwyer, Charles Westerberg, William W. Smith, Charles R. Jewell, James N. Norris, William H. Norris, Charles T. Hawk, Charles Thatcher, Clemen Bishop, Samuel Werner, Solomon Frankel, and Charles Werner. Those acquitted were Pauline Jacobs, David A. Jewell, E. Muray Posey, Joseph Cohen, and Abraham Kassel.

The action of the Court of Appeals in affirming the conviction of th poultry dealers, is the first of its kind rendered in the United States in a case where a penitentiary sentence was imposed. Prison sentences have been imposed in other juridictions under the Federal or State law, but the judgments have been reversed upon appeal.

The men who are out on bail will be re-arrested as soon as the District Attorney's office is notified officially of the Court of Appeals' decision. One of the men, Soloman Frankel, has died since his conviction.

The men were indicted in March, 1910, chcarged with conspiring to commit acts injurious to trade and commerce, in that the yconspired together to prevent competition, and acquire and maintain a monopoly in the purchase and sale of "kosher killed" live poultry, which constituted practically 90 per cent. of all the live poultry sold in this city.

Their trial lasted three months, ending on Aug. 16, 1911. They were represented by William Travers Jerome.

JARMULOWSKY TO PAY ALL.

East Side Banker to Settle Claims in Full by Installments.

Depositors to the number of 1,000 protested vigorously yesterday at the hearing before Stanley Dexter, the official referee, in the Federal District Court, when it became known that the offer made by M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private bankers of 165 East Broadway, had been confirmed by Judge Mayer. Meyer Jarmulowsky was present. The depositors hustled him and shook their fists in his face, but he was protected by the Deputy Marshals until he had left the building.

The composition, which has gone through, calls for a payment of 100 cents on the dollar, of which 15 cents will be payable in sixty days, 10 cents annually for five years, and then 35 cents in cash. Mr. Dexter held that this offer was for the best interests of all parties, and was actually the only way of cleaning up the bankers' affairs. In this he had the support of the lawyers concerned in the case, Morris Hilquit, ex-Governor Sulzer, and Koenig, Goldsmith & Sittenfield.

CHINA DISCLAIMS CONCORD WITH JAPAN

Forced to Accept Ultimatum, but Will Join in No Attack on the Open Door.

NOTICE TO OTHER POWERS

How Japan Used Cajolery, Pressure, and Finally Threats, Told in "Frank Statement."

PEKING, May 14.—The Chinese Government, in its "plain, frank statement" criticising the Japanese Government for its course in connection with its recent demands upon the Oriental republic, after setting out the original concessions granted by China [as already given in THE NEW YORK TIMES,] says:

"It was hoped by the Chinese Government that, in view of the great concessions made by China at conferences held up to this time, the Japanese would see a way of effecting an amicable settlement by modifying her position on certain points in regard to which it had become manifest China would encounter almost insuperable obstacles to making further concessions.

"The Japanese Government, however, suspended negotiations until April 26, when they surprised the Chinese Government by presenting a new list of twenty-four demands and requested that China accord their acceptance without delay, adding that it was their final proposal. At the same time the Japanese Minister stated that Japan would restore the leased territory of Kiao-Chau at an opportune time in the future if China agreed to the new list of demands without modification.

"This Kiao-Chau offer, however, was in no sense a new proposal, as it was advanced at the first conference. But the new list introduced four new demands concerning inner Mongolia. In deference to the wishes of Japan the Chinese Government gave the revised list the most careful consideration, and being sincerely desirous of an early settlement offered new concessions in a reply presented on May 1, agreeing to three of the four articles relating to inner Mongolia."

After relating the details of the new concessions, the statement continues:

"Having made these concessions, which virtually brought the views of China into line with those of Japan, and explained in a note accompanying the reply how difficult it was for China to make further concessions, the Chinese Government hoped Japan would accept their reply, thus bringing the negotiations to an amicable conclusion. Japan, however, expressed dissatisfaction with China's reply, withdrew the conditional offer to restore Kiao-Chau, and intimated that if China did not give full compliance with the twenty-four demands Japan would have recourse to drastic measures.

"Upon receiving this intimation China, inspired by a conciliatory spirit and desirous of avoiding a rupture in the relations between the two countries, made a supreme effort to meet the situation. She represented to Japan she would reconsider her position and make another attempt to find a solution satisfactory to Japan with respect to the articles China had declared could not be taken up for consideration, but to which Japan attached importance. Even on the evening of May 6, after the Japanese Minister had notified China the ultimatum had arrived in Peking, China, in the interests of peace, still exerted efforts to save the situation by offering to meet Japan's wishes. Her overtures again were rejected, and thus was exhausted the means at the disposal of China to prevent an impasse.

"As to the allegations in the ultimatum against China, the Chinese Government hopes the foregoing outline of the negotiations constitutes a clear and dispassionate reply. In considering the nature of the course they should take with reference to the ultimatum, China was influenced by a desire to preserve the Chinese people as well as the large number of foreign residents in China.

"China was compelled to comply in full with the terms of the ultimatum, but in complying China disclaims any desire to associate itself with any revision which thus may be effected upon the various conventions and agreements concluded between various other powers in respect to the maintenance of China's territorial independence and integrity, the preservation of the status quo and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China."

FRENCH STUDENT ARRESTED

Charged with Attempting to Strangle American Woman.

PARIS, May 14.—A high school student, whose name is withheld by the police because of his family connections, was arrested last night on a charge of attempting to strangle Mme. Brandt, reputed to be a wealthy American, when she resisted his attempts to rob her apartments in the Rue de la Pompe.

The youth was frightened by Mme. Brandt's screams and fled, running into the arms of a policeman just outside the door. The police believe he was the dupe of older associates who planned the robbery and other arrests are expected.

PRAYERS FOR CONSTANTINE.

Greek Monarch's Illness Is Taking a Normal Course.

LONDON, May 14.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the illness of King Constantine is taking its normal course. Prayers for his recovery were offered today in all churches. His Majesty is said to be suffering from an attack of pleurisy which developed from a cold.

At the Greek Legation in Paris it was announced that the latest bulletin issued by King Constantine's physicians said his general condition was satisfactory and that his fever was "relatively moderate."

SEES WORLD POWER BEHIND PEACE COURT

John Hays Hammond Declares Belligerents Will Accept Offer When the War Is Over.

CONGRESS PLANS OUTLINED

United States Will Be Urged to Take Lead—Public School Propaganda Suggested.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—The World Court Congress held its concluding session tonight, with its delegates voicing the opinion that the latest movement toward world peace, as expressed in the congress's idea of an international court of justice, had been launched and was bound to be successful.

"There are many who are inclined to believe the movement visionary," said John Hays Hammond, Chairman. 'These do not comprehend the information at the disposal of the men forstering the idea of a world court, which will have a 'punch' because it will make arbitration obligatory and not optional.

"Assurances have come from all sides, including representative men from the nations now at war, that support of the plan for a world court is sure to ensue, once the carnage in Europe has ended. These assurances are authoritative.

"While the congress has been in session, we have received pledges of intended support to our plan from individuals and organizations all over the country. It is certain that public opinion in the United States will crystallize speedily into a determination that will make this country a leading signatory to a league of nations."

Future Plans of Congress.

The future plans of the congress were outlined in an address late this afternoon by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks. They include:

> The winning over of public opinion in this country and abroad through the press and through the holding of conventions and conferences.
>
> The formation of a committee to secure action pledging this country to the plan for a world court of justice.
>
> The outlining of a formal plan for a world's court by a commission selected from the Committee of One Hundred of the congress.

Dr. Frances E. Clark, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, said:

"The schools of America furnish a vast audience for a wise propaganda of this sort. We should teach in our public schools this plan for the promoting of peace through a world court, for whether our country will be a jingo, fire-eating nation, with a chip on its shoulder for every fancied insult, leading the world in armaments and implements of destruction, will depend upon the young people of today."

A resolution, the only one presented to the congress, was adopted at tonight's session, continuing the Committee of One Hundred, which launched the present congress, with power to act in all future matters.

"It is the desire of this congress that persistent effort shall be made to realize the project of a world court," said the resolution, "for it is clear to the world that existing institutions for the prevention of war need strengthening and enlarging."

Work to Begin at Once.

"The Committee of One Hundred will at once start work to secure action by our Government in the matter," said Mr. Hammond at the conclusion of the congress. "We hape to enlist the Government to the extent that it will make the first advance looking forward to an agreement among nations."

John Mitchell and General Ballington Booth were to have been speakers at tonight's session, but wired that they would be unable to attend, Mr. Mitchell because of pressing business and General Booth because of illness in his family. Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York was the principal speaker.

The time and place of the next session will be determined by the Committee of One Hundred. The present organization is to be permanent.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

THE APPEAL TO GERMAN PRIDE.

The Germans have with remarkable plainness of speech criticised the recent shortcomings of their diplomats. But diplomacy that could not prepare a just and true answer to President WILSON's note would, indeed, be woefully incompetent. The way is made not only plain, but easy. We may expect Germany to "disavow the acts of which the "Government of the United States "complains" because they are not to be defended. We have full warrant for the belief that she will "make "reparation so far as reparation is "possible for injuries which are with-"out measure," for, completely reversing the policy announced in the war zone declaration of Feb. 4, she has recently made known to us her willingness to assume responsibility for harm done to neutral commerce and to make compensation. That she will "take immediate steps to "prevent the recurrence of anything "so obviously subversive of the "principles of warfare" may with equal confidence be assumed, because the contrary assumption would imply that Germany has cut loose from all restraints of law, that she has made brutality her ally and will kill and destroy whoever comes in her way, friend and foe alike, until the world cowers before her and acknowledges her sway. That is too preposterous for anybody's belief. To announce such a determination would array the whole world against her, and the world in arms. Even if she were in dire present peril of utter defeat and overthrow she could not go to that extreme of madness.

What could she hope to gain by such a damning admission? To compel the United States and all other nations within the area of war's disturbance to take up arms against her would certainly not help her to victory. And the moral loss would be beyond all measure. Her place in the future would be that of a nation intensely disliked, distrusted, shunned, and put under perpetual bonds to keep the peace. The great German people could escape that fate only by driving their present rulers into banishment, by destroying imperialism and militarism root and branch, and by disclaiming approval of the savagery in spirit and in act that had brought them to ruin under the world's denunciation. The Hohenzollern dynasty will not thus write its own doom.

President WILSON's note is an appeal to German pride. To German minds it calls vividly into view the nation's high traditions, its great past, its achievements as a leader in the ways of civilization; it forces them to take thought about the things that brought Germany to a place among the foremost in all that wins the world's admiration. It simply asks her to say where she stands, whether she is still the Germany honored among nations, or whether she has become a new Germany rushing headlong into dishonor and barbarism, whether she holds to her high ideals or has reverted to the ideals and the practices of the fifth century. Mr. WILSON has left her but one answer, a reasonable compliance with his demands.

There remains the use of submarines against merchantmen, which as the President declares cannot be continued "without an inevitable "violation of many sacred principles "of justice and humanity." It may well be doubted whether Germany will not reserve that point. To accept the President's position there, after having assented to what precedes it, would be to yield everything, and that would be a novel experience in diplomacy. We may well take it for granted that assurances will be given of the utmost diligence to avoid putting in jeopardy the lives or the rights of United States citizens. That is the least that could be done or said; but it is [illegible] that Mr. WILSON in this respect speaks not alone for the interests of the United States, but for "many sacred principles of justice and humanity," for law, for usage, for civilization itself. Germany could not clear herself of the charge of inhumanity by promising to take care that no further injury be done to us, there would remain the question of the interest of other neutrals, and she would still be in contempt of her own traditions. It might be hard for her to agree to make no further use against trade vessels of means of attack which by their very nature exclude that provision for the safety of passengers and crew which the law of nations demands, but it seems to us that it ought to be still harder for her to avow an intention to disregard law. Besides, the operations of her submarines, conspicuous as they have been made in the war news, and attended with no little success, have been but little more than an annoyance to England. They have not in any measurable degree advanced the objects for which Germany has made war. From that point of view they have been as ineffective as her Zeppelin raids.

Germany's gain by a frank and full compliance with the terms of Mr. WILSON's note would be instant and immense. She would at once regain much that she has lost in the world's respect by the manner in which from the beginning she has carried on the war. She would thus give token of a determination to hold her place in civilization, there would be no more allusions to her as an outlaw nation. Her loss by refusal of compliance would be not less immediate, and it would be appalling. The neutral nations would then understand their duty.

THE LOST GARTERS.

The most noble and chivalric Order of the Garter, which has claimed a place in the daily chronicle of events because of the expulsion from it, by the British Sovereign who is its head, of his imperial and royal blood relations, the German Kaiser, Prince HENRY of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke of Cumberland, together with the Austrian Emperor, the King of Württemberg, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, is strangely associated in history with the Black Death, a plague which killed many English people in the fourteenth century. There is a legend, accepted by Bishop STUBBS as a fact, that EDWARD III.'s great festival, at which the Order originated, was held while the ravages of the Black Death were most terrific. Black Death is abroad in Europe now in a terrible form when the world is suddenly reminded of the existence of the ancient Order by the expulsion of some of its most distinguished members, and the removal of their special banners from over their stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The Garter is the most ancient of England's orders of knighthood, and the most exclusive. In recent years the extraordinary worth of a mere baronet has been recognized by the bestowal of the ribbon upon Sir EDWARD GREY, who is very much a man of the hour, but the other British members are highly favored Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, in addition to King EDWARD III.'s successor in the twentieth century, his eldest son, and the Queen and Queen Mother, as it were, ex officio. The Czar, the Emperor of Japan, and the Kings of Norway, Rumania, Spain, and Sweden remain to help maintain the royal dignity of the Order.

King GEORGE is not to be blamed for expelling enemies of his country from his most renowned Order, even if some of them are grandchildren of his own illustrious grandmother. As punishment, however, it will seem futile. The world is not thinking much just now of ancient orders of chivalry, or indeed of royal rulers when they are not directing the movements of armies and navies.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN MYTH.

A genius for history, especially their own, ought to save the German people from certain grievous errors of assumption as to what may or may not be expected of the German-American element in the population of this country. The national ego of Germany is a wonderful thing, no less for what it represents as an ideal of unity than for what of tribal vanity, pride of separate origin, and local sovereignty was sacrificed to attain it. Not only is Germany today a State of twenty-six political divisions, (kingdoms, duchies, and grand duchies,) but many names are still in common use which refer to distinctive parts of the old Holy Roman Empire; there are others, such as Swabia, East Friesland, Lusatia, and Voigtland, which once had real territorial significance. She is a confederation of many parts, whose constituent people have subordinated their complex hereditary differences to an enlarged conception of an efficient and irresistible whole. And now the same people who have carried that ideal of national unity so far and who boast of it so much are supposed to think that a large number of themselves, having voluntarily transferred their formal allegiance to another State, would not transfer also their spirit of loyalty, which, as one can see, is loyalty not to a place or a region, but to all the other people with whom you have cast your lot. They have supposed, moreover, that the progeny of these expatriated Germans, in the new land, would be loyal not to the people there but to those in the land of their parents' birth. That is for the Germans, under stress of emotion, to misunderstand and to belittle an ideal that has helped to make them great.

We do not misunderstand it so. There is no German-American element in our citizen population that would become "enemy" or "alien" under any conceivable circumstances. It is a pure myth. According to the 1910 census there were in the United States 2,500,000 persons of German birth. How many of them were naturalized the census takers did not learn. Perhaps one-half of them are citizens. Then there is a native-born population of German descent, (one or both parents German,) counted as 5,700,000. That is the second generation. To express the German-American population, the German born and the native born of German parents are added together, and the number, by the last census, was 8,200,000. By the same method of calculation the Irish-American population is 4,500,000; the English-American, 2,300,000; the Italian-American, 2,100,000, and the Russian-American, 2,750,000.

The German-American, therefore, is the largest single body of hyphenated population. But the mistake is to introduce the hyphen at all, especially as to the second generation. Only native-born Germans, of whom there were 2,500,000 in 1910 against 2,800,000 in 1900, may be called German-American; all the rest are American, whose loyalty was never transferred. It began here. The point we wish to emphasize is that so far from being a body which in the event of a crisis between the United States and any other nation would estrange itself or could by any outside or anti-American appeal be estranged in any degree, it is, because of considerations that bear upon Germany herself, a great weight for peace at the present time.

Everybody can understand how our German-born citizens and even their children would naturally sympathize with Germany in a war against the other peoples of Europe. We can understand how as between Germany and the Allies the blood relation, to the second generation, would pull the feelings. But if it should ever become necessary for them to make another kind of choice that spirit of loyalty which the German may very justly be proud of would determine the matter at once—for German-born citizens without doubt, and for their American-born progeny without question. The exceptions would be negligible. The Imperial Government's inevitable sense will enable it to see that German-Americanism in this country is a powerful factor for peace between the United States and Germany. For Germany to appeal to it in any other way would be very dangerous for Germany. The results would be bound to react upon her. She would alienate a very large body of natural sympathy and find in its place united Americanism. It is significant that so long as it was a question of siding with Germany against the Allies, German-American opinion in this country was very freely expressed, but that since nearer questions have been raised even the most ardent of pro-Germans have begun to emphasize the impossibility of a divided American household.

The economic relations existing between Germany and the United States are such weighty reasons for peace as would have seemed, until the world had lost its reason in war, utterly to forbid the thought of any alternative. The merchandise trade amounts to more than $500,000,000 a year. American securities are listed on the Berlin Boerse. German investors are large holders (how odd it seems!) of Bethlehem Steel stock, which has been rising on the war orders placed here by the Allies. The Deutsche Bank, through a branch in Wall Street, is a very large dealer in American investments. The German people's foreign investments in fixed securities and active business combined are perhaps 24,000,000,000 marks, ($6,000,000,000,) of which at least one-sixth might be taken as their investment in the United States alone.

RAILWAY RATES AND RISKS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the Cummins law does no more than its language declares, that is, forbids railways to make contracts limiting their liability for loss or damage. It does not of itself make lawful the higher rates which had been authorized by the Commission in cases of unlimited liability. Neither does it authorize the railways to raise their rates. In fact, it is necessary to ask the courts what the Cummins act means and does. In the Commission's opinion, the charge for transportation is not altered by the annulment of the contract limiting risks. If risks are to be increased according to values, there is created a new question, the suitable addition to rates to compensate for the enlarged risk. The Commission will consider a suitable addition to rates on account of risks.

The practical effect to the railways depends more upon the amount of the addition than upon the method of reaching it. The Commission declares that there is nothing to show "any "intent or purpose on the part of Con-"gress to affect in any degree the ex-"isting rate charged by carriers for "transporting property"; then it proceeds to do what Congress did not intend by starting a process of raising rates by "a graduation of rates in ac-"cordance with the declared value of "the property transported." The new rates are not to be raised uniformly 10 per cent., the difference between the two old rates, but they are to be raised, it would seem. Thus a law designed to reduce rates in specific cases has raised rates in numerous cases, how numerous or how much cannot be known until after the devious procedure is completed.

Hereafter Senator CUMMINS probably will apply to the Commission if he wishes to alter the rates or conditions of transportation, or more probably he will let his constituents attend to their rate business themselves. It is a good plan for others to follow. The rate question will best be dealt with by the Commission alone.

A NOTEWORTHY MAGAZINE.

Subjects of great immediate interest, discussed from strongly individual points of view with force and lucidity, in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow will include the new ideals that possess Italy in the present crisis, which form the subject of an article by ex-Mayor GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Professor of Economic History at Princeton, and Japan's policy with China, which FREDERICK MCCORMICK treats of from his own observations, reaching conclusions that may be considered disturbing. Major LANIER, who has seen service in the Philippines, will contribute an article on our Far Eastern possessions in which confirmed anti-imperialists may find comfort and food for much thought. The routine of life aboard a big American battleship, the manufacture and use of torpedoes, and other topics of similar import will be described by competent writers, and while Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER's views of neutrality as a means of strengthening this country as a world power will be set forth in a report of an interview, an international lawyer will discuss the present status of international law. JOYCE KILMER will contribute a striking poem on the sinking of the Lusitania and Dr. VAN BUREN THORNE will write of a new treatment for inoperative cancer which promises to be a boon to humanity.

In other words, the Sunday Magazine will deal with important and timely subjects, and the writers will all be recognized specialists. There are two or more sides to every question. Each of these writers will present his own side clearly and with the direct force that makes what is written readable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Document Without One Flaw. There will certainly be in one part of Europe a considerable number of people for whom what may be called the substance of the President's "note" to the German Government will not be entirely satisfactory, and there are some in this country who, for the same reason—the difficulty of the task it imposes on them—will be of like opinion. Nobody anywhere, however, can find in its form, in its use of language as a means of expression, the slightest excuse for adverse criticism. What the President intended to say he said, but it is only on the second reading that one realizes, or even notices, the careful skill with which each word in the "note" was chosen and placed to produce exactly the purposed effect.

On ordinary occasions the President, contrary to common report and in spite of having been a "schoolmaster" for so many years, does not speak or write with attention at all meticulous to verbal niceties, and not infrequently he uses phrases inelegantly constructed or of a grammatical propriety at least dubious. In this instance not only did he feel the need of producing a perfect State paper, but he proved his competence by producing one that probably came as near to deserving that characterization as does any to be found in the archives of any nation.

By using a microscope there is to be discovered here and there what might possibly have been bettered. For example, as the President courteously fell in with the foreign custom of putting plural verbs after the word "Government," he should not, or at any rate he might not, have referred to the Imperial German Government's navy as "its navy." But that is indeed a trivial inconsistency, and the question as to whether collective nouns are singular or plural is to be answered according to the personal preference at the moment, and not by any standard of right and wrong.

The last sentence in the "note," quite apart from its grave significance, repays study, so wonderfully adroit is its formation. The use in it of "will" instead of "can" results in a combination of suavity and firmness—in the making inoffensive of a warning that is practically a threat—that would have been unattainable by any writer not at once fully aware of the seriousness of his undertaking and thoroughly able to meet all of its demands.

Here, Also, a Song Can Excite. When Mme. MARTE CHENAL, last Winter, sang the "Marseillaise" on the stage in Paris, she created, night after night, in the hearts and minds of her crowding auditors, an emotional storm of patriotic enthusiasm that demanded—and received—the use of all the descriptive powers possessed by the foreign correspondents in the French capital. They regarded her performance, probably not without reason, as a really important part of the military "situation," and gave her more than a little credit for helping to arouse the fervent devotion and readiness for self-sacrifice that marked the French people.

Mme. CHENAL has a voice and presence, and though something of her effectiveness was due to an adroit use of costume and scenery, the critics agreed that still more of it was the result of the utter sincerity with which her appeal was made.

Over here few of us are "Latin," and we are not participants in a great war, but nevertheless our emotions are at least ready to be stirred in much the same way as were those of the Parisians. More than that, Miss GERALDINE FARRAR, at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday night, both proved our readiness to be moved and her own ability to repeat, in this same field, if occasion should arise, the triumph won by the French singer. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not, it must be confessed, in either words or music, a means as well calculated as is the "Marseillaise" to inspire patriotic devotion, but it has merits, both intrinsic and from association, of no poor quality, and Miss FARRAR made them count to a degree that has a significance either ominous or reassuring, according to one's view of the future and its possibilities.

Are College Boys Now Different? Some of us whose lingering in academic shades was done a good many years ago are deeply mystified—and, to tell the dreadful truth, are more than a little disquieted—by the news, coming now from one American college after another, of students who gather in great numbers and draw up and sign petitions to the President that half implore and half command him on no considerations to let this country be dragged into war.

There is something queer about these proceedings—something that seems to hint a change in college boys that has hitherto passed without notice.

Of course it is a fine thing to be wisely calm, and fine, also, to love peace and hate war, but—well, the college boys of other days were not given to demonstrations of just this sort. There was about them a certain pugnacity, a certain instinctive eagerness to get into any convenient trouble that took the form of combat, no matter what the kind. This was not wise, and it was not in all or even in many ways commendable, but it was Youth, while petitioning for peace, with a perilous implication in many cases of "at any price," that is, or used to be, Old Age.

So there be those who are wondering rather anxiously what has happened to put old heads on young shoulders. Those who thus wonder try to like the change, but they simply can't do it, and they suspect "acceleration" of some kind when heroes of the gridiron and the diamond and the track raise the noble but incongruous cry of "Safety first!"

FROHMAN.

A Tribute to His Memory from Francis Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those of us who waited and hoped for intelligence of Charles Frohman's safety, the blow of his death is a sad one, indeed. It was hoping against hope, truly, that he might be rescued for, with the detriment of his lameness, he never had an equal chance with the others. Of one thing we may be proudly certain, and that is that he met the end courageously, calmly, for no man lived who accepted success or defeat with greater equanimity.

He was a real soldier in his recent painful illness and though constantly racked with pain, he uttered no word of complaint save for the bad luck that kept him on his back when he wanted to be on his feet. "They had all rung down the curtain on me," he said later on, seated in his office, "but I am here yet, and I propose to stay awhile."

Dear "C. F.," it has been such a little while. Scarcely compensatory for the suffering you had just gone through. Henry Arthur Jones has said beautifully what "C. F." meant to the entire English dramatic and theatrical world, that it is now mourning the loss of a true friend; and that may be repeated with emphasis as applied to American dramatists and actors.

"A business transaction with him became necessarily a deed of friendship." His word was his bond, and in a business relation of nearly ten years there was not a scratch of the pen between us and this, I find, was so in a majority of cases of those with whom he dealt.

In the particular world in which he lived it is not too much to say that Charles Frohman, "C. F.," as we called him, was the most highly respected and best loved man in America. This he attained by his integrity, his eminent fairness, his tact and consideration. He understood and appreciated the actor and made allowance for the much derided "temperamental strain" that manifests itself at rehearsals and at critical performances.

But though he understood and appreciated the genuine article, he was swift to detect and punish the pretender. Calling upon him recently in the interest of a professional association desiring his co-operation, he quite frankly declared his affection for the actor and cautioned me to be careful that both parties involved should be treated equitably. He knew the fallibility of human judgment and quite frankly admitted his misjudgment of plays that had and had not succeeded. He was gleeful in his contemplation of the Croesian fortune awaiting the individual who could "pick 'em every time."

It is safe to say that no dramatist ever felt that he "might have done better," once "C. F." had agreed to produce his play.

Charles Frohman was a man of very loveable qualities. He was swift to see and swift to decide. He had great courage and, finest of all, a delicious sense of humor which bore him through many difficulties. He had a good deal of native shrewdness and splendid courage. He was pleasantly frank and honest—surprisingly modest and generous—and the world is better for his having lived in it. Auf wiedersehen, C. F.

FRANCIS WILSON.

Lake Mahopac, N. Y., May 9, 1915.

Red Men's Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reporting the decision of the Court of Appeals holding that the game laws of New York must be observed by Seneca Indians in seeking to enjoy the perpetual right reserved by that tribe to hunt and fish without restriction over lands ceded to Robert Morris by treaty with the United States, you add that the decision of the Court of Appeals settles the question.

Permit me to correct this error. Some TIMES readers will have an interest in the Six Nations people, and will regret to believe that the treaty rights of these Indians to fish and hunt Indian fashion, fish with spears if they wish, (a method quite as sportsmanlike as baited hook,) may be taken away by the arbitrary act of New York authorities. This case involves a Federal question in which State courts have no final word. I shall make every effort, as counsel for the Senecas, to have the case reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. The Senecas are confident that that court will do again what it has had occasion to do in the past—see to it that treaty rights of the Six Nations people—and these reserved fishing rights have been enjoyed for a century or more, unquestioned and uninterfered with until now by New Yorkers—are protected even as against the great State of New York.

GEORGE P. DECKER.

Rochester, May 13, 1915.

A Demand for Small Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the colossal death list of passengers on the Titanic and Lusitania, I hope, as an old ocean voyager, that the International Mercantile Marine is not contemplating 35,000-tonners for their proposed four new ships. Handy boats of 18 to 20 knots and not over 15,000 tons, something of the general design of the newest Atlantic Transport boats, but faster, to cross in seven to eight days, carrying one class of passengers only, would meet the requirements of most people. I should also think, if a Government subvention is sought to aid in building them, that our naval authorities would look on them with greater favor because of their availability for transport work.

Let the new boats have plenty of one-berth cabins and cut out the mahogany and cut-glass fittings. Serve simpler, better-cooked meals and—coffee fit to drink. Keep the general price of passage well under the $100 mark, fly the American flag, and these boats would be money-makers from the start.

CHAS. H. AULT.

Newark, N. J., May 13, 1915.

JINGOISM VS. VAPORIZING.

Dr. Cooley Finds That Issues Are Becoming Beclouded.

Vassar College, May 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely these are days of discouragement in more ways than one; in the field of war discussion, for example. Is it possible that two such prominent men as Hudson Maxim and Dr. Merrill, in a debate on national defense, have no more helpful suggestions to offer than those reported in your issue of today? So "German militarism (according to Mr. Maxim) is the greatest economic institution in the world," and the true policy for the United States is that of "blood and iron!" Obvious, once you take the Munchausen attitude. The rate at which militarism is using up the past, present, and future capital of Europe does indeed witness to its economic bearings. Can it be that any sane man among us still regards war as a thing good in itself (at times), and not a dire disaster to be avoided at any cost short of dishonor or a worse war in future?

On the other hand, it is discouraging to hear such jingoism confronted with what seems to be, in the last analysis, a program of mere talk. Dr. Merrill makes some excellent proposals as to desirable American efforts in behalf of "moral and human considerations" among nations; but they appear to have little enough bearing upon our national safety. National outlay, in their behalf, is recommended in preference to "any amount of military and naval expenditure." But this latter expenditure goes toward safeguarding our homes, our lives, and our liberties, for which purpose apparently Dr. Merrill has only some new talking-shop device. Is it possible that any of us still believe that the least of military aggression is to be tamed by a mere display of sweet reasonableness? The young lady who once ruled Luxemburg tried that method one evening early in last August, and found it wholly futile.

Another discouraging utterance is that of Professor Wrong of Toronto University in your issue of May 8. He says—and as though journalistically inspired—"It is disappointing to have to admit that the peace will determine nothing in regard to armaments." If the Allies are successful "the treaty of peace will, it is likely, be limited to two things, national boundaries and the indemnities to be paid by the vanquished side"; that is, the usual ending up of a bloody scramble for advantage. If this is a true expression of Great Britain's purpose, it will be well for us to know it. She has claimed to be fighting the battle of popular government and civilization. If in fact, what she is after is merely to keep a buffer State between herself and Germany, and Antwerp from being turned into a pistol aimed at her head, it is likely to abate our sympathy with her and her allies very materially. We understand that motive, of course; but we also understand Germany's desire for better seaports and more scope in the world.

WM. FORBES COOLEY.

THE MASSACRE AT JAFFA.

What Germans Must Have Thought of Napoleon's Ruthless Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my last letter in re the Lusitania there was an inaccurate historical statement. The killing of prisoners by General Bonaparte—not then known as Napoleon—occurred before, not after, his repulse at Acre. They were captured at the storming of Jaffa, March 6, 1799, and were mostly Albanians and Arnouts, the rest Turks. They had been besieged in some old caravanseries and had surrendered to Eugene Beauharnais and another of Bonaparte's aides de camp. It was never contended that more than a part of the 4,000 had broken parole. They were all shot four days after surrender. The military exigencies were strong. The army could not spare a detachment to take them back to Egypt; if set free they would join the garrison of Acre or the clouds of Arabs which hung on the flanks of the little force engaged in a desperate venture; to push across desert places with 4,000 additional mouths to feed and water probably would wreck the adventure.

Upon this Alison thus comments: "The massacre of Jaffa is an eternal and ineffaceable blot on Napoleon's memory; and so it is considered by the ablest and most partial of his own military historians. The plea of expedience can never be admitted to extenuate a deed of cruelty."

But Alison was an Englishman. Will not some one who has more leisure than I have hunt up the comments of German historians, military and other, on the transaction? Especially would one like to see the published deliverances of the German patriots who a century ago raised their country from the dust into which she had been trampled under the heel of the Continental despot, and, under the glorious inspiration of Koerner's martial lyrics, joyously laid down their young lives at Lutzen and Bautzen, at Dresden and Leipsic. Members all of the Tugendbund, (the League of Virtue.) One of them I knew—Dr. Francis Lieber—and have heard him in a lecture room of Columbia University express himself as to "military necessities" in reference to the "massacre at Jaffa." He expressed himself with no uncertain sound.

New York, May 12, 1915. E. H. L.

What Does "Not Armed" Mean?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my recollection that Dudley Field Malone, Collector at New York, made a statement recently to the effect that the Lusitania carried no armament on her last trip. I understand from some of his Inspectors that guns having a bore of three inches or less are not considered as armament by the Customs Department. R. M.

New York, May 13, 1915.

Collector Malone was not at his home last night, but an officer of the Customs Service said that "guns having a bore of three inches or less" were considered as armament, and that the Lusitania carried no guns of any size. He repeated Collector Malone's statement and said that the Lusitania was not armed with guns having a bore of three inches or less or more.

An Important Difference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which appeared in your paper yesterday morning (May 12) did not quote me correctly. What I said to your reporter was that Americans should not sail on ships belonging to belligerents. I did not say that I justified the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, and therefore ask you to kindly correct this statement in your next issue.

C. R. MEISSNER.

New York, May 13, 1915.

OUR NAVY.

Dedicated to the United States Navy in general and to the fleet visiting New York Harbor in particular.

G od of Hosts, we pray Thee keep
O ur navy, staunch and true;
D efend, from dangers of the deep,
B oth ship and crew.
L iberty and right, they are
E ver ready to defend;
S trong and brave in peace and war,
S toutly to their tasks they bend.

O h guard them from a treach'rous foe
U nder the shadow of Thy wing.
R eposing on Thy strength, they know
N or storm nor foe can danger bring;
A gainst Thy will
V ain is man's might.
"Y o heave ho," then, for God and right!

EDITH FRANCES PFEIFFER.

THE NO-FAITH DOCTRINE OF GERMANY.

Two Ways Only in Which This Country May Aid the Civilization of the White Race to Prevail Against It.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., May 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sinking of a great merchant vessel, carrying 2,500 noncombatant men, women, and children, without giving them any chance to save their lives, was in violation of long-standing conventions among civilized nations, concerning the conduct of naval warfare. The pre-existing conventions gave to a German vessel of war the right to destroy the Lusitania and her cargo, if it were impossible to carry her into port as a prize; but not to drown her passengers and crew. The pre-existing conventions or agreements were, however, entered into by the civilized nations when captures at sea were made by war vessels competent to take a prize into some port, or to take off the passengers and crew of the captured vessel.

The German Government now alleges that submarines are today the only vessels it can employ effectively for attack on British commerce in the declared war zone about the British Isles; since the rest of the German Navy cannot keep the seas in face of the superior British Navy. Germany further alleges that the present British blockade of German ports is conducted in a new way,—that is, by vessels which patrol the German coast at a greater distance from the actual harbors than was formerly the international practice; and hence, that Germany is justified in conducting her attack on British commerce in a novel way also. In short, Germany argues that her military necessities compel her to sink enemy commercial vessels without regard to the lives of passengers and crews, in spite of the fact that she was party to international agreements that no such act should be committed.

The lesson which the sinking of the Lusitania teaches is, therefore, this: Germany thinks it right to disregard on grounds of military necessity existing international conventions with regard to naval warfare, precisely as she disregarded the agreed-upon neutrality of Belgium on the ground of military necessity. As in the case of Belgium she had decided many years beforehand to violate the international neutrality agreement, and had made all her plans for reaching Paris in a few weeks by passing through Belgium, so on the sea she had decided months ago that the necessity of interfering as much as possible with British commerce and industries warrants her total disregard of the existing rules of naval warfare, and has deliberately contrived the sinking of merchant vessels without regard to the lives of the people on board.

Again, when Germany thought it necessary on her quick march toward Paris not only to crush the Belgian army but to terrify the noncombatant population of Belgium into complete submission by bombarding and burning cities, towns, and villages, by plundering and shooting noncombatants, by imposing heavy fines and ransoms, and by holding noncombatants as hostages for the peaceable behavior of all Belgian citizens, she disregarded all the conventions made by the civilized nations within seventy years for mitigating the horrors of war, and justified her action on the ground that it was a military necessity, since in no other way could she immediately secure the safety of her communications as she rushed on Paris. The civilized world had supposed that each nation would make war only on the public forces and resources of its antagonist; but last August Germany made ferocious war on noncombatants and private property.

The sinking of the Lusitania is another demonstration that the present German Government will not abide by any international contracts, treaties, or agreements, if they, at a given moment, would interfere with any military or naval course of action which the Government deems necessary.

These demonstrated policies and purposes of the German Empire raise the fundamental question—how is the civilization of the white race to be carried forward? How are the real welfare of that race and the happiness of the individuals that compose it to be hereafter furthered? Since the revolutions in England, America, and France, it has been supposed that civilization was to be advanced by international agreements or treaties, by the co-operation of the civilized nations in the gradual improvement of these agreements, and by the increasing practical effect given to them by nations acting in co-operation; but now comes the German Empire with its military force, immense in numbers and efficient beyond all former experience through the intelligent use for destructive purposes of the new powers attained by applied science, saying not only in words, but in terrible acts: "We shall not abide by any international contracts or agreements into which we may have previously entered, if at the passing moment they interfere or conflict with the most advantageous immediate use of our military and naval force." If this doctrine shall now prevail in Europe, the foundations of modern civilization and of all friendly and beneficial commerce the world over will be undermined.

The sinking of the Lusitania, therefore, makes perfectly clear the nature of the problem with which the three Allies in Europe are now struggling. They are resisting with all the weapons of war a nation which declares that its promises are good only till it is, in its own judgment, under the military necessity of breaking them.

The neutral nations are looking on at this tremendous conflict between good-faith nations and no-faith nations with intense anxiety and sorrow, but no longer in any doubt as to the nature of the issue. The sinking of the Lusitania has removed every doubt; because that was a deliberate act in full sight of the world, and of a nature not to be obscured or confused by conflicting testimonies or questions about possible exaggeration of outrages or about official responsibility for them. The sinking of the Lusitania was an act which outraged not only the existing conventions of the civilized world in regard to naval warfare, but the moral feelings of present civilized society.

The neutral nations and some of the belligerent nations feel another strong objection to the present German way of conducting war on land and sea, namely, that it brutalizes the soldier and the sailor to an unprecedented degree. English, French, and Russian soldiers on the one side can contend with German, Austrian, and Turkish soldiers on the other with the utmost fierceness from trenches or in the open, use new and old weapons of destruction, and kill and wound each other with equal ardor and resolution, and yet not be brutalized or degraded in their moral nature, if they fight from love of country or with self-sacrificing loyalty to its spiritual ideals; but neither soldiers nor sailors can attack defenseless noncombatants, systematically destroy towns and villages, and put to death captured men, women, and children without falling in their moral nature before the brutes. That he obeyed orders will not save from moral ruin the soldier or sailor who does such deeds. He should have refused to obey such orders and taken the consequences. This is true even of the privates, but more emphatically of the officers. The white race has often been proud of the way in which its soldiers and sailors have fought in many causes—good, bad, and indifferent; because they fought bravely, took defeat resolutely, and showed humanity after victory. The German method of conducting war omits chivalry, mercy, and humanity, and thereby degrades the German nation and any other nation which sympathizes with it or supports its methods. It is no answer to the world's objection to the sinking of the Lusitania that Great Britain uses its navy to cut off from Germany food and needed supplies for its industries, for that is a recognized and effective method of warfare; whereas the sinking of an occasional merchant ship with its passengers and crew is a method of warfare nowhere effective, and almost universally condemned. If war, with its inevitable stratagems, ambuscades, and lies must continue to be the arbiter in international disputes, it is certainly desirable that such magnanimity in war as the conventions of the last century made possible should not be lost because of Germany's behavior in the present European convulsion. It is also desirable to reaffirm with all possible emphasis that fidelity to international agreements is the taproot of human progress.

On the supposition that the people of the United States have learned the lesson of the Lusitania, so far as an understanding of the issues at stake in this gigantic war is concerned, can they also get from it any guidance in regard to their own relation to the fateful struggle? Apparently, not yet. With practical unanimity the American people will henceforth heartily desire the success of the Allies, and the decisive defeat of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. With practical unanimity they will support whatever action the Administration at Washington shall decide to take in the immediate emergency; but at present they do not feel that they know whether they can best promote the defeat of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey by remaining neutral or by taking active part in the conflict. Unless a dismemberment of Austria-Hungary is brought about by Italy and Rumania or some other Balkan State entering the war on the side of the Allies, it now seems as if neither party would acknowledge defeat until exhausted or brought to a sudden moral collapse. Exhaustion in war can best be prevented by maintaining in activity the domestic industries and general productiveness of the nation involved in war and those of the neutral nations which are in position to feed it, and manufacture for it munitions, clothing, and the other supplies that war demands. While remaining strictly neutral, North and South America can be of great service to the Allies. To be sure, as a neutral the United States will be obliged to give some aid to Germany and her allies, such for example as harboring the interned commercial fleet of Germany; but this aid will be comparatively insignificant. The services which the American republics can thus render to the cause of liberty and civilization are probably more considerable than any they could render by direct contributions of military or naval force. Kept free from the drain of war, the republics will be better able to supply food, clothing, munitions, and money to the Allies both during the war and after the conclusion of peace.

On the whole, the wisest thing the neutral nations can do, which are remote from the theatres of war, and have no territorial advantages to seek at the coming of peace, is probably to defend vigorously and with the utmost sincerity and frankness all the existing rights of neutrals. By acting thus in the present case they will promote national righteousness and hinder national depravity, discourage, for the future, domination by any single great power in any part of the world, and help the cause of civilization by strengthening the just liberty and independence of many nations—large and small, and of different capacities and experiences—which may reasonably hope, if the Prussian terror can be abolished, to live together in peaceful co-operation for the common good.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

SUFFERING IN SAMOA.

The Cyclone-Swept Island Destitute of Food Supplies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the midst of all the relief work that is being done for Europe the American Red Cross has not forgotten the needs that may lie within our own border. A serious cyclone occurred in January on one of the Samoan Islands, and an appeal was made through the Navy Department to the Red Cross to be of some assistance. An interesting report has just been received from Governor Poyer, the Governor of American Samoa, dated March 26, which I quote:

"The Secretary of the Navy has advised me by radiogram that the Red Cross Society has made a contribution of $2,000 for the relief of the people of Manua Islands of American Samoa. I desire, as Governor, to express to the society the very great appreciation of the people of this colony for this contribution. The inhabitants of the islands which have been completely devastated by the recent hurricane number 2,100. They are about seventy miles away, and are wholly dependent upon us for care and food supplies. Soon after my arrival here, the U. S. S. Princeton left on a relief trip with stores. I made the trip to make a personal inspection of conditions. The contrast between the appearance of this island, with its dense, luxuriant tropical growth, and the desolate, bare appearance of the Manua Islands is impressive and pathetic. All houses had been totally destroyed. Cocoanut trees by the thousands were uprooted, and food plants and practically all vegetation torn from the ground and blown away. There was so little left that there was not enough to plant for a new crop, and fresh plantings had to be sent from this island.

"I am further advised by the Secretary that Congress has made an appropriation of $10,000 for relief measures. This will make available a total of $12,000. It is estimated that it will be about eight months before a new crop of food products will mature, and the people be again self-supporting. This will allow us to expend an average of about 2.4 cents per day per person. The people of this island are contributing generously of their own native food."

MABEL T. BOARDMAN.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1915.

GIRLS AS ANIMALS IN SOCIETY CIRCUS

Yonkers Misses and Matrons Impersonate Bears and Clowns in Street Parade.

MAYOR HEADS PROCESSION

Freaks a Feature of the Benefit for St. John's Riverside Hospital in Armory.

More than 500 persons took part yesterday in the Society Circus parade in Yonkers, which had in it about 100 society girls and matrons of this city dressed fantastically—some as clowns, bears, and Yama Yama girls, before the circus began at the Tenth Regiment Armory in Nepperhan Avenue.

Some of those in the parade were made up as animals and created much merriment as they passed along the streets. The parade was headed by Mayor Lennon and Chief of Police Wolff.

The circus is given by all the social organizations of Yonkers, and is for the benefit of the Children's Pavilion of St. John's Riverside Hospital. It will close on Saturday night.

After parading through the principal streets of the city with brass bands the procession ended at the armory. There side shows, fortune teller booths and freaks of all kinds were on exhibition, including Maud the Hee Haw, the Lady and the Lion, Buffalo Bill, and Alkali Ike.

In front of a booth was a pretty society bud who sold kisses at 10 cents each. On the inside those who paid the fee, instead of meeting a pretty girl, were confronted with a big, husky man.

This is the first year of the society circus, and it will be a permanent event to be held each May.

COACH LIBERTY'S FIRST RUN

Miss Alexander's Party Goes to White Plains—Miss Hollins Tools.

Miss Harriet Alexander engaged the coach Liberty yesterday for its first day's run from the Biltmore to the Gedney Farms Hotel in White Plains, N. Y., and was hostess to a small party. Miss Marion Hollins tooled the coach from the starting point, and Morris Howlett was on the box. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Mary C. Alexander, Francis R. Appleton, Francis Roche, and Schuyler Parson, Jr., were the other members of the party.

The route of the coach was up Fifth Avenue to Central Park, along the boulevard to Williamsbridge, where a change of horses was made, and through Mamaroneck to Gedney Farms, where luncheon was served. The return trip was made over the same route, finishing at 6 o'clock.

The coach is to make a daily run, with Morris Howlett and C. Davies Tainter alternating at tooling the coach.

AUSTRIAN OFFICE IN LENOX.

Ambassador Dumba Leases Manatuck Farm, Near Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 14.—Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Constantin Theodor Dumba have taken a lease of Manatuck Farm, the country place of Mrs. Lemuel Bolton Bangs of New York, a mile and a half north of Stockbridge, on the Lenox Road. The Ambassador will establish the embassy in Lenox, and has leased the Field cottage as the headquarters. Most of the staff will be at the Curtis Hotel for the season. Mrs. Bangs will go to Murray Bay, in the Thousand Islands, to pass the Summer.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis has arrived at Clipston Grange for the early Summer. In July Mrs. Sturgis will go to Newport for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, who passed the Winter in Augusta, Ga., arrived at Blantyre tonight for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen have opened their country place, Council Hill, in Stockbridge.

Miss Symphorosa Bristed, who has been in town since Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed opened Lakeside, arrived at the Bristed country place today.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden have arrived in Stockbridge for the season.

Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, who was in Bermuda for the Winter, has come to Plumsted, her country place.

The Misses Kate S. and Maud Buckingham arrived today at the Curtis Hotel. They are to open their Bald Head Farm.

Mrs. Joseph N. Pew of Philadelphia, Thatcher M. Adams of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bliss, touring with the Misses Ellen Farnsworth, Isabel Stearns, and Mary Clavel of Boston, are at the Curtis Hotel.

A LINE TO MOUNTAIN TOP.

Asheville Tourists Can Visit Mount Mitchell by Logging Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 14.—Railroad service to the top of Mount Mitchell, the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains, will be inaugurated over the logging railroad, beginning next Tuesday. The railroad will carry passengers to Mitchell Ridge, about three-quarters of a mile from the top of the peak, and a good trail leads from the road to the peak.

This throws open another historic point in Western North Carolina to the tourist, making easily accessible a peak that heretofore has been reached only by hard climbing or riding a mule or horse from Black Mountain or some nearby point. The ability to make the trip in one day will doubtless attract hundreds of tourists who will wish to take advantage of the chance to visit the highest point east of the Rockies.

Those desiring to remain over night at the peak will be accommodated at the rustic inn near the summit.

A Dance at Baltusrol Golf Club.

A subscription dance was held last night at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J., and was preceded by several dinners at the club house. Mrs. Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Short Hills had as her guests at dinner Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kerr, Miss Carola Williams, Theodore Crane, and John Elliott.

Among those at the dance were Mrs. Richard A. Peabody, Miss Constance Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Mapes, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Onativia, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Liew, Mrs. Parker Page, Miss Lois Page, and Miss Constance Morgan.

T. B. Barry's Musicale Tonight.

Thomas B. Barry, the son of Major Gen. Barry, will give a musicale, followed by dancing, this evening at his apartment, 300 West Forty-ninth Street. The artists will include Paul Leyssac, who will recite French poems, with piano accompaniment; Arvid Paulsson, who will give Swedish character impersonations; Mana Zucca, who will sing, and pianologues by Augusta Glose. The guests invited include many from Governors Island, where General Barry was stationed before he went to the Philippines as commanding officer, and some of the officers on the visiting battleships.

MISS WANAMAKER TO WED.

Daughter of Rodman Wanamaker Engaged to Gurnee Munn.

The engagement of Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker, the daughter of Rodman Wanamaker by his first wife, who was a Miss Henry, to Gurnee Munn, a son of Mrs. Charles A. Munn of Washington, D. C., has been announced.

Miss Wanamaker was introduced last year by her aunt, Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton of Philadelphia. She is a granddaughter of John Wanamaker and of Charles Ferdinand Henry of Philadelphia. Miss Wanamaker's elder sister married Arturo de Hereen, a son of Count Hereen, in Paris several years ago. Her stepmother was formerly Miss Violet Cruger, the daughter of Mrs. J. Frederic Tams by her first husband, Eugene Cruger.

Mr. Munn's brother, Charles A. Munn, Jr., married Miss Mary Astor Paul of Philadelphia, and his sister, Miss Gladys Munn, became the bride of Charles M. Amory of Boston. Ector O. Munn is another brother. The Wanamakers have a villa at Tuxedo.

MISS CLARK'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to Clinton G. Abbott on May 18.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Dorothy Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hawkins Clark, and Clinton G. Abbott, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lowe Abbott, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, May 18, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, West Sixty-ninth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church.

Miss Clark will have her young sister, Miss Lois Clark, as her maid of honor, and the Misses Grace B. Rogers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noah C. Rogers, and Grace Abbott, a sister of the bridegroom, are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Abbott will have his brother, Clarence Abbott, as his best man, and the ushers selected are Maunsell S. Crosby, Charles E. Morrison, Edward Phillips, Jr., and J. Dunham Townsend.

The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 21 West Sixty-eighth Street.

James-O'Brien Wedding on June 8.

The marriage of Miss Rosalie O'Brien and Dr. Henry James of this city, a son of the late Nathaniel James of Baltimore, will take place quietly on Tuesday, June 8, at the home of the bride's parents, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, 729 Park Avenue. Miss O'Brien will have her cousin, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, as her only attendant, and Dr. James's brother, Samuel W. James, is to be his best man. There will probably be no ushers, as relatives only are being asked to the ceremony.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEWPORT.

Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert Are Visiting Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 14.—George Peabody Eustis of Washington is at his new home here inspecting improvements.

Lispenard Stewart arrives at White Lodge next week.

Elisha Dyer and Paul A. Andrews have returned from New York for the week-end.

Mrs. Harriet F. Brownell and Miss Alice Brownell of Providence are occupying their Summer residence.

Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles and Mr. and Mrs. Ettore R. Fontana of Philadelphia are at Rosevale for the Summer.

Mrs. George A. Huhn and Miss Huhn of Philadelphia are occupying the Cadwalader cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish plan coming to Crossways June 20.

Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert of England arrived tonight to visit the latter's sister, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge of Washington will arrive at their Jamestown residence this month, as will Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby of Philadelphia will have as guests for the Summer Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. James K. Clarke of Philadelphia.

The Ledges is ready for Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing of New York.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss is expected tomorrow for the Summer.

Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati will arrive at Mariemont tomorrow.

Mrs. John Rodgers, Jr., entertained a card party this afternoon.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son returned from California today.

The Misses Edith Bangs and Katherine E. Bullard of Boston are at the Muenchinger King.

The clubhouse of the Newport Golf Club opens tomorrow.

CONCERTS AT SING SING.

Prison Orchestra to Play at a Program of Songs on Monday.

A series of weekly concerts are to be held at Sing Sing Prison by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. On Monday night Mrs. Condé Nast will appear in a program of songs, assisted by David Hochstein, the violinist, and Richard Epstein, at the piano.

In order to permit all of the 1,700 prisoners to hear the concert, it will be repeated to an audience of two shifts. The prison orchestra, of twenty pieces, will also play. Translation in French, Italian, and German of the words of the songs are to appear on the printed programs.

Greek Play in Yale Bowl Today.

A large delegation will go from New York to New Haven today to see the first performance of the Greek drama, "Iphigenia in Tauris," to be given under the direction of Granville Barker in the Yale Bowl. The New Haven railroad has provided extra cars to accommodate the crowd, the majority of whom will leave about noon. The performance will begin about 4 o'clock and will end about sundown, according to the ancient custom.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for Clayton Hamilton's lecture on "The Little Theatre—How Can It Grow Up?" to the subscribers of the Washington Square Players is Sunday afternoon, May 23, instead of tomorrow, as previously announced.

So many requests have been received by the Garrick Producing Company for an evening performance of "Candida," which will be revived by Arnold Daly in the Park Theatre Tuesday afternoon for a series of four matinees, that it is probable one will be arranged. This will depend on whether Dorothy Donnelly, who will play her original role of Candida, can obtain her release from "The Song of Songs" for one night.

Dr. Anselm Goetzl, one of Andreas Dippel's conductors, has been engaged to conduct the orchestra that will play during the Summer season for the movies in Madison Square Garden.

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NEW CANCER CURE CALLED A SUCCESS

Brilliant Results Obtained at the Polyclinic Hospital in Some Thirty Cases.

PLAN FOR FREE TREATMENT

Austrian Chemist's Discovery Also Tried Out at the General Memorial Hospital.

Dr. S. P. Beebe, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell University Medical College, presents in today's issue of The New York Medical Journal a preliminary report of a treatment for inoperable cancer. The results of its administration have been so marked that he says he has "not seen heretofore such consistent improvement, of the character mentioned, follow in the type of patients cited by the use of other known remedies." Dr. Beebe is widely known as an authority on cancer and its treatment.

The tests of this remedy have been carried out at the General Memorial Hospital at 106th Street and Central Park West, an institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of cancerous affections, and at the Polyclinic Hospital at 345 West Fiftieth Street. The use of the remedy at the General Memorial Hospital received its first publicity in The New York Times on Feb. 19 last.

The Medical Record of March 6 last published a letter signed with the names of four members of the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital, of which Dr. Beebe's is one, denying nearly all of the statements contained in the article in The Times. It was stated in The Times, for instance, that "it is the opinion of those watching the effects of the new serum that it has already superseded the use of radium and X-rays." To this the letter in The Medical Record replied: "No such opinion is held by any member of the board regarding any treatment ever employed at this hospital."

The Times erred in calling the remedy a serum, but it is evident from Dr. Beebe's report that at least one member of the Board does consider the new treatment superior to radium and the X-ray treatment.

The letter in The Medical Record further stated: "The article imputes to us the belief that recurrences after disappearance of cancer under radium treatment are frequent and sometimes more malignant than the original disease. We disclaim any responsibility whatever for this opinion, and are not prepared to express judgment on the ultimate effects of radium."

Times Statement Justified.

Once more, the remarks of Dr. Beebe in his report can only lead to the conclusion that the original statement in The Times is justified by the views now expressed by at least one member of the Board.

Recent investigations by both the Harvard Cancer Commission and the Crocker Cancer Research Fund of Columbia University have shown that radium's chief value is in superficial growths and that radio-activity from this element does not reach far enough to destroy the more remote cells in deep-seated cancer.

The new remedy has been used at the Polyclinic Hospital without any other accessory treatment, such as X-rays, radium, vaccines, toxims, or sera, and the results have been much more brilliant than those obtained at the General Memorial Hospital, where various forms of treatment were used in conjunction with it.

It was learned last night that upward of thirty cases of inoperable and incurable cancer had been treated at the Polyclinic Hospital with the remedy under the joint supervision of Dr. Beebe and Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge, and that not a death from cancer had occurred in the institution since the remedy was introduced there. One patient died of Bright's disease, and he was fatally ill with it when he entered the institution. The majority of these patients have already been discharged as recovered, but the physicians hold that sufficient time has not elapsed to show whether an actual cure has been effected in any of them.

The new treatment as used at present is a liquid extract derived from several drugs of vegetable origin. It is administered with the hypodermic needle, and has been used both by injection into the minor mass itself and subcutaneously into the arm as formerly, (and in nearly all of the cases at the General Memorial Hospital,) it was used as a local application in the form of a plaster or poultice and taken internally either as a liquid or as a pill.

Discoverer is an Austrian.

The discoverer of the remedy is Alexander Horovitz, Ph. D., an Austrian chemist and biologist, who carried on his preliminary studies in his native country. He has been carrying on experimental work for the purpose of improving the method of treatment for the last year, under the direction of Dr. Beebe and Dr. Beveridge. The result has been that the subcutaneous method of treatment has been evolved.

A country-wide plan for the free treatment of cancer patients is being worked out. Three of the largest hospitals in this city are to be the centres of treatment here, but if the selection has been made it could not be learned last night. Other hospitals in all of the larger cities in the United States will be kept supplied with the remedy for free treatment. S. M. Noyes, Treasurer of the Wheeling Steel Casting Company of Wheeling, W. Va., will supervise the distribution of the remedy to the various institutions selected. He will have an office at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street. It was said last night that Mr. Noyes had undertaken this work purely as a humanitarian project.

In common with other students of cancer, Dr. Beebe recalls that other widely-heralded remedies have ultimately failed, and hence he writes with great reserve.

He first gives the details of three cases of superficial cancer treated outside the hospital. One of six years' standing healed completely in eight weeks. A second, which apparently had been retarded by over-exposure to X-rays, healed in two and a half months and remains healed, a period of six months having elapsed. A third, of eleven years' standing, healed in six weeks and remained healed.

Composition of Remedy.

The second group was treated at the General Memorial Hospital. It comprised several of the worst possible recurrent and inoperable cases, all incurable. The majority of them died, some of hemorrhages as the result of the denudation of large bloodvessels. These cases were all treated with other remedies besides that devised by Dr. Horovitz. One of these cases was treated with radium, "which produced a markedly beneficial effect, with almost complete healing over the surface of the growth. But, unfortunately, a few weeks later the tumor recurred, growing with unusual rapidity, in spite of the heretofore useful methods of treatment."

The sufferings of these patients were greatly modified by the treatment, and in a majority of them there was a marked regression of the tumor mass.

The Polyclinic cases were "in somewhat sharp contrast" to the General Memorial Hospital group of cases. They were treated entirely by hypodermic injection of the extract. They included patients with malignant sarcoma, starting in an operative scar on the back due to the removal of a kidney, inoperable recurrent carcinoma of the breast, and carcinoma of the bladder. The latter died of Bright's disease. The others have recovered.

The remedy is made from the following substances: Menyanthes trifoliate, Melilotus officinalis, Mentha crispa, Brassica alba, Anemone hepatica, Viola tricolar, Anthemis, Frustus colocynthidis, Lignum quassiat, Urtica diolca, Radix rhei, and Hedge hyssop.

Two years ago Dr. Horovitz asked Dr. James Ewing, Professor of Pathology at Cornell Medical College and Chairman of the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Beebe to investigate the treatment. They were not impressed with it, however, until repeated examinations of patients were made.

It is said that the remedy attacks the growths in a uniform manner, no matter where they are located.

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MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

MRS. BOWEN WINS A CUP.

Victor in Jumping Contest at Capital Horse Show—Other Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Visitors to the Capital City Horse Show saw the best exhibition of the week when the championship contests for hunters, saddle, and harness horses were run off with great eclat at the close of the program.

In the entries, Mrs. William F. Hitt again took a blue ribbon and purse for Judge W. H. Moore of New York. She drove a pair, with the second honors going to W. A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Sinclair Bowen, Mrs. Allen Potts, Miss Helen Buchanan, and Miss Mildred Greble all participated in the exhibition for hunters. Mrs. Hitt, riding her own horses, took two purses with blue and yellow ribbons, respectively, in the ladies' hunter. In the jumping contest for horses owned by members of the Riding and Hunt Club, Mrs. Bowen took the cup presented by John O. Evans, on Colonel Thompson's Doctor Fiz. Colonel Thompson's Toronto took second place in this class. Mrs. Allen Potts took another ribbon with Acme, while several additional blues and reds were taken by the McLean stable, by the Stronia Farm horses and by the Homewood stables.

Although the withdrawal of the Oakland Farm horses entered in the name of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt was a loss to the show, the large number of entries from the Pabst Stock Farm in Wisconsin, the Gerald T. Hanley horses from Providence, R. I.; the Ivers horses of New Bedford, and the large stable of John L. Bushnell from Springfield, Ohio, made this one of the best exhibitions Washington has ever known.

The attendance today was remarkable for the large number of army officers and their families as well as for representatives from all the Virginia Hunt Clubs. Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson entertained a large party of friends, as did Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, General James A. Buchanan and Miss Buchanan, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Emory, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, General and Mrs. A. Johnson, Pay Director and Mrs. Francis Nash, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Treat, Colonel Wilder, Captain William Mitchell, Captain Guy Cushman, Major General and Mrs. George Barnett, Captain Duncan Elliot, Captain Edward St. J. Greble and Miss Mildred Greble, Captain Philip H. Sheridan, Captain Sidney Haight, and Commodore and Mrs. Archibald A. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, ex-Senator and Mrs. Joseph C. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic DeC. Faust, Gardner Williams, Mrs. Powell Clayton, Jr., Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. Alexander Mackey Smith, and Miss Mackey Smith were also among the visitors of the afternoon.

CENSUS OF CITY SAFES.

Commissioner Starts Three Novelties in Police Work.

A general order was sent to all precinct commanders yesterday to compile a list of all buildings containing safes, and in what part of the building they are located; also a list of alleyways and unguarded windows and vacant lofts. It is the purpose of Commissioner Woods to have all safes placed where they can be under the eyes of patrolmen from the street, and to keep a record of firms employing private watchmen.

The Commissioner has asked the Civil Service Commission that a rating in examinations be given for good marksmanship and good police work. Once a week the policemen will practice shooting in the various armories.

Next Monday morning twenty patrolmen from various precincts will assemble at Police Headquarters, and for thirty days will be instructed in methods of detective work. They will accompany the various squads and will observe the older detectives at work in the mornings, and in the afternoons will hear lectures given by Inspectors Faurot and Cray and Captain Dunn.

MASS MEETING FOR FRANK.

Big Gathering Planned in Minneapolis for Sunday Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—A public mass meeting to ask the Governor of Georgia to commute Leo M. Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment will be held in this city Sunday afternoon.

Prominent speakers will tell of the trial of Frank and of the many injustices to which it is alleged he was subjected because of the high racial feeling in the South. Dr. S. N. Deinard will preside.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on the St. Louis and Duca d'Aosta.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Albert, Mrs. J. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Andrews, Mrs. A. E. Aspinall, Miss M. S. Atwood, C. S. Ayer, Charles Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Baron, W. J. Berryman, Dr. James Bonar, E. B. Bowen, N. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buswell, Percy Calder, Mrs. G. H. Cameron, Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Miss Alice B. Coles, H. G. Cook, Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Cooper, Mrs. A. Curry, Albert Date, J. H. De Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. S. Douglas, Mrs. L. Dudley, W. A. Eastwood, J. R. Evans, Dr. D. E. Foley, Mrs. Annie Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gentle, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Grant, G. V. Haigh, Gerald Harner, W. B. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Horsfield, H. G. Jackson, William Lambert, Richard McCreery, Captain W. Manson, Owen Morgan, Rev. and Mrs. J. Mensell, E. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Paine, Hamilton Revelle, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanders, Mrs. C. I. Stanwood, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Vanderbilt, Miss Hilda C. Way, Mrs. J. A. Wright.

DUCA D'AOSTA (Genoa)—H. L. Arnold, Henry W. Bartol, F. M. Bauer, Miss C. G. Bill, Miss M. M. Brown, Dr. Walling Clark, Miss Annie Clarke, Miss Anna B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Guard, Eugene C. Harter, United States Consul at Brunswick; Miss C. E. Johnson, J. A. Neil, Miss Alice J. Philipp, Charles Payson Pressby, United States Vice Consul at Paris; Mrs. G. A. Powell, Miss Martha Powell, A. St. John Brennan, Milton Strauss, Miss Eva Waldron.

FRANCE IN DANGER
Or French Nationality Menaced by Pan-German Aggression.
By PAUL VERGNET
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An important exposure of the methods and purposes of the notorious Pan-German League, which practically forced the European conflict.
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WHITMAN'S PRUNING A JOKE TO WAGNER

Taxpayers' Alliance Demands That Governor Veto Direct Tax Bill

OR CALL SPECIAL SESSION

Assemblyman Smith Joins Senator in Urging Increased City Representation in Legislature.

Robert F. Wagner, Tammany minority leader of the Senate, last night characterized Governor Whitman's pruning of the State financial bills as a "sorry joke."

"And so he has trimmed them a million and a half—a million and a half off seventy million," he said. "A million and a half is one-tenth of the increase of appropriations over last year; it's one-twelfth of the unnecessary direct tax the country legislators put over. A million and a half the Governor has cut. That's amusing; Glynn cut $11,000,000. You taxpayers sit down and figure it out how much that $1,500,000 will reduce your tax rate."

The former acting Lieutenant Governor was speaking at a mass meeting of taxpayers of the Bronx under the direction of the Taxpayers' Alliance, composed of forty organizations, at McKinley Square Casino, 169th Street and Boston Road.

"I have been as near Governor as I probably will ever be," continued Senator Wagner, "but I would like to be Governor just long enough in the year of our Lord 1915 to get at those appropriations. I would prove to the people of the State that I could obviate the necessity for the direct tax of $20,000,000 without impairing one bit the efficiency of the State Government. It can be done, I tell you. Make your protests so strong that they cannot be ignored."

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was adopted calling on the Governor to veto the Direct Tax bill. An alternative request was that he cut the appropriation bills to a point where a smaller tax would suffice and that he then call a special session of the Legislature to pass a measure for a reduced direct tax. The Governor may veto the Direct Tax bill, but he may not change any of the provisions.

Calls It a Piece of Politics.

"This whole thing of appropriations beyond all record," said Senator Wagner, "this proposition of a direct tax is all a big piece of politics to make the administration look big next year when the treasuries of departments to be filled to overflowing with cash this year will not need much replenishing. Hence there will be a small appropriation total and the Republicans will point to it and say, 'Just see what we have done.'

"This program is based on the claim that this year's big appropriations were occasioned by the Democrats' last year not appropriating enough."

"That's a lie," he shouted at the top of his voice. "That's a lie, and the men who spoke it at Albany knew it was a lie when they said it. It's a big political plot, that's all, and New York City must foot the bill—must foot the bill to make the political fortunes of the Republican country legislator. I don't wonder that they disregard New York City's pleas when these things happen and the voters down here turn around and elect Republican Assemblymen. That's not the way to better matters."

Senator Wagner attacked the city administration when he said that the high State tax was the harder for the taxpayers to pay because of the great $200,000,000 budget of the city, which owed its size in part to the extravagance of the administration of Mayor Mitchel, he asserted.

"This is the highest direct tax ever levied in this State," went on Senator Wagner. "And it isn't necessary, while the others were. It means a 10 to 15 per cent. increase in taxes for all of you, and I have only to refer you to the records of the Controller to show that it will be confiscatory in many instances—instances where the property just carries itself now."

Smith Defends Comments.

Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith of the Assembly followed Senator Wagner with a list of figures to show that the Democrats did not leave any deficiencies, by which the Republicans justified the high appropriations and the direct tax, and gave his ideas of how the Governor could trim the appropriations to make the direct tax unnecessary.

He joined Senator Wagner in a plea for representation in the Legislature according to population, which would give New York City control of the Legislature. Mr. Smith said New York City would never get a square deal until it is rid of control at Albany by expert up-State politicians. It is no question of party, he said.

"It's the country against the city," said he, "and the men who ran the last Constitutional Convention were from the country. They put in a provision that no two counties separated by a river should ever control the Legislature. They didn't mention New York City, but it was all the same. Here's the result of all this. Putnam County gets a legislator for its 8,000; I represent 63,000. The votes in Albany are all the same. Can you justify that—you can't unless you are a country legislator. And New York City can't win, except with the votes.

"When you start an argument for New York in the Legislature the door is blocked with country legislators, who don't care to listen. They get a call from Painted Post, or Horse's Neck that the pet cow is missing. And New York gets a lemon. When they want anything like a bridge over Mud Creek the bugle sounds and they come along and vote. Reason don't count—'pork' does.

Pokes Fun at Country Members.

"When Mayor Mitchel wanted to go to Albany to protest against New York City's paying 75 per cent. of up-State 'pork,' and getting not one cent here, like the lion tamers of old the country fellows said, 'Sure. Let him come.' They were willing to buy a drink down at the Ten Eyck, or to slop over eight ways in telling us what good fellows we were, but when it came to changing the tax law, they stuck their thumbs in their vest armholes, and with that affable manner acquired in youth when they sat around the grocery stove and discussed the Government of the State, told the Mayor there was nothing doing.

"Something has got to be done to prevent the squandering of State money of which New York City pays 75 per cent. and gets almost none in return. Get back of the Constitutional amendment for fair representation at Albany and the problem will solve itself."

The meeting was opened by Edward Pollak, Registrar of Bronx County. Ex-Senator A. J. Griffin was elected Chairman. In his speech he referred to the direct tax as a "stupendous outrage against New York City." He is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and pledged his vote for representation at Albany according to population instead of the present apportionment, under which the city cannot control.

CHARITIES.

WE have the equipment, system, environment, all that is required to do efficient work, except money enough to meet the bills.

Every available inch of space is now being used. Lack of means may result in keeping beds empty, thus denying a chance of life to some man whose family is deprived of the wage earner; some woman whose children have had to be placed in institutions; a child who might be cured, at the right time, but be, ever after, a public charge, if denied.

Gifts, large or small, will give hope, perhaps life, to some one who sorely needs a helping hand NOW. Send what you can to Wm. M. Cruikshank, Treas., 59 East 59th St.

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, President
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice President
HOWARD TOWNSEND, Secretary

JOHN BIRKINBINE DEAD.

Noted Mining Engineer Was Ex-President of American Institute.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—John Birkinbine, a noted mining and mechanical engineer, died at his home here today in his 72d year. He was Chairman of the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania since 1905 and for seventeen years was an export on iron and manganese ores for the United States Geological Survey.

Mr. Birkinbine was born near Reading, Penn., and attended the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania. He served with the Union Army during the civil war and then became assistant to his father as engineer of the Philadelphia water supply. Mr. Birkinbine had designed and constructed important water supplies and developed schemes for the production of power by Niagara Falls. He also introduced the use of blast furnaces in the Lake Superior copper regions. Mr. Birkinbine had examined and reported on many mines and industrial propositions in this country, Canada, and Mexico.

He was a former President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute, and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. Mr. Birkinbine was also an honorary member of the Canadian Mining Institute, and a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, and a Trustee of the Pennsylvania Military Academy. For nine years he was editor of The Journal for Charcoal Iron Workers, and at the time of his death was editor of Forest Leaves.

EDWARD PAYSON POWELL.

Journalist and Author Succumbs in Florida in His 83d Year.

SORENTO, Fla., May 14.—Edward Payson Powell, veteran journalist and author, died at his home here today, in his eighty-third year. He was stricken early in the day while on a fishing trip with his daughter and died shortly after being taken home. Mr. Powell was born at Clinton, N. Y., and after being graduated from Hamilton College, entered the Union Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1858, being ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1871.

Mr. Powell became an editorial writer on The St. Louis Globe-Democrat in 1886, and since 1900 had been with The Independent of New York. He was an associate editor of Unity of Chicago and The Arena of Boston.

Mr. Powell was a member of the American Arbitration Congress, the American Historical Association, and a Vice President of the Congress of Religion. He was the author of several books, the last being "How to Live in the Country."

The Rev. H. N. Cunningham.

The Rev. H. N. Cunningham, in charge of St. John's Mission, at Duxbury, Mass., since 1912, died on Thursday at his home in that city, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in England and was a graduate of Brazenose College, Oxford, later receiving an honorary degree from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Dr. Cunningham came to this country in 1881 as chaplain of the English colony at La Mars, Iowa. Following this he was rector of Christ Church in Watertown, Conn., for twenty-five years. He was one of the founders of the Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew and was active in Boy Scout work.

Lewis M. Wood, Veteran Editor.

Lewis M. Wood, who was connected for fifty-eight years with The Long Island Democrat of Jamaica, Queens, and was owner and editor for twenty-five years, between 1884 and 1909, when he sold the paper, died at his home in Jamaica yesterday in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Wood was born in Rahway, N. J. he was educated at the old Union Hall Academy of Jamaica, and in 1851 entered the office of the Long Island Democrat. His widow and brother, Charles Wood, survive. Mr. Wood was active in the Methodist Church of Jamaica all his life.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK MORTIMER ASKINS, 54 years old, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn and a member of De Long Council, Royal Arcanum, died on Wednesday at his residence, 193 Rutledge Street. Mr. Askins was for many years Superintendent of the Hoboken freight piers of the Savannah Steamship Line before it was merged with the Morgan Line.

WILLIAM TYNION, a foreman in the Department of Public Works, died on Thursday at his home, 637 Sixty-first Street, Bay Ridge. He was a member of General Philip H. Sheridan Council, Knights of Columbus, and left a widow, four sons, and four daughters.

Mrs. ANN SILVEY, wife of Thomas J. Silvey, died in the Kings County Hospital on Thursday from heart disease. She was 59 years of age and lived at 24 Newell Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN B. HARVEY, a retired business man, died yesterday at his residence, 13 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Mary C. Knox and Mrs. Ann Tritt.

WILLIAM F. SWEENEY, a retired liquor dealer, is dead at his home, 365 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 34 years.

THOMAS P. KENNEDY, for twenty-five years employed by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and for the last several years the Assistant Superintendent of the Street Department, died on Thursday at his home, 374 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was 38 years old.

Dr. ROBERT A. STEWART died yesterday at his home, 99 Main Street, Phillipsburg, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Alexandria, Penn., and was graduated from the University of New York in 1878. He was a former Town Councilman of Phillipsburg and a member of the Warren County Medical Society and the Phillipsburg Presbyterian Church.

ADAM FAHS, a retired banker of this city, died recently in Wiesbaden, Germany, according to advices received in this city yesterday. He was 86 years old, and came to this city from Germany when a young man. When he retired after fifty years in the banking business he was cashier and Vice President of the Union Square Bank. Mayor Hewitt appointed him a School Trustee in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. His body will be cremated and his ashes brought to this country after the war, in accordance with his wish. One son, Louis H. Fahs, survives him.

Colonel JAMES JOHNSON, a friend of President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton and the commander of five different regiments during the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Bala, Penn., in his ninety-sixth year. After the death of Lincoln he was appointed officer of the day in Washington. During the reconstruction period he was in charge of seventeen counties in Virginia.

CHARLES A. FISKE, an artist and descendant of John Fiske, the historian, died on Thursday at the Greenwich Hospital in Greenwich, Conn., in his seventy-ninth year. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a former exhibitor in the National Academy of Design. Mr. Fiske was a member of the Greenwich Society of Artists and had lived in that city for fifty years.

JOHN F. PATTERSON, son of the late Dr. David Patterson, who for many years was Principal of Public School 3, at Grove and Hudson Streets, died on Thursday at his home, 220 West Fifty-third Street. He entered the employ of the late Marshall O. Roberts when a young man and was one of the executors of his will. He was unmarried.

GUSTAVE SCHERRER, one of the managers of the Switzerland Marine Insurance Company, died on Thursday at his home, 3,179 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Havana, Cuba, where his father was the Swiss Consul. Four daughters and a son survive him.

Mrs. MADELINE KIRBY NASH, widow of Philip D. Nash, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lewis J. Campbell, in East Orange, N. J. A son also survives her.

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BOOK SELLERS TO THE WORLD
5th Avenue New York
BERNARD SHAW'S PLAYS
Now being produced in the Theatres, may be obtained
AT ALL BOOKSTORES
Price 40 cents net, each.
SHAW'S "FANNY'S FIRST PLAY, MISALLIANCE," etc.
12mo. Cloth. $1.50 net.
RENE BAZIN'S "CHILDREN OF ALSACE" Leather, $1.00 net

GEORGE H. TILDEN DIES.

Nephew of Late Samuel J. Tilden Expires in the Murray Hill Hotel.

George H. Tilden, a nephew of the late Samuel J. Tilden, died yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, in his sixty-sixth year. His home was in Pittsfield, Mass., and he had been stopping at the hotel for the last three days. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

Mr. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., and was a son of the late Henry A. Tilden. After attending the old Mills School in Williamstown Mr. Tilden went abroad, where he finished his education at one of the German universities. Then with his brother, the late Samuel J. Tilden, he succeeded to the drug manufacturing business of their father in New Lebanon and for years directed it successfully. In 1886 he retired from the firm and removed to Pittsfield.

Mr. Tilden inherited a large portion of the estate of the late Governor Tilden, and is survived by his widow, who was Miss Emily Mosher of Troy, N. Y., and by three sons and two sisters, one of whom is Mrs. C. D. Sabin of the Hotel Plaza.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HARKAVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman J. Harkavy, (nee Julia Lippman,) 171 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, May 8.

Married

Long Island.

SCHERMUND—ENDRES.—May 11, Whitestone, Elizabeth Endres to John Schermund.

Died

AMBERG.—Louis, beloved father of Max, Joe, Eda, and Constance Sporborg, on Thursday, May 13.

BAILEY.—At St. John's Inn, Kings Park, L. I., Charles H. Bailey, in the 90th year of his life. Services private and followed by cremation at the Earl Crematory, Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. Mr. Bailey is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Eugene Gregory Toy of West Nutley, N. J., and Miss Carolyn Sherwin Bailey of this city. Buffalo and Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BOYAJIN.—Katchadoor. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Saturday, 12:30 o'clock.

CHRISTIE.—May 12th, Robert, son of the late John Stoughton and Mary Lamport Christie. Funeral service on Saturday, May 15th, at 3:15 P. M., at 77 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, D. L. & W. Station, at 2:28 P. M.

CHURCH.—At Berlin, Germany, May 7, 1915, William Sylvester Church, son of the late William and Sarah Sylvester Church.

CURTIS.—George M., on May 14, in his 72d year. Funeral services at residence of his son, 310 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, Monday, May 17, 8 P. M. Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M., and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., please note.

EDGAR.—Marietta, beloved wife of David A. Edgar of 371 Bement Av., West New Brighton, S. I., daughter of the late Hon. Allen Francis, United States Consul Victoria, B. C., suddenly, Thursday, May 13, at her late home, leaving seven children surviving, five daughters, two sons, and seven grandchildren. Funeral services at her late residence Sunday, May 16, 3 P. M. Interment private, Moravian Cemetery.

EMBURY.—On May 13, at her residence, 342 West 71st St., Evelyn L., wife of Dr. Philip Embury. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, on Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.

FLEISCHMANN.—On May 13, 1915, Otto Francis, beloved son of Wilhelmine and the late Louis Fleischmann. Interment at the convenience of family.

HANLEY.—May 14th, Emily Hanley, in her 87th year. Funeral Sunday, May 16, 2 P. M., from her late residence, 730 Kelly St., Bronx.

HURRY.—Dorothy Madison, youngest daughter of Renwick C. and Lucy W. Hurry, on May 13th, at the residence of her father, Hempstead, L. I., aged 14 months. Funeral private.

KNIGHT.—William Knight, beloved husband of Sarah Knight. Services at his late residence, 212 East 54th St., Sunday, 2:30.

LEWIS.—At Alassio, Italy, on May 6, 1915, Mortimer Garwood Lewis, in the 81st year of his age. Burial at Alassio.

LODDE.—Adolf, in Leipsic, Germany, on May 12, senior member of the firm of G. Gaudig & Blum, fur merchants.

McCORD.—At Greenwich, Conn., May 13, 1915, Robert A. McCord, in his 42d year. Funeral services at Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Sunday, May 16, at 2:30 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot 1:05 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

McCOY.—May 14, 1915, Mary J. McCoy, aged 76 years. Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock, at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn.

McHARG.—At her residence, 550 Park Av., May 14, 1915, Harriett Phinney, youngest daughter of Rufus King and Harriett Shipman McHarg. Funeral services in the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner 10th St., on Monday, May 17, at 11 o'clock. Interment in the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., at the convenience of the family.

MASSEY.—On Thursday, May 13, 1915, at the Home for Aged Men, 745 Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Robert D. Massey. Funeral service at the home on Saturday, May 15, at 3:30 P. M.

MEYER.—On Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at her residence, 393 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Fanny J. Meyer, widow of the late Henry Meyer. Funeral private.

MOLLOY.—On May 14, 1915, Frances H., at her late residence, 3,318 3d Av. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, May 16, at 3 P. M.

OAKLEY.—Thursday, May 13, 1915, Kate S. Oakley, beloved wife of Nelson H. Oakley and daughter of the late Benedict Lewis, Jr. Funeral services Sunday, May 16, at Christ Church, Bedford Av., Brooklyn, at 1 P. M.

PORCHER.—On Thursday, May 13, in her 91st year, Catharine E., widow of the late John B. Porcher. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 243 West 128th St., on Saturday at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

RANSOM.—At her home, Locust, N. J., on Ascension Day, May 13th, Alice Gillet, wife of Henry Nott Ransom, and eldest daughter of Elmslee M. and the late Susan Vincent Milner Gillet. Funeral services will be held at All Saints' Memorial Church, Locust, Saturday, May 15th, on arrival of train leaving Central Railroad of New Jersey at 1:20 P. M., due at Atlantic Highlands, 3:19.

SCHWARTZLER.—On May 14, 1915, Minnie Schwartzler, beloved wife of Martin Schwartzler. Funeral notice later.

TESSON.—May 7, 1915, passengers on board S. S. Lusitania, Frank B. Tesson and Alice Tesson, his wife. Memorial services in the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, Broad St., Philadelphia, Monday, May 17, at 4:30 in the afternoon. Friends are invited.

TILDEN.—Suddenly, of heart trouble, George Henry Tilden, of New Lebanon and Pittsfield, son of the late Henry A. Tilden and Susan Gould. Interment New Lebanon, May 17th.

TILDEN.—May 14th, George H., aged 63. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St.

STEINBERG.—On Friday, May 14, Bertha Steinberg, our dearly beloved mother, widow of Dr. David Steinberg and beloved sister of Joseph Rothschild, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, New McNeill Av., Far Rockaway, on Sunday, May 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Salem Fields Cemetery at 11:30 o'clock.

AUGUSTINE.—Mary, 1,908 Prospect Av., Bronx, May 12, aged 77. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BUCKLEY.—Michael S., 422 East 109th St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

EGLER.—Frederick W., 398 St. Nicholas Av., May 13, aged 68. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GOOD.—Ann E., 272 West 128th St., May 12, aged 59. Funeral today.

HIGSON.—George B., May 13, aged 46. Funeral 733 East 150th St., today, 10:30 A. M.

KOENEMANN.—Louisa, 583 East 166th St., May 13.

McCANN.—Elizabeth, 435 West 33d St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McHARG.—Harriet P., 550 Park Av., May 14. Funeral May 17, 11 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Mary K., 76 Charles St., May 13, aged 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MARTIN.—Philip, 423 West 52d St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MENSING.—Martha, May 15, aged 55. Funeral 874 Lexington Av.

MEYER.—Doretta, 460 West 20th St., May 12, aged 87.

NEGGESMITH.—Anthony, 278 East 169th St., May 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NIELS.—Alexander, 72 East 121st St., May 13, aged 51. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SAUER.—Maximilian, 2,550 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, May 13. Funeral private.

SCHERRER.—Gustave, 3,176 Decatur Av., Bronx, May 13.

Died

SCHOENBERGER.—Rosa, 1,832 Victor St., Bronx, May 13, aged 44. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SCHOTT.—George H., 800 Jennings St., Bronx, May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Annie, 219 East 70th St., May 13. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

TARRANT.—Richard, 215 East 101st St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

TREADWAY.—Williametta, 765 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

WILSON.—James, 730 East 229th St., May 13, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Mollie A., Norwegian Hospital, May 12. Funeral service today.

ANTHONISEN.—Amelia, 32 Sackett St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ASKINS.—Frank M., 193 Rutledge St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLEMAN.—Catherine, 22 Bushwick Av., May 13, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow.

CRAWFORD.—Bernard, 28 1st Place, May 13, aged 53. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CRITCHLEY.—Mary, 106 Vanderbilt Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

EICH.—F. Matilda, Brooklyn Hospital, May 13, aged 23.

ENGLISH.—Edmund J., 263 Etna St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FINK.—James, 81 Ralph Av., May 13. Funeral today.

HAGSTROM.—Frederick, 6,015 3d Av., May 13, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow.

HARVEY.—John B., 13 St. James's Place, May 14, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KREAMER.—August, 175 Vernon Av., May 13, aged 68. Funeral May 17.

LAYDEN.—Patrick T., 202 Ainslie St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEYDET.—August, 328 99th St., May 13, aged 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McINTYRE.—John, 87 Waverley Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MATHISON.—Andrew, 62 Diamond St., May 13, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Johanna, 416 Henry St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

OLIVER.—Richard, 157 5th Av., May 12.

REILLY.—Bridget E., 184 Winthrop St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SHEEHAN.—Mary A., 104 Bedford Av., May 13, aged 22.

SILVEY.—Ann, Kings County Hospital, May 13, aged 59.

STUART.—Fannie, 4,719 3d Av., May 13, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SWEENEY.—William, 365 Bedford Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TYNION.—William, 637 61st St., May 13. Funeral May 17.

ULRICH.—Marie, 1,517 East 17th St., May 12, aged 32.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARHORST.—Richard, 161 13th Av., Newark, May 13, aged 56. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BENNETT.—Catharine, 103 Pennington Av., Newark, May 14. Funeral May 17, 8 A. M.

BODE.—Thomas, Newark, May 13. Funeral private today.

CAMPBELL.—Frank, Jersey City, May 12, aged 43.

BRECHBIEHL.—Elizabeth M., 102 Napoleon St., Newark, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CHRISTIE.—Jane, 43 St. Paul's Av., Newark, May 13, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

COURTER.—Luella, 126 Mapes Av., Newark, May 13, aged 27. Funeral May 17.

LAMB.—Frank A., 83 Devine St., Newark, May 13. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LARKIN.—Edward, 347 South 18th St., Newark, May 13. Funeral May 17.

MEMMOTT.—John W., 261 South 10th St., Newark, May 13, aged 33.

O'ROURKE.—Ann, 451 Broad St., Newark, May 13. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

PFROMMER.—Catherine, Hoboken, May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TONKS.—May, 221 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 13, aged 10.

FLOOD.—William, 153 Cabinet St., Newark, May 14.

FROSCH.—Joseph, 188 William St., Newark, May 13, aged 58.

HAMILTON.—Thomas H., 709 Ocean Av., Jersey City, May 14.

HUNTER.—James H., Newark, May 13.

JEAGER.—Frederick F., Newark, May 13. Funeral may 17, 8 A. M.

KINNEY.—Annie M., 47 Rose St., Newark, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BAYER.—Amelia, 334 10th Av., Astoria, May 12, aged 40.

BROWN.—Gussie, Woodhaven, May 12, aged 42.

COOK.—William H., Woodhaven, May 12, aged 24.

DAVIDSON.—William H., Richmond Hill, May 12, aged 66.

DE MARCHIS.—Rosalia, 114 Broadway, Astoria, May 11, aged 44.

ENGELHARDT.—Amelia R., Middle Village, May 12, aged 71.

FARESE.—Ralph, Jamaica, May 12, aged [illegible]

GERGER.—Josephine, Ridgewood, May [illegible], aged 8.

HENDRICKSON.—Mary E., Springfield, May 12, aged 70.

HERITAGE.—Edward, Glendale, May 12, aged 74. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HERMANN.—Mary, College Point, May 12, aged 61.

HIMMELMANN.—Juliana E., 316 10th Av., Astoria, May 12, aged 74.

KAGEL.—John W., Ridgewood, May 11, aged 7.

KLEPP.—Elizabeth, Ridgewood, May 12, aged 5.

NEMETH.—Mary, Long Island City, May 12, aged 41.

O'CONNOR.—William H., Woodhaven, May 13, aged 32.

RAUCHENBERGER.—John, College Point, May 11, aged 52.

RITCH.—William H., Patchogue, May 13, aged 78. Funeral today.

SCHWETZ.—Annie, 374 Woolsey Av., Long Island City, May 11, aged 8 months.

SHROUD.—Catherine, Woodhaven, May 11, aged 45.

WITT.—Joseph, Ridgewood, May 12, aged 33.

WYE.—George W., Maspeth, May 11, aged 75.

In Memoriam

COLTON.—Rt. Rev. Charles H. Colton, late Bishop of Buffalo, and formerly pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York. Solemn requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St. on Monday, May 17th, at 9 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited.

COURTNEY.—In loving memory of Mrs. Mary A. Courtney, who departed this life May 15, 1912.

RIEMER.—In sacred cherished memory of a dearly beloved son, brother, Irving Riemer, who died May 15, 1912.

TESSON.—Frank B. Tesson, charter member and Vice President of the Wanamaker Board of Trade, fifteen years a member of the Wanamaker Business Family and seven years chief of the shoe store, John Wanamaker, New York.

You are gone, dear friend, and yet you are here. You have passed through the troubled waters of the earth, only to find peace and everlasting life in the world beyond. You are gone from us, and yet you are with us—in memory, in inspiration, in spirit.

Duty called and you responded instantly and bravely.

God, in His wisdom, called, and you went to him without fear.

The outstanding quality of your noble character is faith; faith in your daily work, faith in your daily life, faith in yourself, faith in your fellow-workers, faith in humanity, and faith in God.

You were patient. You were kind. You were helpful to those about you. You were loyal. You were a man.

You were a worker. You ennobled work. And work ennobled you.

You were a friend. You understood the hardships, the foibles, the weaknesses of man, and you ministered unto them.

You judged not. You criticised not. You explained your views, you gave your opinions, and then trusted to the infinite Wisdom to settle the question rightfully.

Yours is a beautiful passing. With your beloved wife, who shared with you your business cares, you pass on to greater responsibilities, greater triumphs, greater service.

It is for us who remain, not only to mourn your going, but to remember your self-sacrificing life and to profit by it. It is for us to draw more closely together in our own labors, in our own business intercourse, in the daily mingling of our own lives, that we too may reach the high state of human co-operation which you so efficiently wove about you in your own circle of endeavor.

THIS MINUTE

of the Wanamaker Board of Trade, New York, adopted by resolution at a special meeting Friday, May 14, 1915, is our pledge that in this first loss of a member and a brother we find renewed inspiration in the work and service to which and for which he gave his own life.

RESOLVED.

That this minute be spread on our records as a loving tribute and that a copy be engrossed and forwarded, with our sympathy, to the mother of him whose memory we shall forever cherish.

JOSEPH H. APPEL,
ARTHUR B. THOMAS,
WILLIAM J. R. FRUTCHEY,
FREDERICK BOCKHORST,
HILEY S. DITMARS,
Committee.

DOYLE.—Patrick F., mass St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

FARRELL.—Mrs. William, St. Paul the Apostle Church, today, 10 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY
600 acres. Permanent. Accessible by auto or trains direct from Grand Central Terminal. Office, 103 Park Ave.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. All summer.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Day or Evening. [illegible] Swimming School, [illegible]

TESREAU PITCHES GIANTS TO VICTORY OVER REDS—DODGERS LOSE—BOXING

TESREAU TRAILS REDS' FLAG IN DUST

Big Jeff Allows Few Hits and Giants Win Third Game from Herzog Nine.

That team of foreigners which represents Cincinnati was again quelled by the Giants yesterday at the Polo Grounds, the plans and specifications showing a 3 to 1 defeat. By winning three games in a row, the Giants have shown their friends that they do not like the gloomy dampness of the rathskeller position in the league. One of these fine days, when they have won enough games, they will come up for air.

Better push the crowd back out of the way, officer, for the Giants seem to be gathering speed as they go along. Some one's apt to get run over.

Manager Charley Herzog has used pitchers of brawn and strength against the Giants with poor results, so yesterday he switched to a high-brow pitcher, King Lear of Princeton. Intelligence in a pitcher, however, is only secondary to the ability to shoot 'em over, where they can't hit them. The Giants didn't hit Lear so very hard, but they bunched the safeties in a couple of innings and got their trio of runs. Cincinnati errors helped the Giants, also. It wasn't a fair shake, either, because the Giants made errors, and they didn't do the Reds a bit of good.

Jeff Tesreau was in good shape and for the most part was encouraged by fast support. He kept the five hits well enough separated to confine the scoring to only one run.

More than 5,000 people were there to see the Giants' commendable efforts to climb up into a place in the sun. There was another brass band on tap yesterday from the Sixty-ninth Regiment. When the sailors go away and the bands don't play under Coogan's Bluff any more, it will seem lonesome up there.

In the first couple of innings, the Giants shuffled the cards a lot, but didn't take a trick. The third inning, though, found them playing for the jackpot. After Tesreau had skied to Leach, Burns struck out. Doyle then got a pass and went down on Lobert's single. Fletcher banged a single to centre, which hopped saucily out of Tommy Leach's grasp and Doyle and Lobert scored.

Robertson opened the sixth with a single through short and Brainerd sacrificed him to second. Chief Meyers hit a safe smash to left and Davey romped home. In the eighth and ninth innings there was trouble brewing for the Giants, but Big Tesreau pitched his way out of difficulty before much damage was done.

With one out in the eighth, Mollwitz shot a double to right, and went to third on Killifer's single to short. Wingo, batting for Lear, forced Killifer at second and while this little thing was being done, Mollwitz scored.

Larry Doyle's error in the ninth gave Groh a life at first. Twombly walked and, mind you, there was no one out. Griffith sacrificed both runners along a station and it looked somewhat bad for Jeff.

Wagner gave the ball a powerful smash which looked as if it was going to carry away one of Tesreau's legs. It didn't scare Jeff a bit, however, and he knocked the ball cold and it lay exhausted at his feet. It was a stinger, and although it was red hot, he picked it up and threw the runner out at first.

The next party at the bat was Count von Kolnitz, Cincinnati's star pinchhitter, but this time he failed to live up to expectations; that is, Manager Herzog's expectations. A long high balloon into Davey Robertson's hands and the game was over. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	Leach, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Doyle, 2b.	2	1	1	2	3	Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Lob't, 3b.	3	1	2	2	0	T'bly, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	2	2	G'fith, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
R'tson, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	0	4	0
B'nerd, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	H'zog, ss.	2	0	1	1	6
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	7	1	V. K'tz, ss.	2	0	0	0	0
M'ray, cf.	3	0	0	3	0	M'witz, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0
Tes'eau, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Clark, c.	3	0	2	2	0
Total	29	3	7	27	9	*Kil'fer	0	0	0	0	0
						Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Lear, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Wingo, c.	1	0	0	1	0
						Total	31	1	5	24	10

*Ran for Clark in the ninth inning.

Errors—Leach, Groh, Brown, Doyle, (2,) Burns.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
New York ....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 .—3

Two-base hit—Mollwitz. Stolen base—Lobert. Earned runs—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Brainerd, Griffith. Double plays—Herzog and Mollwitz; Doyle and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Lear, 2; off Brown, 1. Hits—Off Lear, 7 in 7 innings; off Brown, none in one inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Lear, 2; by Brown, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Hard Hitting Pulls Phillies Through

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Philadelphia overcame a lead of three runs which was secured by Pittsburgh on errors, and won today's game by hard hitting in the seventh and eighth innings. Two runs were scored off Mamaux in the seventh on four singles, and three were made off Adams in the eighth on Cravath's home run, singles by Whitted and Dugey, and doubles by Niehoff and Paskert. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss.	3	0	1	2	2	Carey, lf.	5	0	1	5	0
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1	J'ston, 1b.	2	1	0	6	0
B'ker, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	Baird, cf.	3	1	1	2	1
C'vath, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	H'man, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'ted, 1b.	4	1	1	9	4	Wag'r, ss.	4	1	0	1	4
N'hoff, 2b.	4	1	3	2	1	Viox, 2b.	4	0	3	3	4
Pask't, cf.	4	1	1	3	0	G'ber, 3b.	2	0	1	4	2
Kil'fer, c.	4	0	0	6	2	Schang, c.	4	0	0	3	2
Ch'm's, p.	2	0	0	4	3	Mam'x, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Rixey, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
†Weiser	1	1	1	0	0	Total	32	3	7	24	13
‡Dugey	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	34	5	12	27	13						

*Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
†Batted for Chalmers in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Rixey in eighth inning.

Errors—Wagner, Byrne, Cravath, Niehoff, Killifer.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 .—5
Pittsburgh ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Carey, Niehoff, (2,) Paskert. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Baird, Gerber. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Gerber. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 3; off Chalmers, 1; off Rixey, 1; off Mayer, 1. Hits—Off Mamaux, 7 in seven innings; off Adams, 5 in one inning; off Chalmers, 6 in seven innings; off Rixey, none in one inning; off Mayer, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Mamaux, 3; by Chalmers, 4; by Mayer, 2. Wild pitch—Rixey. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Fordham Going to Rout the Army?

Accompanied by 2,500 rooters, the Fordham baseball team will go to West Point today on the steamer Grand Republic for the annual game with the undefeated Army team. Fordham has had its new coach, Billy Lush, only a week, but a great improvement has shown itself, especially last Wednesday, when in a ninth inning rally it nosed out Notre Dame and broke its record of fourteen games won. The soldiers have now won thirteen games without a defeat and the Maroon collegians hope to spoil another record today. The Grand Republic will start from the Battery and make stops at 129th Street and at Yonkers. The return trip will be made in time to see the fireworks display on the Hudson. The prep team will also make its annual visit to the cadets of New York Military Academy, and will join the 'Varsity at West Point.

Two Games on South Field.

Columbia's baseball team will appear today against the Seventh Regiment team and will try to even up for the defeat handed it at Cornell on Thursday. The soldiers have been invited to bring their band and add the music to the general festivity of the occasion. Harry Fisher has also extended an invitation, through Rear Admiral Fletcher of the United States Navy, to all officers and non-commissioned men in the fleet to attend the game. The freshmen will meet the Pennsylvania first-year men on South Field at 11 o'clock in their annual game. The visitors have a lead of three straight games in the standing of the last three years.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 19; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 12; Baltimore, 4.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Newark, 5; Buffalo, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 0.
Toronto, 2; Newark, 1.
Richmond, 7; Rochester, 6.
Montreal 3; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	15	8	.652
Chicago	15	10	.600
Boston	13	10	.565
Pittsburgh	12	14	.462
Cincinnati	11	13	.458
St. Louis	12	15	.444
Brooklyn	11	14	.440
New York	9	14	.391

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	18	9	.667
New York	14	8	.636
Chicago	16	10	.616
Boston	11	9	.550
Cleveland	11	14	.440
Washington	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
St. Louis	8	18	.307

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	9	.667
Kansas City	14	11	.560
Newark	15	12	.556
Chicago	15	12	.556
Brooklyn	14	12	.538
St. Louis	11	13	.458
Baltimore	11	17	.393
Buffalo	8	20	.286

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	10	3	.769
Montreal	9	5	.643
Rochester	6	6	.500
Richmond	7	6	.538
Jersey City	5	6	.455
Buffalo	4	5	.444
Newark	3	7	.300
Toronto	3	9	.250

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Newark at Buffalo.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Richmond.

NEW BASEBALL DISPUTE.

Colonial League's Affiliation with Federals May Cause Trouble.

There is a strong possibility that organized baseball and the Federal League will clash over the Colonial League, which is scheduled to open up in New England next Thursday. Leases for the rental of baseball grounds in New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield have been drawn up, and the Colonial League, of which Robert B. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal Club is one of the backers, is now made up of teams from the following cities: Fall River, Pawtucket, New Bedford, Brockton, Taunton, Hartford, Springfield, and New Haven.

The trouble in the Eastern Association, what was formerly the Connecticut League, early in the season resulted in three of the franchises being forfeited, and those franchises were in the cities which have now taken up the Colonial League. The Eastern Association decided first to open the season with six clubs, but later the National Commission was petitioned to allow them the privilege of suspending for a year and still hold the territory. After this petition had been filed with Secretary Farrell of the commission it was decided to keep the parks in the association closed this year and try to settle the league's troubles and open again next year.

But the Colonial League, which is affiliated with organized ball, despite the fact that Mr. Ward is one of the backers, has stepped in and without permission will place clubs in the three cities formerly occupied by the Eastern Association. The Colonial League is evidentally ready to take the consequences of its action, and a new schedule to include the three new cities is being drawn up, and the league will formall open on next Thursday.

But even if the National Commission takes no action on the matter of placing teams in the three cities on the ground that they are invading reserved territory, it is highly probable that the issue will be raised on the question of Federal League players joining any of the clubs. Some of the members of the Colonial League teams have been practicing every morning at the Fed Park in Brooklyn, and it is understood that several of the members of the Brookfeds will be released to one of the teams in the Colonial League. Such action if taken will cause complications and may result in another opening of hostilities between the two forces of baseball.

Mr. Ward is not in the city and will not be back for several days, and it is understood that he has gone West to discuss the Colonial League situation with President Gilmore of the Federal League.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

R.H.E.
Buffalo ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 5 1
Jersey City ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1

Batteries—Bader and Casey; Verbout, Sherman, and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK.

R.H.E.
Toronto ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 6 1
Newark ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 4

Batteries—Cook, Manning, and Kelly; Enzman and Heckinger.

AT RICHMOND.

R.H.E.
Rochester .....2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1—6 7 2
Richmond ......0 1 0 0 4 0 0 2 .—7 7 4

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Andrews, Harper, Russell, Schauple, and Kritchell.

AT PROVIDENCE.

R.H.E.
Montreal ......0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 6 1
Providence ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 2 2

Batteries—McGragnor and Howley; Cooper and Haley.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 2; Lewiston, 1.
At Lowell—Portland, 7; Lowell, 5.
At Lynn—Manchester, 2; Lynn, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 2; Worcester, 0.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Nashville, 2.
At Birmingham—Chattanooga, 8; Birmingham, 5.
At Atlanta—Memphis, 8; Atlanta, 2.

DODGERS SWAMPED BY CUBS' HITTING

Three Brooklyn Pitchers Unable to Stop Visitors, Who Win by a Score of 19 to 4.

The greatest baseball farce of the year was enacted yesterday at Ebbets Field. It was a complete success. After a two-and-a-half-hour session with the Cubs, the Dodgers ought to admit that they are not in the big league class. A group of schoolboys would have proved more effective. After three innings the Robins were down on their knees begging for mercy. The Cubs, however, kept right on pounding the leather, and rolled up the overwhelming total of 19 to 4. Of the four runs that the Dodgers did get across two were a result of the kindly intention of Pete Standridge, who passed two men in a row.

The Bresnahan boys clouted the ball to all corners of the lot. Robbie had selected Raleigh Aitchison to hold the Cubs in check, and he was as effective as a china doll. He was forced to a seat on the bench after one and a third innings. Cadore then took up the work, and gave four hits and a pass before he was pulled out of the game. Ed Appleton then assumed the burden, and it was too heavy a task. He lasted the game out, but that was because Robbie was running short of available slab artists, and some one had to take the punishment. One bright fan yelled to get a Chicago pitcher.

After the second inning the few spectators who had the hardihood to stay took the whole proceeding as a huge joke. When the Dodgers did manage to retire the opposing side they were greeted with cheers, but toward the last that began to lack novelty, and then all began to cuckoo the late hour.

In the first inning the Cubs were content with only two runs, two singles, an error, and a pass contributing to the total. In the second Bresnahan was an easy out, and then began the fusillade that could be heard at the bridge. Six safeties, two of them for three bases, came in a row. Then there was a pass to Saier and two more singles. Eight runs were the total, and twelve batsmen had been up. The Cubs batted around in the third and took five more runs. After that the game was a travesty. The Dodgers didn't care whether they played or not, and no one else did, either. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b.	7	1	3	2	5	O'Mara, ss.	2	0	0	0	3
Fisher, ss.	7	4	3	2	1	Sch'tz, ss.	2	1	0	0	2
Sch'te, rf.	6	3	3	3	0	D'bert, 1b.	1	0	0	6	0
Z'man, 2b.	5	2	1	3	2	H'mel, 1b.	2	1	0	3	0
Saier, 1b.	1	3	1	4	0	St'gel, rf.	5	2	2	4	0
McL'y, 1b.	2	0	0	4	1	Z. W't, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
W'ms, cf.	6	3	3	1	0	Cuts'w, 2b.	2	0	0	4	2
Br'han, c.	3	0	2	2	1	Myers, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
H'g've, c.	1	0	0	2	2	Getz, 3b.	5	0	2	0	3
K'sely, lf.	6	2	5	3	0	McC'y, c.	2	0	1	2	0
St'dge, p.	6	1	2	1	1	M. Wh't, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Total	50	19	23	27	13	A'son, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Cadore, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Ap'ton, p.	4	0	2	0	1
						Total	35	4	10	27	12

Errors—Fisher, Stengel, (2,) Cutshaw, Myers, (2,) Aitchison.

Chicago ....2 8 5 0 2 0 0 1 1—19
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1— 4

Two-base hits—Schulte, Getz, Z. Wheat. Three-base hits—Phelan, Standridge, Schulte, Saier, Myers. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Schulte, Saier, Fisher, Stengel. Earned runs—Chicago, 15; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice flies—Bresnahan, Z. Wheat, Cutshaw. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Aitchison, 1; off Cadore, 1; off Appleton, 3; off Standridge, 5. Hits—Off Aitchison, 4 in one and a third innings; off Cadore, 4 in a third of an inning; off Appleton, 15 in seven and a third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Standridge, (Cutshaw.) Struck out—By Aitchison, 1; by Appleton, 4; by Standridge, 5. Passed ball—M. Wheat. Wild pitch—Appleton. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Cardinals Clean Up in Ninth.

BOSTON, May 14.—Held to two hits and without runs for eight innings today, St. Louis, in the ninth, overcame Boston's lead and won, 5 to 4. Five singles, an error by Maranville, when a double play which would have retired the side without a score was possible, and two misplays by Cather contributed to the visitors' string. Gowdy batted hard. He knocked the ball into centre field for a home run, and again rapped it for a double against a sign on the left field fence offering $25 for any ball striking it. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3	F'pat'k, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	Moran, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0	Egan, 2b.	3	1	2	1	5
Dolan, lf.	3	1	1	5	0	Cather, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
M'ler, 1b.	2	1	2	13	0	Magee, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Long, cf.	4	1	0	4	0	Schm't, 1b.	3	0	1	9	2
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Butler, ss.	4	1	1	2	2	M'v'le, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	1	0	Gowdy, c.	4	1	2	8	0
G'z'es, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	4	‡‡Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
R'son, p.	0	0	0	0	0	§Connolly	1	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Total	35	4	8	27	15
*Hyatt	1	0	1	0	0						
†Roach	1	0	1	0	0						
‡Bescher	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	32	5	7	27	13						

*Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
†Batted for Robinson in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Snyder in ninth inning.
‡‡Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.
§Batted for Egan in ninth inning.

Errors—Butler, (2,) Cather, (2,) Schmidt, Maranville.

St. Louis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—5
Boston ....1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Egan, Gowdy. Three-base hit—Hyatt. Home run—Gowdy. Sacrifice hit—Egan. Double plays—Hughes, Egan, and Schmidt; Egan, Maranville, Schmidt; Smith and Maranville; Huggins, Butler, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Sallee, 2. Hits—Off Sallee, 7 in seven innings; off Robinson, 1 in one inning; off Griner, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Fitzpatrick); by Robinson, (Schmidt); by Hughes, (Miller.) Struck out—By Hughes, 7; by Sallee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Ed Walsh Recovers from Grippe.

LOS ANGELES, May 14.—Ed Walsh, the Chicago American League pitcher, whose training season was interrupted by a severe case of grippe, left for Chicago today. He said he was feeling "great," and needed only a little more strength to resume pitching in his best form.

Chicago Nine to Play in Japan.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The University of Chicago baseball club will make a five months' trip to Japan this Summer, playing games with the Japanese universities, it was announced today. The players will leave here early in August, and will play a number of games en route to the Coast.

B. R. T. League Opening Today.

The opening of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Baseball League season will be held today at Dexter Park, Jamaica and Drew Avenues, at 2 o'clock. The opening game will be contested by the team from the Bergen Street and Franklin Avenue depots and the team from the eastern division of the elevated. Last year's Bergen Street depot team won the championship of the league.

New York State League.

AT UTICA.

R.H.E.
Utica ....0 4 1 0 0 0 2 1 .—8 8 4
Albany ....3 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—6 12 3

Batteries—Weiss, Gurner, and Clougher; Brower and Ahearn.

AT SYRACUSE.

R.H.E.
Troy ....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 4 0—7 10 1
Syracuse ....0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 0—6 7 3

Batteries—Buckles and Fitzgerald; Rawley, Meehan, and Jarosik.

AT WILKES-BARRE.

R.H.E.
Elmira ....0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—4 8 2
Wilkes-Barre ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 5

Batteries—Caporal and Ritter; Meyers and Briger.

AT SCRANTON.

R.H.E.
Scranton ....5 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—7 11 2
Binghamton .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0—4 9 1

Batteries—O'Connor, Adams, and Murphy; Cornwell and Miller.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Quinn Starts Strong, Then Brooklyn Drives Him from Box.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Brooklyn defeated Baltimore this afternoon, 12 to 4. Quinn retired the first twelve men in order. In the fifth and sixth innings the entire team batted, and Quinn was relieved after the first three men in the seventh hit safely. Innings:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, lf.	5	1	2	3	0	Meyer, rf.	2	1	0	2	0
Magee, 2b.	5	1	2	1	3	D'nc'n, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Kauff, cf.	5	0	1	3	1	Zinn, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Evans, rf.	4	3	3	1	0	Sim'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
Coop'r, 1b.	5	3	3	11	0	S'cina, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0
W'zil, 3b.	5	1	2	3	4	Walsh, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Holt, ss.	5	1	3	2	6	Dool'n, ss.	3	1	0	1	1
Simon, c.	3	1	0	2	0	Owens, c.	3	0	1	4	1
Marion, p.	1	0	0	0	3	Russell, c.	1	0	1	2	1
Upham, p.	2	1	0	0	0	Quinn, p.	2	1	1	0	2
*Land	1	0	1	0	0	Bailey, p.	2	0	0	2	0
†Finneran	0	0	0	0	0	Total	33	4	7	27	9
Total	41	12	16	27	17						

*Batted for Marion in the fifth inning.
†Ran for Land in the fifth inning.

Errors—Magee, Swacina, Owens, (2.)

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 4 6 2 0 0—12
Baltimore ....1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0— 4

Two-base hits—Duncan, Evans, Simmons. Three-base hits—Owens, Holt, Cooper. Home run—Evans. Stolen bases—Meyer, Duncan, Cooper. Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Meyer. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 5. First base on error—Baltimore. Bases on balls—Off Marion, 2; off Quinn, 1; off Bailey, 2. Hits—Off Marion, 4 in 4 innings; off Upham, 3 in 5 innings; off Quin, 15 in 6 innings; off Bailey, 1 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Marion, 1; by Quinn, 3; by Bailey, 3; by Upham, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours.

Buffeds Still on Toboggan.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Buffalo lost their fifth straight game today, when Newark won, 5 to 1. Schulz's wildness and errors by the infield in the pinches threw away the game. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf.	5	1	2	2	0	Agler, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
McK'e, 3b.	4	0	0	3	3	Dalton, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
R'sch, cf.	5	0	2	2	0	L'den, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Lap'te, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	McD'd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Sch'fer, 1b.	5	1	1	6	1	Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
Esm'd, ss.	1	2	1	4	2	D'ney, 2b.	2	1	1	2	1
Eheer, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	Smith, ss.	3	0	2	3	5
R'den, c.	2	0	0	7	1	Allen, c.	2	0	0	5	1
Mosely, p.	3	0	0	1	1	Schulz, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Str'd, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0	A'son, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	7	27	9	*Engle	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	1	4	27	13

*Batted for Schulz in eighth inning.

Errors—McKechnie, (2;) Laporte, Smith, 3; Allen, 2.

Newark ....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 1—5
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Sheer, Smith. Home run—Esmond. Stolen bases—Agler, Schulz, Mosely, Rausch. Earned runs—Newark, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mosely, Allen. Double plays—Laporte and Esmond; Smith, Downey and Chase. Left on bases—Newark, 9; Buffalo, 4. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mosely, 2; off Schulz, 7; off Anderson, 1. Hits—Off Schulz, 5 in 8 innings; off Anderson, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schulz, 1. Balk—Schulz, 1. Struck out—By Mosely, 7; by Schulz, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT PITTSBURGH.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'f'rd, rf.	5	1	1	1	0	Kelley, lf.	4	0	1	2	2
Z'ling, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	B'gh'r, ss.	4	0	0	6	3
Mann, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	Holly, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
Wilson, c.	4	1	3	3	2	M'rey, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
Fritz, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	K'tchy, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Tinker, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	Oakes, cf.	3	0	1	2	9
Smith, ss.	3	1	0	2	4	Lewis, 2b.	2	0	1	4	3
F'rell, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2	B'dley, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Beck, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0	Berry, c.	3	0	0	2	1
McC'n'l, p.	4	0	2	0	5	Allen, p.	2	0	0	1	5
Total	35	6	9	27	15	Total	29	0	5	27	15

Errors—Smith, Mowrey.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Allen. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Allen, 2. Struck out—By McConnell, 2; by Allen, 2. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Half Holiday for Baseball Opening.

Is interest in baseball on the wane? Read this, published in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle recently:

"The Rochester International League baseball club received the city Government's approving attention when the Common Council adopted a resolution, introduced by Alderman Raymond E. Westbury, to make next Monday afternoon a civic half-holiday. Among other things the resolution declares that the "success of the Hustlers has been one of the best advertisements for Rochester." The resolution:

"'Whereas, The Rochester baseball club has proved one of the best advertisements of the City of Rochester and its success has spread the fame of this city as a growing and prosperous municipality; and

"'Whereas, The continued welfare of the club will benefit the city and civic pride makes it proper that the city should encourage the efforts which have given it one of the best teams engaged in the national sport; now, therefore,

"'Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Rochester as follows: Monday afternoon, May 17, 1915, the opening day of the International League in the City of Rochester, is hereby declared to be a civic half-holiday; provided, however, that the offices of the City Treasurer and City Clerk shall be kept open.'"

DOG SHOW STARTS LATE.

Ryan's Little Girl Adjudged Best at Hotel Gregorian.

Miss Frances Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl was adjudged the best dog of either sex in the show last night at the seventh club match of the Boston Terrier Breeders' Association held at the Gregorian Hotel. Miss Ryan's Ryan's Little Boy also took the blue ribbon for the best dog.

There was a notice to exhibitors on the program that judging would start promptly at 8 P. M. and that all entries not in five minutes before that time would be refused. Had the dogs been there by 9:30 P. M. they would have been in lots of time, as the first class was sent into the ring promptly at 10 P. M.

Exhibitors who had come a long way complained, and justly. The meeting was the largest of the season, many coming from different parts of New Jersey in order to help and encourage the association both by their presence and their dogs.

W. E. Swainsen of Washington, D. C., who showed for the first time, had the largest number of entries and took a number of blues.

The awards follow:

Puppies, Three to Six Months Old.—Won by H. C. Mason's Mason's Queen; W. E. Swainson's Vanity Fair, second.

Puppies, Six to Twelve Months.—Won by C. Cross's Jerry C.

Novice Dogs, Under Seventeen Pounds.—Won by C. Cross's Dandy C.; J. Edwards's Tommy Duke, second.

Limit Dogs, Under Seventeen Pounds.—Won by J. Edwards's Tommy Duke; F. Werner's Roman, second.

Open Dogs, Under Seventeen Pounds.—Won by Miss F. Ryan's Ryan's Little Boy; J. Edwards's Tommy Duke, second.

Novice Dogs, Over Seventeen Pounds.—Won by W. E. Swainson's Snipper; W. O. Howlett's Breeno, second.

Limit Dogs, Over Seventeen Pounds.—Won by J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Cheeky; W. E. Swainson's Snipper, second.

Open Dogs, Over Seventeen Pounds.—Won by W. E. Swainson's Snipper; J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Cheeky, second.

Best Dog.—Won by Miss F. Ryan's Ryan's Little Boy; J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Cheeky, reserve.

Puppy, Bitches, 6 to 12 Months.—Won by Miss M. Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl; M. J. Ryan's Organ's Bunny, second.

Novice, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by Miss M. Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl; M. J. Ryan's Organ's Midget, second.

Limit, Bitches.—Won by J. H. Goodwin's Fussy; Stewart Corrocky's Beauty Spot III., second.

Open, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Fussy; Miss M. Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl, second.

Novice, Bitches, Over 17 Pounds.—Won by J. Edwards's Lady Ringmaster; F. C. Gordon's Annette Taylor, second.

Limit, Bitches, Over 17 pounds.—Won by J. Edwards's Lady Ringmaster; J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Nellie, second.

Best Bitch.—Won by J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Fussy; Miss F. Ryan's Ryan's Little Girl, reserve.

Best in Show.—Won by Miss F. Ryan's Ryan's Little Boy; J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Fussy, reserve.

HARVARD BLANKS BOSTON COLLEGE

Mahan Allows Only Two Hits—Haughton Declines to Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, May 14.—Boston College, which recently beat both Georgetown and Tufts, was an easy victim for Harvard on Soldiers' Field today, the Crimson winning, 10 to 0. They were in charge of Captain Hardwick, and there was no coach or baseball committeeman on the bench. Halloran, who was expected to make a great showing against the Crimson, received ragged support, and all of Harvard's nine hits were bunched inside of four innings. In the second inning Hardwick and Brickley bunched two-baggers for a run, and in the third, with the bases full, Hardwick hit a home run to right field. Boston College went into the air after that, and Harvard got five more runs against Halloran in the fourth and fifth innings.

Ned Mahan, pitching for Harvard, had an easy day. Only six visitors reached first base, two seeing second and one reaching third. This happened in the seventh inning, when Maloney made the visitors' first hit, and went to third when Dee made Boston's second and last single of the game.

In the first inning Mahan gave two passes, but after that, except in the seventh, only three batters faced him, those who reached first on errors being thrown out by Harte when they tried to steal.

Captain Hardwick said tonight that he had been unable to secure Percy Haughton as coach to succeed Dr. Sexton. Haughton, however, will try to adjust his business affairs so he can assist. Bill Sweeney, the old Chicago and Boston second baseman, is one of the applicants for the position as head coach here. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON COLLEGE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abbott, 2b.	5	2	1	3	2	Flynn, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Mahan, p.	4	2	1	0	4	Gildea, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Nash, 1b.	5	1	0	9	0	Mal'ey, 2b.	3	0	1	1	5
Gan'tt, rf.	5	1	1	0	0	M'ch'l, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Harte, c.	3	1	0	7	2	Dee, c.	3	0	1	2	2
H'dw'k, lf.	4	2	2	1	0	L'han, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
B'kley, cf.	4	0	3	1	0	M'nley, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Reed, ss.	3	1	1	1	1	Whol'y, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Beal, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	Hal'n, p.	3	0	0	1	1
W'man, c.	0	0	0	3	0	Total	28	0	2	24	9
Total	37	10	9	27	10						

Errors—Reed, Beal, Maloney, (2,) Dee, Manley, (3.)

Harvard ....0 1 4 4 1 0 0 0 .—10
Boston College.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Two-base sits—Hardwick, Mahan. Home run—Hardwick. Sacrifice hit—Gildea. Stolen bases—Nash, (2,) Brickley, Reed. First base on errors—Harvard, 3; Boston College, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 7; Boston College, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mahan, 2; off Halloran, 2. Struck out—By Mahan, 9; by Halloran, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Halloran, (Harte.) Umpires—Messrs. Wilson and Brady. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

KOOB'S SECOND NO-HIT GAME

Kalamazoo Pitcher Makes a Record for a Season.

YPSILANTI, Mich., May 14.—Koob of the Kalamazoo Normal College pitched his second no-hit game of the year here today in a game against Ypsilanti Normal. Kalamazoo won, 6 to 1, the locals' one run being scored on three errors.

Earlier this Spring Koob hurled a no-hit game against Albion College, and held the University of Michigan team to two hits in ten innings.

College Player Breaks Jaw.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14.—Ohio State's nine bunched hits against Les Jardien today and won from Chicago University, 9 to 6. The three Chicago hits, a homer by F. McConnell, a triple by Flood, and Cole's single, came in the seventh inning. In the fourth inning, Pitcher Potts's left jaw was broken in two places in a collision with First Baseman House. Score:

R.H.E.
Ohio State.....0 1 1 0 4 2 1 0 .—9 12 3
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 1—6 3 4

Batteries—Potts, Putnam, Smith, and Jones; Des Jardien and Cole.

Pitching Duel Ends Abruptly.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—A pitchers' duel between McConnell and Allen ended in the ninth inning today when the Pittsburgh twirler went to pieces and Chicago made six runs, winning the game, 6 to 0. McConnell had the local batters at his mercy all the way. Score:

R.H.E.
Chicago......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6 9 1
Pittsburgh...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1

Batteries—McConnell and Wilson; Allen and Berry.

Northwestern Beats Purdue.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Northwestern University team defeated the Purdue nine, 7 to 2, here today. Score:

R.H.E.
Purdue ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 6 2
Northwestern..0 0 2 0 5 0 0 .—7 10 1

Batteries—Kaufman and Walters; Juel and Walters.

Hamilton, 3; Union, 2.

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 14.—Hamilton defeated Union in a thirteen-inning game at Clinton this afternoon, 3 to 2. Whitman pitched superbly for Hamilton, striking out fourteen batsmen. Union led up to the ninth inning. Score:

R.H.E.
Union .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 5
Hamilton ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—3 9 4

Batteries—Hummer and Braver; Whitman and Miller.

Victory for Illinois in Ninth.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 14.—Gunkel's hit in the ninth won from the University of Wisconsin, by 5 to 4 today, for the University of Illinois ball team. The score:

R.H.E.
Wisconsin ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0—4 6 1
Illinois .....2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—5 7 4

Batteries—Moon and Roach; Gunkel and Bradley.

Dartmouth a Tufts Victim.

HANOVER, N. H., May 14.—Dartmouth was defeated by Tufts today, 4 to 2. Errors by Gerrish and three scratch hits in the fifth combined to give the visitors three runs. The score:

R.H.E.
Tufts.........0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0—4 9 2
Dartmouth.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 2

Batteries—Whittaker and Carroll; Perry and Wanamaker. Umpire—Mr. Ennis.

Colonial Yacht Club Activities.

With a total of 200 members, fifty being added in the last month, and a new frontage of 150 additional feet, the Colonial Yacht Club is beginning a very active season. They expect to enter most of the big races of the season, and have prepared the following schedule for themselves:

June 12, Highland Lighthouse; July 10, Cornfield Lighthouse and return, 210 miles; Aug. 15, around Manhattan Island; Aug. 29, Rockland Lighthouse, followed by a bang and go back race.

The newly elected officers for the year are: N. J. Baker, Commodore; Carl Reinschild, Vice Commodore; Dr. J. K. Van Denburg, Rear Commodore; W. R. Gray, Corresponding Secretary; Victor E. Meest, Financial Secretary; Carl Roedelsperger, Treasurer; Dr. H. M. Burns, Fleet Lieutenant; Cyprian C. Hunt, Chaplain; Leslie Huxtable, Measurer.

New Turf and Field Club Members.

At a meeting of the Turf and Field Club held yesterday the following were elected members of the club: Moncure Robinson, L. Stuart Wing, Henry B. H. Ripley, Robert J. Kelly, E. G. Bruns, James Park, Henry F. Godfrey, Samuel Adams Clark, and Francis G. B. Roche. Upon application several former members were reinstated to membership. The revival of interest in the Turf and Field, whose clubhouse and grounds are considered to be among the most attractive in this country, is an indication of the generally increased interest of society in the coming meeting at Belmont Park, which promises to be the most successful held for many years.

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REDS DEFEAT WHITES.

Squadron A Polo Teams Show Excellent Form in Game.

In a fast but one-sided polo game between Squadron A teams the Reds defeated the Whites yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 9 goals to 2. Four of the five points made by the winners were registered by L. J. Hunt, who showed really good form for so early in the season. The Reds were more aggressive and appeared to be slightly better mounted. Dr. H. D. Richards, a new member of the squadron and taking up polo seriously for the first time, played a good game at No. 1 for the Whites. Dr. Richards has four serviceable mounts, which are well broken and know the game.

As soon as the ball was thrown in the Reds commenced their attack, and after two minutes of play W. B. Bolton scored the first goal. Hunt tallied again a minute later. Just before the period closed J. F. Johnson made a point for the Whites. The victors increased their lead in the two following chukkers.

At the end of the third several substitutes were put in, and the Whites braced up considerably. A. Snyder made the only goal of the period for the losers. The Whites were far stronger defensively than in attacking, and they generally put up a good fight before their opponents were finally able to score.

The Red team, however, was the stronger and they added four more goals to their score before the final whistle blew at the end of the seventh period, when darkness made it necessary to call the game. The line-up:

Reds—A. J. Smith, T. C. Eastman, L. J. Hunt; back, W. B. Belton, Jr. Whites—Dr. H. D. Richards, J. F. Johnson, W. B. Eaton; back, Howard Craft.

Substitutes—For Reds: R. S. Thomas, Dr. Maxwell, E. A. Hurd; for Whites: A. Snyder, G. H. Barrett, Lorillard Spencer.

THOUSAND ISLANDS POLO.

Five Teams Already Entered for Tournament in August.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the third annual tournament of the Thousand Islands Polo Club, which will be held from Aug. 18 to Sept. 6, inclusive, at Wellesley Island, Alexandria Bay, New York. The most important trophies are the St. Lawrence River Challenge Cup, presented by Peter Dawson, and played for under Polo Association handicaps, and the Mid-Western Circuit Cup, presented by the Polo Association, and played for under local handicaps.

Up to yesterday the Polo Association had received the names of five clubs which will enter teams. They include: Chagrin Valley Hunt Club of Cleveland, Buffalo Country Club, Westmoreland Polo Club of Greensburg, Pa.; Aiken, and a team from either Philadelphia Country Club or Bryn Mawr.

The club has engaged the services of Robert S. Bullock, as polo professional, to coach and instruct those who desire his services. Bullock came to this country several years ago in charge of the English mounts for the international matches, and remained here. He is a fine player and knows the game thoroughly. He has been with the Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest, Ill., for the last two years. A. G. Miles, Delegate of The Thousand Islands Club, has obtained the services of Bullock expressly to instruct the younger players who may come to the club during the season.

For those players who are unable to ship their ponies, there will be additional mounts, which may be hired. There is plenty of sleeping accommodations at the club, and it will be the stag headquarters for the men throughout the season and for the visiting teams.

It is planned to have polo three days a week, starting July 1, and efforts will be made to play match games each Saturday in July with teams from Long Island or about New York, composed of men who are able to get up to the Islands for the week-end. For the players who will ship their mounts, there is plenty of excellent stabling and accommodation for their grooms.

Polo has started on Long Island, the players are practicing almost every day on Field No. 2 at Meadow Brook. At Phipps' Field, at Westbury, several impromptu games have been played already.

Point Judith a Polo Victor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Point Judith defeated Devon by a score of 9½ to 7 in the opening game of the polo tournament at Bryn Mawr today. The winners scored 11 goals, but lost 1½ by penalty. Devon was allowed four goals by handicap and scored 3.

McCarney in American Club.

Billy McCarney has been appointed matchmaker of the American Sporting Club of America, which has its headquarters at Harlem River Casino. Paddy Donnelly, who holds the lease and is the owner of the American Sporting Club, made McCarney the matchmaker yesterday. McCarney is well known to all New Yorkers as the man who brought out Luther McCarthy, who died during a bout with Arthur Pelky. Some years ago McCarney was one of the cleverest lightweights competing in the amateur ranks.

United Hunts Racing Today.

The following are the entries and weights for the United Hunts Association racing at Belmont Park Terminal today:

FIRST RACE.—Turf and Field Hurdle Plate. For three-year-olds and upward. About one mile and a half, over hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hammon Pass	157	Zellwood	160
Mission	161	Mr. Sniggs	144
Sandow	144	Meadow Lark	160

SECOND RACE.—Hillside Highweight Handicap. For three-year-olds and upward. About five furlongs.

Mr. Specs	163	Culvert	161
Muskmelon	135	Lily Orme	155
Exemplar	135	Rosa Russell	135
Fenmouse	150	Mack B. Eubanks	150
Tommie Thompson	150	Bartlett	145
True as Steel	163	Ambrose	165
Otto Floto	140		

THIRD RACE.—Greentree Steeplechase Handicap. For hunters. About two and a half miles over brush course.

Aggravate	159	Duke of Duluth	160
Conqueror	170	Knight of Merci	148
Ben Cabell	148	Floral Artist	159
M. J. Shannon	150	Web Carter	162
Cloud	159	Royal Amber	154
Descendent	145		

FOURTH RACE.—Hollis Plate, for three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

Duty	105	Carlone	111
Lokomis	107	Grecian Bend	119
Our Ren	120	Roger Gordon	117
Top Hat	119	Ambrose	122

FIFTH RACE.—La Montagne Memorial Plate for hacks, hunters, and United States Army horses. About one mile and a quarter.

Day Bell	157	Nosegay	157
Superstition	157	Flatrun	157
Cloud	169	Willing	160

SIXTH RACE.—Queens Open Steeplechase Handicap for four-years-olds and upward. About two miles over brush course.

Aggravate	149	Unmask	159
Roland Pardee	132	Adventuress	146
Mission	160	Native Maid	138
Foxcraft	140	Wooltex	145
Meeting House	154	Frijolee	148
Cabaret	154	Rahab	146
Royal Amber	154	Abden	147

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Khaki Trousers, $1
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White Wool Tennis Socks, 50c.
$2.00 Soft Cuff Shirts, $1.25
They are samples. Nearly all sizes.
Mercerized, Madras, Crepe and Rep Cloth.

CLABBY AND CHIP ACCUSED OF FAKING

Boxers, Haled Before Athletic Commission, Deny Charge of Frame-up Bout.

Jimmy Clabby, the Indiana middleweight, and George Chip, the Newcastle, Penn., boxer, were called to accounting yesterday at a special meeting of the State Athletic Commission at 41 Park Row for their alleged "faked" bout at the St. Nicholas Rink on Wednesday night. Only two members of the commission were present, Commissioner James K. Price being unable to attend the hearing, so action on the testimony was deferred until the regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon. More witnesses will be called, and the same procedure will be followed by the commission as in the investigation of the fake charges made against Abe Attell after a bout with Knockout Brown. The board accepts this case as a precedent. Newspapermen who witnessed the contest probably will be asked to give their version of the affair.

Billy Roche, the official referee of the St. Nicholas A. C., who ordered the boxers from the ring after they had boxed for eight rounds, gave his side of the fiasco, as did James Dime, manager of Chip, and Larney Lichtenstein, who directs the pugilistic affairs of Clabby.

As was expected, both the principals of the bout testified that they did their best. They gave as an excuse for their poor showing the fact that they felt "tired" for some reason unknown to themselves. The fact that they had boxed three or four times before and were thoroughly acquainted with each other's style was also advanced as a reason that the men did not put up a fast exhibition. Clabby is of the clever type of boxer, while Chip is one who bores in head down, without science and only a determination to reach his opponent, regardless of the result

Referee Roche asserted positively that in his opinion Chip and Clabby were participants in a "frame-up." From the fourth round until he ordered them from the ring in the eigth, Roche swore, he continually cautioned them for not trying. The managers testified that there was absolutely no preliminary arrangement between the men, and also that in their opinion the exhibition was all that it should have been.

Clabby and Chip, with their managers, have agreed to remain in New York until Tuesday, to be present at the continued investigation. The special meeting was hastily called yesterday morning in order that the testimony of the men could be heard in the event that they desired to leave the city before they were tried before the commission.

Opinion is divided as to whether the men did their best, but there is almost a unanimous sentiment among boxing patrons that the decision of the referee should be upheld by the governors of the sport.

WAR IS OVER FOR JOHNSON.

Negro Boxer Says He's at Peace First Time in Several Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 14.—Jack Johnson now is a rival attraction to soldiers on the boulevards. Asked if he came here to go to war he replied: "Man, for me war is over. I am at peace the first time in several years." His interviewer said: "Anyway your name goes down in war history, for big German shells are called Jack Johnsons." Jack replied: "Wasn't I in history before this war?"

Asked what he intended to do he said: "I have been invited to be athletic director for a gentleman's club in Havana. I might go there and open a café as a side line. It certainly is one of the last good towns, but on the way here I stopped in Spain to see bullfights. My goodness, man, I certainly felt I wasted my time at prizefighting. These bullfighters are busy all the time and make more money than world's champions, so maybe I will be a bullfighter."

Asked about the Willard fight Johnson said: "That guy aint no fighter, but you can't beat him. Why, man, he's got a reach from here way over there." Jack pointed at buildings across the boulevard.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Bouts which promise to result in interesting sport have been arranged by four local clubs for tonight. The Fairmont, Irving, Broadway, and Queensboro Clubs present good cards. As usual, the Fairmont management has arranged a first-class bill, which leads off with a ten-round bout between Dick Peters, the West Side lightweight, and Gene Moriarty, a clever Harlem boxer. In another star exhibition Marty Cross, a younger brother of Leach Cross, tackles Jack Curley. The opening number will have as principals Banty Sharp of Steubenville, Ohio, and Denny McFadden, a Harlemite. There will be ten four-round contests in addition to the star bouts.

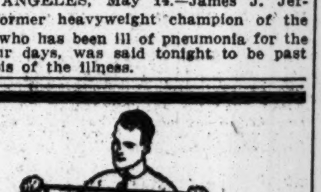
The Irving A. C. will stage a series of bouts between sailors of the Atlantic fleet in the North River. Jack Keating of the U. S. S. Alabama, holder of the United States Navy heavyweight championship, will box Sam Taylor of the Michigan, who holds the Atlantic fleet heavyweight title belt. In the other ten-round go Jack Smith of the Arkansas, middleweight champion of the navy, will tackle Jack Reck of the Michigan. Joe Smith of the Florida will be opposed in the semi-final by [illegible] of the Florida.

The Queensboro show consists of four ten-round bouts and a six-round preliminary. It will introduce Young Joe Stacey of Yorkville and Johnny Reese of Brooklyn. Mike Smith and Joe Mooney are opponents in the six-rounder.

Knockout Brown, once a Manhattan idol, boxes Fighting Harry Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn in the principal bout at the Broadway Sporting Club. Johnny Dohan of Brooklyn and Fighting Joe Hyland of Philadelphia are on the same program. Tommy Buck, a clever Philadelphia boxer, is matched with Gene Cook of Greenpoint for the opening bout.

Jeffries Recovering from Pneumonia

LOS ANGELES, May 14.—James J. Jeffries, former heavyweight champion of the world, who has been suffering from pneumonia the last four days, was said tonight to be past the crisis of the illness.



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CORNELL FAVORITE FOR CREW RACE

Princetonians Cannot See That Anything Is Wrong with the Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14.—In spite of all the reports of backwardness of the crew that have been issuing from Ithaca, Cornell rules the favorite in Princeton tonight for tomorrow's race with Princeton and Yale. Courtney's eight huskies look to be one of the best crews that ever represented the red and white and there is no evidence of the unfinished oarsmanship that was said to be giving Courtney so much worry.

Cornell had two rows today and in the afternoon workout went over the course of tomorrow's contest. The big New York eight finished a hard spin apparently as fresh as when they started. They have powerful leg drive and a quick, vigorous stroke that sends the shell skimming through the water as though driven by a motor.

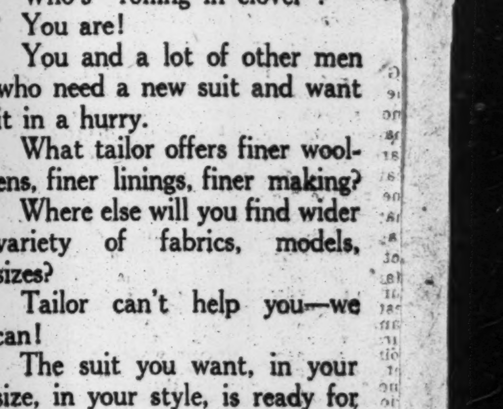
The Cornellians are minus coach Courtney who sent John Hoyle, the veteran boat builder, to take charge of the men while they are in Princeton. "I couldn't teach them any more in these last few days," said Courtney as the crews left Ithaca, "so there's no use of my going with them."

Yale does not look so strong as Cornell, although in the opinion of Princeton oarsmen, it is the best Eli crew that has ever come to Lake Carnegie. The Yale men are shorter and stockier than either of their opponents. The Tigers and the Ithacans loom up like giants in comparison with their New Haven rivals. The Blue eight was out for an hour this morning and for half an hour this afternoon. Guy Nickalls had nothing to say about his crew nor would he venture an opinion on the outcome of the race.

Princeton's work this afternoon was confined to a ten-minute spin during which Dr. Spaeth had his men practice several racing starts. The Tiger crew was slow in leaving the mark last Saturday and an effort has been made to eradicate this fault.

In commenting on the race Dr. Spaeth said tonight: "Yale has the best crew she ever sent down here. It is a strong, finished eight. Cornell has eight men of splendid physique and if they have had any trouble up there it certainly doesn't show now."

In the drawing for positions this afternoon Cornell drew the west bank, Princeton the middle and Yale the east or canal bank. For freshman race, which will precede the 'Varsity, the order of the crews will be the same. The referee will be William F. Forbes of the University of Pennsylvania, and the judge at the finish will be Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of the University of Chicago.



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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball—Polo Grounds, Tod'y, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago.

WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS--GOLF--ATHLETICS

TENNIS CHAMPION WINS AND LOSES

Miss Bjurstedt Captures Metropolitan Singles, but Loses in the Doubles.

Victory, then defeat, fell to the lot of Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway yesterday in the final rounds of the Metropolitan Women's singles and doubles championship tennis tournament on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. The national indoor champion scored an easy victory in the singles, defeating Mrs. Barger Wallach in straight sets 6—3, 6—1, but in the doubles title round, with Miss Florence Ballin as a partner, Miss Bjurstedt was overwhelmed by Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. A. G. Mills, 6—2, 6—1.

That the Norwegian expert would win the singles, few who have followed the championship tournament doubted. She has been in splendid form, and her succession of victories have been impressive. Miss Bjurstedt seemed to thrive on speed and her hammer and tongs rallies resulted in a total eclipse for Mrs. Wallach, who showed signs of fatigue near the end of the match. Both players appeared nervous as they came on the court, Miss Bjurstedt through being half an hour later, and Mrs. Wallach owing to the long wait for her opponent.

Mrs. Wallach made a plucky fight in the first set and held her young opponent on even terms up to the seventh game. Meantime the champion was playing a severely hard game, driving with great force and placing with deadly accuracy. Mrs. Wallach tried to overcome her opponent's steady growing advantage with high lobs, but Miss Bjurstedt was waiting as the ball descended and seldom failed to return it. The last three games of the first set found Mrs. Wallach outclassed, with but three games to her credit.

With her opponent rapidly tiring under the aggressive attack, Miss Bjurstedt, in the second set, did not let up for one moment. She rushed up to the net and sent the ball whizzing in every direction. Mrs. Wallach succeeded in carrying two of the first three games to deuce and won the fourth. This was her last real effort, and feeling defeat inevitable she made little defense during th closing games of the match. Miss Bjurstedt scored 12 sets to 4 and 69 points to 50 in the contest.

The defeat of Miss Bjurstedt in the doubles was due rather to the poor support she received from her partner than the superiority of her opponents. Seldom has Miss Ballin been seen to such poor advantage. She was badly off her stroke and out of form. Frequently she raced up to the nets only to send the ball out of court or return it to the net. She repeatedly cut in ahead of Miss Bjurstedt, and when on the point of returning the ball dropped her racquet and let the ball travel over her head, too late for Miss Bjurstedt to reach it. In addition to her other troubles Miss Ballin was the main object of the attack from Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Pope, who realized that she was the weak spot in the combination.

When the champion realized that she was facing certain defeat she let up considerably in her play. This was the signal for Mrs. McLetan and Mrs. Pape to force the issue, and they allowed their opponents to score but one game in the se. The failure of Miss Bjurstedt and her partner did not affect the excellent team work of the successful pair. Mrs. McLean mixed her game and played with judgment and skill, and was admirably supported by Mrs. Pape, whose cross-court shots contributed materially in the victory. In point of figures the champion and Miss Ballin was outplayed 4 to 1 in games and in points 61 to 42. The point score and summary:

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIRST SET.

										Pts.	G.
Miss Bjurstedt..	4	2	8	5	4	1	4	4	4	36	6
Mrs. Wallach...	2	4	6	7	2	4	2	1	0	28	3

SECOND SET.

Miss Bjurstedt.......	4	5	8	2	6	4	4	33	6
Mrs. Wallach........	1	3	6	4	4	2	2	22	1

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIRST ST.

Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Pope.........	4	4	5	5	4	1	4	4	31	6
Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin	1	6	3	3	2	4	2	1	22	6

SECOND SET.

Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Pope	4	8	4	0	5	5	4	30	6
Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin.......	2	6	1	4	3	3	1	20	1

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Dean Mathey defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 9—7, 12—10.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Dean Mathey defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Hugh Tallant by default.

Consolation Singles.—Final Round—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Miriam Bladgen, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS ENDURANCE MATCH.

Dionne and Chambers Play Long-Drawn-Out Contest in Bronx Tourney.

G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, advanced another round in the Bronx County championship yesterday on the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, when he defeated Charles Chambers two sets to one by the score of 7-5, 2-6, 6-3. The match, which started on Thursday, was a long-drawn-out affair and was not finished until near dusk last night. Many of the rallies were long drawn out and resulted in an endurance contest. In one of the rallies, the seventh game of the final set, fifty-seven returns were made before the winning point was made. Dionne won the first set, but dropped the second. It was nip and tuck for a time in the third until Dionne's steadiness told and he overcame his opponent's chop strokes.

Vanderbilt Ward, the former Yale player and one of the youngest contestants in the championship tourney, was the first to reach the final round. He defeated King Smith of the Seventh Regiment in straight sets after an interesting contest. Dionne will play S. Howard Voshell, the title holder, and the winner of the match will oppose J. H. Steinkampf, which will bring the successful player to the opposite brackets to Ward. The summary:

Bronx Men's Singles Championship.—Fourth Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated Charles Chambers, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated King Smith, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Smith and Cragin defeated Steinkampf and Hartmann, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Grand and Phillips defeated Reimer and Steinacker, 9—7, 6—3.

Men's Singles, Consolation.—First Round—G. L. Robinson defeated Tobey by default; Oliver defeated Phillips by default; Pfeiffer defeated Radel by default; Adams defeated Johnson by default; Fixman defeated Nolan, 6—1, 6—3; Bassford defeated Barlow by default; Touissaint defeated Hall by default; Raymond defeated Hutchins by default; Walsh defeated Hall by default; Treanor defeated Peaslee by default; Porter defeated Baldwin by default; Hoffman defeated Kruger by default; Hooker defeated King by default; Spaeth defeated Peagram by default; Janes defeated Goold by default.

Pfeiffer defeated G. L. Robinson, 6—4, 6—2; Hooker defeated Spaeth by default; Touissaint defeated Janes by default.

Trinity Beats Brown at Tennis.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—Trinity's tennis team defeated Brown University today, four matches to two.

Draw for Harlem Tournament.

Sixty-five players were drawn in the Harlem Tennis Club open tournament, which opens today on the club courts at 135th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Several interesting contests will mark the first round, the best matches being Arthur M. Lovibond and Vanderbilt Ward and Ingo Hartman and Dr. William Rosenbaum. Many of the best players in the metropolitan district are entered in the tournament.

YALE TO REPEAT ON TRACK?

Elis Picked to Defeat Harvard in Dual Meet at New Haven.

Aherents of the Yale track and field team expect their squad to score another easy victory over the Harvard representatives in their annual dual meet at New Haven this afternoon. The Blue team is much stronger this year than it was last, when they triumphed over the Crimson squad by a score of 66½ to 37½ points. Happenings of last Saturday in the Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Cornell dual meets forecast a Yale victory today, and non-partisan observers of the performances of the two teams this year also look for the Blue to come off successful by a good margin.

Johnny Mack's team is especially strongly fortified with sprinters, who made almost a clean sweep against the Tigers last week. Treadway, Cornell, Ricketts and Stewart form a quartet who should score heavily for Yale. Their chief opposition will be Teschner and Foley.

Harvard appears best in the half mile, with Bingham and Capper against only Loverman of Yale, but in the hurdles the Blue stand in front with Sheddon, who has exhibited fine form so far this season. Oler in the high jump is supreme, and he will make a good fight for first place in the running broad jump against Johnstone of Harvard.

Camp of Harvard has a better mark in the pole vault this year than any of the Yale men, but Carter is likely to show improved form today, and perhaps defeat the Crimson representative.

verton, Holden and Frost of Yale will be matched against Southworth of Harvard, with the chances for victory favoring the latter, who made exceptionally good time in defeating the Cornell cracks last Saturday.

Val Wilkie undoubtedly stands above all the other entrants in the quarter mile, and in the mile Poucher should be a point scorer for the New Haven squad. Loughbridge is another likely point winner with the hammer.

Much interest centres in the meeting of Pennsylvania and Cornell at Ithaca. The winner of the Intercollegiate championship two weeks hence should turn up in either of these colleges. Cornell had a hard fight with Harvard last week, while Pennsylvania had little trouble disposing of Dartmouth, but these meets are no criterion of victory, but the Pennsylvania boys are also sure they will win.

Roos May Not Compete for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14.—Yale and Harvard track athletic officials were in session from 7 o'clock tonight to midnight discussing the case of William Roose, the intercollegiate champion shot-putter. At midnight the conference adjourned, leaving the Roos case dangling in the air. Yale claimed that he is eligible to compete in the dual track games here tomorrow on the ground that nothing in the dual agreement prohibits him, although he attended Columbia University one year and then went two years to Yale. The Harvard management tonight produced an agreement drawn up in 1906 which would disqualify Roos on the ground that he has already completed three years. Yale claims that this agreement was drafted, but never signed. Efforts to learn the facts from Walter Camp, the Yale athletic advisor, proved futile. He will decide the case tomorrow morning on the basis of the agreement which was really made in 1906. Yale claims that the agreement made in 1901 is still in existence.

JUNIOR TRACK GAMES JULY 17

Celtic Park Likely to be Chosen for Metropolitan Meet.

The Junior Track and Field Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association, decided yesterday at a meeting at 21 Warren Street, to hold their annual title games on July 17. No site was selected for the games, but in all probability they will be contested at Celtic Park, according to Fred J. V. Delany, Chairman of the committee. The field of Stevens Institute at Hoboken received consideration from the committee, but will not be available on July 17 because the school will be closed for the Summer on that date. It had been originally decided to stage the meet on June 12, but the date was changed upon protest from the Hungarian-American Athletic League and Scandinavian-American Athletic League, who hold their annual championships on June 13. There are fifteen clubs in each of these organizations.

Thomas Lynch Games at Celtic Park

The Thomas Lynch Association will hold an athletic meet at Celtic Park, Long Island City, tomorrow. Six track and field events are scheduled, in which all the leading stars of the Irish-American A. C. will appear. As an added attraction to these games the Pentathlon, scratch, an Olympic event, has been added. Included in the list of events necessary for this special Greek competition are a running broad jump, throwing the javelin, 200-meter run, throwing the discus, and a 1,500-meter run. Twenty entries have been received for this event, the most noted being Pat O'Connor, last year's winner of the junior all-around championships; Mike J. Fahey, Lester J. Harper, Dan Shea, and Thomas McLoughlin. In the 35-pound weight for distance, the entries of Paddy Ryan, Matt McGrath, Pat McDonald, and Alex McDougall have been received. Two games of Gaelic football will be played immediately after the track and field sports. The competing teams are Kerry versus Kilkenny and Cork versus Kildare.

Dwyer Most Useful Student.

Walter W. Dwyer, guard of the Blue and White basket ball team and President of the Columbia 1915 class, received the Charles S. Rolker prize by vote of his class yesterday. Dwyer has been prominent in athletics continually since entering college. He played baseball one year and has been a member of the basket ball team for the other three. He is also Chairman of the Student Committee on Athletics. The prize is awarded to the student who is judged most valuable to the student body for his athletic and scholastic activities in his four years. Dwyer was unopposed. The prize consists of $50 cash.

Middle States Intercollegiates.

Seven athletes of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., and five from New York University left yesterday for Haverford, Penn., to compete in the annual championships of the Middle States Intercollegiate A. A.. Mel Sheppard, coach at Stevens, and H. Von Elling, the N. Y. U. trainer, had charge of their respective teams. Lafayette won the meet last year and has another strong team this Spring. Lehigh University promises to give the Lafayette Representatives a hard fight for the championship honors.

Wisconsin Track Victory.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 14.—The University of Wisconsin track team team defeated University of Illinois today by 71 to 55. Mason of Illinois won the two-mile run in 9:39, lowering the conference record. Mucks of Wisconsin won the shot put with 47 feet 8¾ inches, and Stiles of Wisconsin took the broad jump with 24 feet 1½ inches, also beating the conference record.

POWER SQUADRON CRUISE.

500-Mile Event to Start from Manhasset Bay July 31.

Commodore Franklin P. Pratt of the Hudson River Division of the American Power Squadron has appointed the following men as lieutenants for the season: George Saltford, Poughkeepsie Yacht Club; Major Bleeker, Tappan Zee Yacht Club; E. W. Marshall, Yonkers Yacht Club; C. Horenberger, New York Motorboat Club; Carl Reinschild, Colonial Yacht Club; George Hoertel, Hudson River Yacht Club.

The annual cruise of the squadron will begin at Manhasset Bay on July 31, when they go east for a week or ten days. Invitations have been extended to all other squadrons to join, and it is expected that Albany will send some boats down the river, that New Haven will join, and that Boston will also enter. The total distance to be covered by the squadron will be about 500 miles. The rendezvous begins on the day of the Gold Cup race at Manhasset.

Chief Commander Roger Upton will officially inspect the Hudson River Squadron on May 30-31, at Croton Point. This will be the first gathering of the division for the season, and it is expected that the holiday will make it quite a rendezvous.

YOUNG GOLFERS REACH GOLF FINAL

Marston and Carter Opponents Today for Oakland Tournament Title.

Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol was the hero of the second and semi-final rounds of the invitation tournament at the Oakland Golf Club yesterday, when through a brand of golf which would do credit to a champion he earned the right to play Philip V. G. Carter, the Metropolitan junior champion, in the thirty-six-hole decisive test today.

Marston's first victim was Roy D. Webb of Englewood, the tall Baltusrol youth winning by 3 and 2 and going around in 73, a stroke less than the amateur record established last week by Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion. Webb had a 76.

Later on Marston played Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, French runner-up last year. Again the margin was 3 and 2 in favor of the Baltusrol man, and once more he played such sterling golf that there was no denying him. Even so, Topping hung fast and by putting up a fine brand of golf held his fast-going opponent even to the turn. There was no stopping Marston after that, however, and he won handily enough.

Carter and Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton had a hard match in the morning, matters standing all even at the end of the ninth hole. Although he displayed excellent ability on the greens, Pyne was unable to keep the pace of his younger opponent toward the end and lost, 3 and 1.

Carter then took on Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich. The quality of golf was not equal to that of the earlier round, but it was a grueling match and Carter won on the nineteenth. Through the medium of a fine approach on the seventeenth, Kerr became 1 up at a critical stage, but Carter through a fine tee shot on the home hole was enabled to record a three and square the match. A pulled tee shot into a bunker cost Kerr the extra hole and the match. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Second Round—Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 3 and 1; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat Louis P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 6 and 5; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, beat Prestley S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale, 1 up, (19 holes;) Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat Roy D. Webb, Englewood, 3 and 2.

Semi-final Round—Carter beat Kerr, 1 up, (19 holes;) Marston beat Topping, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Lieutenant W. K. Dunn, Oakland, beat W. W. Hoffman, National Links, by default; Frederick Snare, Englewood, beat Edward P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 1 up, (20 holes;) T. W. Case, Auburn, beat Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 2 up; W. S. Brown, Oakland, beat F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, 1 up.

Semi-final Round—Snare beat Dunn, 1 up, (20 holes;) Case beat Brown, 1 up.

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City, beat Horace C. Berner, Nassau, 3 and 2; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat James R. Hyde, South Shore, 2 and 1; S. B. Thorne, Oakland, beat James C. Parrish, Jr., National Links, 4 and 3; R. A. Balfe, South Shore, beat V. C. Thorne, Brooklawn, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-final Round—Herreshoff beat White, 2 up; Thorne beat Balfe, 4 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—First Round—Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland, beat R. G. Twyefort, Bridgehampton, 3 and 2; R. H. Boyd, Flushing, beat Grantland Rice, Englewood, by default; Alexander Holmes, Wee Burn, beat Charles H. Hart, Dunwoodie, 6 and 5; William L. Hicks, Nassau, beat Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, 4 and 3.

Semi-final Round—Cassebeer beat Boyd, 7 and 6; Hicks beat Holmes, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen.—Second Round—Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, beat E. F. Oates, Flushing, 3 and 1; E. A. G. Wylie, Rumson, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 6 and 5; B. H. Ridder, Oakland, beat G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 2 and 1; A. Cowperthwaite, Midland, beat Morrel P. Lewis, Flushing, 3 and 1.

Semi-final Round—Wylie beat Martin, 4 and 2; Cowperthwaite beat Ridder, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen.—First Round—O. C. Pickhard, St. Andrews, beat Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, by default; J. H. O'Connell, Yountakah, beat A. Daley, Wykagyl, by default; J. V. Graham, Oakland, beat A. B. Gilkes, Wykagyl, 4 and 2; S. G. Wylie, Rumson, beat P. A. Proal, Rumson, 2 up.

Semi-final Round—O'Connell beat Pickhard, 1 up, (19 holes;) Wylie beat Graham, 4 and 3.

Fourth Sixteen.—Second Round—David Wagstaff, Tuxedo, beat John H. Higson, Canoe Brook, 3 and 1; Grant Campbell, Great Neck, beat W. H. Smith, Oakland, 4 and 3; W. J. Hyde, South Shore, beat Charles Cooper, Oakland, 3 and 2; Dr. Leeming Walker, Sleepy Hollow, beat R. Scott, Oakland, 4 and 3.

Semi-final Round—Wagstaff beat Campbell, 3 and 2; Hyde beat Walker, 1 up.

Princeton Golf Sweep Over Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

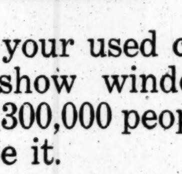
GREENWICH, Conn., May 14.—Team match golf between Princeton and Cornell at the Greenwich Country Club today resulted in a 6 to 0 victory for the Tigers. The scores:

Princeton—J. B. Rose, 1; L. W. Washburn, 1; R. M. B. Fay, 1; W. A. Laurie, 1; W. A. Barber, Jr., 1; W. M. Smith, 1.

Cornell—W. A. Matthews, 0; C. S. Lansin, 0; D. D. Cook, 0; J. D. Witts, 0; W. J. Smirly, 0; H. Nyman, 0.

Golfer Duncan Not Coming.

LONDON, May 14.—George Duncan, the English golfer, has cancelled his proposed visit to the United States for a year. He had originally intended to accompany Harry Vardon, Edward Ray, and C. H. Mayo on a tour of the States.



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GOLF HOME FOR N. Y. A. C.

Athletic Clubmen to be Affiliated with Quaker Ridge C. C.

Arrangements have been completed whereby 200 members of the New York Athletic Club will become affiliated with the newly organized Quaker Ridge Country Club, in Westchester County. The Quaker Ridge course is being rapidly constructed, and the first nine holes will be put in commission in two weeks and the remainder completed as early as possible.

The Country Club invited the Mercury Foot organization to sanction the affiliation, and Fred R. Fortmeyer, in a letter to William J. Murphy of the Country Club, said that the matter had been placed before the Board of Governors and that he had been directed to acknowledge the proposal, which had been favorably acted upon.

The Quaker Ridge links is within fifteen minutes' motor ride of the New York Athletic Club's country home at Travers Island, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in getting 200 golfing members to also join the Quaker Ridge. This number will practically fill the membership of the Country Club, and moreover, will give the New York A. C. the balance of power in voting privilege. Already there are a number of persons who are member sof both organizations.

For the last two or three years the New York Athletic Club has been seeking some affiliation so as to provide golf for its members, negotiations having been carried on with the Siwanoy Country Club and the Fox Hills Golf Club, but the announcement of last night is the first intimation that an understanding had been reached.

OUIMET IN FINE FORM.

Champion Plays Fast Golf in Brookline Tournament.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 14.—The fast play of Francis Ouimet, the national amateur golf champion, was the feature of the first round of match play for the Spring Cup at the Country Club today. In a match with H. P. Farrington of Woodland Ouimet made the third hole, 435 yards, and the eighth, 375 yards, in three strokes each. The summary:

First Round.—G. H. Lyall, Bellevue, beat S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, 1 up, (19 holes;) Francis Ouimet, Woodland, beat H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 5 and 3; Jesse Guilford, Bellevue, beat M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, 2 and 1; W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, beat G. H. Pushee, Weston, 1 up; T. M. Claflin, the Country, beat C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, 4 and 2; C. M. Amory, Essex County, beat W. C. Chick, the Country, 1 up; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland, beat P. W. Whittemore, the Country, 1 up, (19 holes;) B. W. Estabrook, the Country, beat H. H. Wilder, the Country, 5 and 4.

Second Round—Ouimet defeated Lyall, 4 and 3; Guilford defeated Seeley, 5 and 4; Claflin defeated Amory, 3 and 2; Sullivan defeated Estabrook, 4 and 3.

CYCLIST LINART INJURED.

Fractures Ribs and Otherwise Hurt in Spill at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Victor Linart, the Belgian cyclist, was badly hurt while training at the Newark Velodrome today. Linart was following a motor cycle, the pace being furnished by Jimmy Hunter, when the front tire of his wheel burst, and he was hurled over his handlebars, striking the planking on his face and rolling to the bottom of the incline.

Linart wore no headgear, as is customary for pace followers to carry for protection. He was picked up unconscious, and hurried to the City Hospital in an ambulance. Physicians there found that the foreign cyclist in addition to cuts and bruises about the head and shoulders, had sustained a fracture of the ribs and some internal injuries. His condition is regarded as serious.

Linart came to this country last Fall, being a refugee from Antwerp. He reached America in time to compete in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden. He also competed in the six-day grind in this city and in Chicago. This season he was signed to ride behind the motors, at which he is best. He was to have competed at the opening meeting at the Boston track, as well as at the Sheepshead Bay saucer.

Morris H. S. Marksmen Lead.

The Public Schools Athletic League has just announced the marksmen and sharpshooter qualifications for this year. Morris High School leads in both classes by a wide margin, seventy-five boys having earned the marksmen title and thirty-seven that of sharpshooter. Erasmus Hall High School ranks second with Commercial and Manual Training following in that order. The girls of Curtis High School have taken up shooting and four of them have qualified as marksmen. The competitions were held by fifteen schools and 302 marksmen qualified and the total number of sharpshooters was 197.

As a compliment to General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, the Wyandach Club of Long Island has presented a sub-target gun to Evander Childs High School of the Bronx. Practically all of the high schools have for a number of years been using such a contrivance and interschol sub-target tournaments are held each year. The gun is electrically controlled and eliminates the danger of cartridges. Dr. Paul Mann, who was so successful when coaching the Morris High School shooters, will have charge at Evander Childs High School.

Church Services To-morrow

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate

Mr. GEORGE C. O'DELL of Ethical Culture Society will speak. Subject, THE IDEA OF EQUALITY IN MODERN LIFE. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M., "THE DOCTRINE OF NO-RESISTANCE AS APPLIED TO THE PRESENT CRISIS."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. BRANDEIS, "THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS,
Henry and Remsen Streets,
(Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway sta.)
REV. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., of Yale,
Will preach both Morning and Evening.
Morning Service, 11 o'clock.
Special Musical Service, 7:30.
Rossini's "Stabat Mater."
The Choir:
Miss Inez Barbour, Soprano;
Miss Elsie Baker, Contralto;
Mr. Paul Dufault, Tenor;
Mr. Clifford Cairns, Basso;
Miss Annie Louise David, Harpist;
Mr. Albin Antosch, 'Cellist;
Mr. A. Y. Cornell, Organist and Director.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—Holy Communion. Communion Meditation. Evening—Special Service in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the National Temperance Society.

Ethical Culture.

BROOKLYN Society for Ethical Culture. Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave. 11 A. M., Mr. HANS von KALTENBORN, "THE SOUL OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Thankfulness."
3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.
8 P. M.—"The Three Hells of the Bible."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Creation Pictures. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th Street.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP,
of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
Will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A Good Man in Trouble." 8—Third in popular course on "Forgotten Commandments."—"Thou Shalt Not Gossip."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street,
REV. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D.,
Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.; at 8 P. M.,
REV. CHARLES S. ROUSCH.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A.M.
7 P. M.—Young People's Society Meeting.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"FINDING HIS BROTHER; OR, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EVANGELISM IN THE WORLD."
8 P. M.—"WHAT ONE MAN LACKED; OR, IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A PERFECTLY UPRIGHT AND MORAL PERSON TO GO TO HELL—SUCH A HELL AS THE SON OF GOD DECLARES A CERTAIN RICH MAN IS NOW SUFFERING IN?"
The Evangelistic Services in this Church are of marked and growing interest. A cordial invitation to all.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—Rev. Alfred E. Alton, Acting Pastor. 11—"The New Note in the Old Gospel." 8—"Religion and Present Day People."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—"The Duty of America in the Present Crisis."
8 P. M.—"Have We Reached the End of the World?"
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Leader. Topic: "Love Your Enemies."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—W. B. Matteson, D. D.
8 P. M.—Wm. H. Anderson, Supt. Anti-Saloon League.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Glory of Moral Power."
8 P. M.—"Where Have You Been?"

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av.&178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Church Service, 11. The Pastor will preach.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Nine Months of War—Its Cost.
In Treasure..........Prof. John Bates Clark
In Life ....Dr. Louis L. Seaman
In Demoralization of Morals.Dr. A. J. Brown
In Menace to Intern'l Law..Prof. S. P. Orth
To Civilization....Prof. Franklin H. Giddings

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs.
Dr. Boynton preaching.
10:30 A. M.—Morning worship. Sermon subject: "THE CITY AND THE CHURCH."
7:45 P. M.—Evening worship. Sermon subject: "RESTRAINT."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
11—Morning Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "THE CASE OF LEO FRANK: A LAST APPEAL."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW, on "The Universal Purpose in Israel's Religion."
Daily Noon Service.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner. 11, Pres. Shanklin, Wesleyan Univ. 7:45, Dr. Reisner, Senators Ogden Mills, Bennett, and others peak.

MADISON AV.,
MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the new pastor.
Dr. WORTH M. TIPPY.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.—Rev. C. C. Marshall. 11, Ser.: "The Task," violinist, Lucy Bangs; 8, Picture Ser.: "Pilgrim's Progress"; Johnson, violinist; Schaeffer, soloist.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 and 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
11 A. M., Rev. Harvey Young; 7:45 P. M., Service of Song; 8 P. M., Rev. C. F. Armitage of Boston.

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32 to 36 West 43d St.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY.
Subject: "Is Disease Real or Unreal?"

Four Saturday Morning Lectures, 11 O'clock.
Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE.
HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d, Central Park West.
May 15th, "Beauty—Its Secret."
Soloist, Miss Irene Cumming. Violinist, Aldo Ricci.
Seats free. Public invited.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN,
CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING.
Sunday, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. Subject: "Let There Be Light."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Church of the New Civilization.
JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker.
Subject: "The Great Delusion."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES. 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.
CHELSEA CHURCH,
West 23d St., Presbyterian Church; now located at 259 West 24th St.
Rev. William Neely Ross, A. M., Pastor.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. West End Presby., Amsterdam, cor. 105, "They Cry, Peace, Peace, When There Is No Peace." 8 P. M., Borough Pres. Marks on "Redemption of the City."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.
Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., and Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., at 4:30 P. M.

"COME AND SEE."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Session's Expense and Benevolent Fund. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

Presbyterian.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work, 11; Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and Dr. Montgomery at the choral service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST.
11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock.
THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will celebrate its 50th Anniversary at the four o'clock service.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor EDWARD CALDWELL MOORE, Ph. D., D. D., of Harvard University. The Farewell Communion service will be held at 4:30 P. M. The last service for the season. Preaching will be resumed October 3d.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., 7th Av.—Rev. C. A. EVANS, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Mr. ALLEN FAIRBANKS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. T. Walsh.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. (Service for Seventh Regiment.)
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE, and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Organ recital, 7:30; Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector.
Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11.—Morning Prayer, sermon, rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, address, Rev. E. R. Bourne.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street,
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..............................8 A.M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector.11 A.M.
Evening Prayer: Preacher, Rev. Stanley U. Cleveland..........................8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8.
Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector).
4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All seats free. All welcome.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
Services, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Holy Communion, 12. Evening Prayer and Sermon (MR. BACHMAN, 4.)

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong, Gounod's "The Redemption."
8—Mr. William Wirt, "Education."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29TH.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON by Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, and CONCONE'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSION. Night Service at 8 o'clock, with SERMON.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, 9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M.—Evensong.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
Week-day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, except Saturday, at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min.
11 A. M.—"Gambling with Salvation."
8 P. M.—"Anchored in the Storm."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.
8 P. M.—Patriotic service for U. S. sailors.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A.M.—"A Stranger in Camp."
8 P. M.—"Plot and Counterplot."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. the choir will sing selections from Haydn's "Creation."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn; Man's Meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.
Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th & Madison Ave., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Seance Tuesday, 3-8 P. M. Mr. Lake.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Mrs. Zaida Brown Kates, Speaker and Psychic, morning and evening.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Coming of the World Teacher," Mrs. Emilie Welton.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Religion of the Future," T. R. Prater.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL THINGS." Blossom Sunday.

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN.
"The Noblest Element in a Man's Life," West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. and 8th Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

BIBLE CONFERENCE.
Nat'l Bible Inst. Bldg., 214 West 35th St., (1 block west of Macy's,) Monday and Tuesday, May 17 and 18. Sessions 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. Speakers include Rev. J. W. KEMP of Edinburgh, B. DAVIDSON of London, Rev. WILLIAM FETLER of Russia.
Sunday, May 16, 3:45 P. M., DON O. SHELTON on "A Lifeboat for Everyone."
ALL CORDIALLY WELCOME.

CALVARY METHODIST BROTHERHOOD,
129th St. and 7th Av.,
WM. T. HOOKEY, PRESIDENT.
YOU, of all creeds, are invited to fellowship at our Sunday morning meeting at 9:30. Splendid singing, good addresses, a fine uplift of spirit are waiting for you. Come and enjoy yourself. Brother Frost leads this Sunday and Brother Burroughs next Sunday.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M., by the pastor; 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. R. D. Walker, Evangelist.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Service in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ave. and 37th St., Sunday next, May 16th, 1915, at 4 P. M. Addresses by the Pastor, Rev. William P. Merrill, D. D.; David James Burrell, D. D., LL.D.; Prof. A. A. Hopkins, Ph. D. The public cordially invited to attend this Jubilee Temperance meeting.

PALESTINE PAGEANT, SCENES OF LIFE in Bible Lands, in the New Synod Hall on the Cathedral grounds, Amsterdam Av. and 110th St., auspices of Diocesan Board of Religious Education, May 21st to 29th. Every evening, except Sunday, 7:30 to 10. Afternoons of May 22, 25, 27, and 29 from 3 to 5. Admission free. Explanatory lectures at each session.

Prof. EVERSON will speak on an unusually interesting subject: 8 P. M., "Deep Racial Hatred; or, Is the World Insolvent?"
Heights Lecture Hall, 181st Sub. Station.
1,428 St. Nicholas Av. Free to all.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Fate and Free Will," 3 P. M.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Briarcliff Lodge
Now Open
50-minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
Reservations made and full particulars given at New York Office, No. 402 Madison Ave.
Telephone No. 7070—Murray Hill.
On Ideal, Real and Empire Tours.

THE NEW
Whiteface Inn
DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID.
ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK
Cottages and camps for rent.
J. J. SWEENEY, Manager.

To Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, at
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
One block from Ocean Board Walk—High-class, fireproof, concrete Stucco Cottage. Eight large bedrooms, three baths, billiard parlor, dining and living rooms, kitchen, pantry, sleeping porch, sun parlor, large front portico, garage: all improvements.
Apply to JACOB STRAUSS,
19 North 5th Ave., Rockaway Park, L. I.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK
BRONXVILLE N.Y.
28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL

SARANAC INN
Upper Saranac Lake. Camps to rent.
ANNEX NOW OPEN.
Harrington Mills, Manager.
Until June 1, The Grafton, Washington, D.C.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., 45 minutes to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station; outdoor sleeping porches; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates, $8 and up. Bungalows. Booklet.

SUMMER CAMPING.
Have an ideal spot for camping, where you can erect a tent or portable bungalow, near village and Great South Bay, healthy location, near enough to commute, only $25 cash, rest easy. B-Camping, 171 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

Com-for-table
EISENBERG'S HOTEL WAVE CREST
Call 1200 Far Rockaway, L. I.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, N. Y.
SCHUYLER COTTAGE.
Directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; bathing, boating, fishing. Tel. 81. Mrs. I. F. CASSIDY.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.
Edwin S. Tyng, Booking Representative.
Frank F. Shute, Manager.

THE BREAKERS
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on the ocean. Opens May 29.
L. N. MOSS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.
ISLESWORTH
American and European Plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

LORAINE, St. Charles place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

RESORTS.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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HP
"On the Edge of the Ocean"
HOTEL PRESTON
and Cottages
Beach Bluff, Mass.
Located in private grounds on a bluff overlooking the Atlantic, Hotel Preston presents a combination of seashore and country scenery unequaled and provides a charming Summer home with most modern hotel equipment, including long distance telephone in each apartment. One of the most exclusive of New England Hotels.
An Orchestra of Symphony Soloists.
Every Summer pastime.
Famous Motor Roads.
Personal management of
J. A. SHERRARD,
Proprietor.

The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"
AT GREENWICH, CONN.
Opens Saturday, May 29.
Fine auto run of 28 miles from town.
50-minute electric train service.
Golf links, tennis courts, club house.
Annual Dog Show, June 11-12.
Few Desirable Rooms for Spring Season.
Booking Office at
The Vanderbilt, Park Av. and 34th St.
IN CHARGE OF MR. A. D. CUSHING.
The ALFRED S. AMER CO., Owners & Props.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
Russell Cottages
Kearsarge, N. H., Open May 29.
NEAR MT. KEARSARGE. Steam heat; fine walks and drives, good livery. Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.
GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

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AT
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
RED LION INN
NOW OPEN.

THE REAL TOUR
TO AND THROUGH THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Booklet can be obtained or mailed free of charge upon request from THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, 54th & 55th Sts., West of Broadway, New York City.

CAMP CATAMOUNT
A Berkshires camp, limited to sixteen girls. Boating, swimming, tennis, folk and aesthetic dancing, sketching, etc. Eight weeks. Fee, $100. Miss Alice Avery Crouch, Sea Breeze, N.Y.

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HOTEL ALBRACCA SUPERB VIEW OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Seashore and country combined. Garage. Booklet and terms on request. BAKER & BAKER.

FREE BOATS and CANOES.
Lake Sunapee, Special Offer. The Outlook, George's Mills, N. H.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR
MINERAL BATHS
World Renowned for Treatment of
RHEUMATISM
And all Nervous and Blood Diseases
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HOTEL
Canada's most popular and best situated summer resort, at gateway to Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. Now under ownership management. 150 bright, airy rooms, steam heating, open fireplaces, electric lights. Several rooms en suite with private bath. Good fishing tennis, bowling. Superior cuisine. Two hours from Toronto via special daily express. Write for Booklet.
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GALEN HALL
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— Wernersville, Pa. —
Delightful Spring Resort. Dry Air. Outlook of 35 Miles. Curative and Tonic Baths. Superior Cuisine. Good Roads. N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Madison Square 9230.
HOWARD M. WING, Manager
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BUCKWOOD INN
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Absolutely Fireproof
Home of the
SHAWNEE GOLF COURSE
Address Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., or
N. Y. Office, 23 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 370.
OPENS MAY 29.

THE CATARACT HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENN.
Trout fishing; private bath; free garage.
Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

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LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks
In New York and Massachusetts
Pennsylvania R. R.
Gen'l Mortgage 4½% Bonds

General lien on entire property of the Company with the exception of certain unimportant leaseholds.

Followed by $499,265,700, par value, of capital stock, having present market value exceeding $530,000,000.

The Company has paid dividends uninterruptedly on its outstanding stock since 1856.

Price to Yield About 4.60%

Further particulars on request for Circular AG 52.

N. W. Halsey & Co
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Harris, Forbes & Co
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deal in high grade municipal, railroad and public utility

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Incorporated
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Tax Free

First Mortgage bond of gas and electric company serving without competition over 50,000 people in Central New York. Equity 75% in excess of bonded debt. Net earnings 2½ times interest charges.

Circular "H" upon request.

Yield 5.30%

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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For Sale
Aetna Explosives
60 Preferred.
5 5% Notes.
25 Common.
Direct private telephone to Wilmington, Del.
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Specialist in
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Telephones 2702, 1969 Broad.
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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

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Investment Bonds
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New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Large Declines on Precautionary Selling—Continued Progress in Trade.

The transfer of stocks from weaker hands to stronger ones went on throughout yesterday's session on the Stock Exchange. In recognition of the uncertainty over the outcome of our note to Germany the market was under selling pressure throughout the day and the declines ran to considerable proportions. This was not because the market lacked support, but because there was no disposition at such a time to bid stocks up or do otherwise than to take on a scale down those offered for sale. Opinion is still much divided as to the response which Germany will make, and this division of views must needs last until Berlin has indicated what its attitude is to be. In the face of such a situation it is highly expedient that the stock market position should be strengthened as it was strengthened by yesterday's liquidation and absorption of stocks by stronger interests than those which sold. An advance in prices would have the directly opposite effect, for it would have left the market more exposed to the ill effects of any adverse news. It is this consideration which caused the financial community generally to welcome yesterday's decline. It was a measure of protection and one which was rendered all the more necessary by reason of the abrupt advance which had occurred early in the week.

After reading the President's message some in Wall Street thought that it increased the possibility of a rupture with Germany, but this could have been so only in the minds of those who had expected that this Government would fall short of taking a position which it was inevitable that it should take if it was to adhere to the stand which it had previously taken in its representations to the German Government. In the highest banking circles the President's message gave the greatest possible satisfaction, and the view was expressed that Mr. Wilson had done all that was possible to make it easy for Germany to accede to our demands. Therein the situation was regarded as having been bettered instead of having been rendered more tense by the publication of the full text of our note to Germany. Under the circumstances the decline in prices due to the fact that buyers took stocks as they were offered down instead of bidding them up did not in any sense represent disappointment over the tenor of our note to Germany. It merely reflected a spirit of caution befitting the occasion, and a resolution that liquidation of the kind which went on yesterday lessens the danger to which the market is exposed during the time when news of the very greatest importance is awaited.

Underlying yesterday's buying lay the belief that our strong financial and commercial position will serve to minimize the effect of any adverse news, if adverse news should come, while on the other hand it gives strong assurance of continued progress if the present grave situation resolves itself favorably. From trade sources come fresh testimony of the favorable course which events have been taking in business. Progress has apparently continued despite the serious international question with which the country has been dealing for the past week. It is particularly gratifying that business and finance find themselves in so sound a position at this time.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Dealers Awaiting Outcome of German-American Situation.

LONDON, May 14.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were difficult to maintain today.

Overnight war news from Flanders cheered the stock market, but business is not expected to increase pending more definite reports and the outcome of the German-American situation. Investment stocks were supported, but the other sections were dull.

Uncertainty was apparent in the American section, where the dealings were half-hearted. Canadian Pacific weakened in the afternoon and the rest of the list drooped and closed uncertain.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	5	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¾@3	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3	8 and 10 mos.	3⅜@4
4 mos.	3 @3¼	11 and 12 mos.	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3¼@4
60 to 90 days........3 @3½

Other Names.
4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79½	$4.79¼	$4.79¼
Cables	4.79 11-16	4.79 11-16	4.79 11-16

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79¼	$4.79 11-16
Paris	5.34	5.33½
Berlin	.82½	.82 11-16
Austria	15.55	15.60
Russia		42.50
Switzerland	5.29	5.28
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.75	44.60
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39½	.39 3-16
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.91½	5.91
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	25.38	25.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76⅝	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $314,878,397; balance, $18,964,134; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $134,833.

The local banks gained $7,010,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.31¼.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, unchanged; New York, 50c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	686,198
Same day last year	251,119
Year to date	47,304,086
Same period last year	32,433,264
Average price and change 50 stocks	64.62 —2.13
Same day last year	69.27 + .18

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	30¼	11,300	Alaska Gold Mines	31¾	31¾	30	30⅛	—1¾
13¼	14½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	14⅝	14⅝	13	13	—2
41	43	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	46	46	42	42	—3⅞
63¼	63⅜	30,550	Amalgamated Cop	65½	65¾	62½	63¼	—2⅜
50	51	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	50	50	— ¼
40¼	41	3,700	Am. Beet Sugar	42⅞	43¼	39¾	40½	—2¾
30¼	30½	21,350	Am. Can	33	33	30	30¼	—2½
94	95	500	Am. Can pf	95	95	94	94⅛	—1⅝
46¼	47	2,700	Am. Car & Fdry	49⅞	49⅞	46	47	—3
105	113	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	112	112	112	112	—2⅝
41½	43	300	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	43	43	—3
85	92	100	Am. Cotton Oil x d	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
83	88	100	Am. Express	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	—1¾
5	5½	300	Am. H. & Leather	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
28	29	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	28⅞	28⅞	28	28	—2
28¼	29	1,510	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	28	28	—2⅛
9	9½	1,000	Am. Linseed	9¾	9¾	9	9	—1½
25½	28	300	Am. Linseed pf	27	27	26¼	26¼	—1⅞
38½	39	7,200	Am. Locomotive	42⅛	42⅛	38	39	—3½
93	95	100	Am. Locomotive pf	93	93	93	93	—4
62	63	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64	64½	61¾	62¾	—2⅛
103	104	600	Am. S. & R. pf. x d	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
132½	150	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	...
29	31½	100	Am. Steel F'dries	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
102	103	830	Am. Sugar Ref	103	104	101¾	101¾	—4⅛
117¾	118½	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	119	119	118	118	—1
218	219½	600	Am. Tobacco x d	225	225	218	218	—7
82½	83½	400	Am. Woolen pf	84½	84½	83½	83½	—3¼
29¾	30	9,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	30¾	31	29¾	29¾	—1⅝
96⅞	97¼	6,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	98½	98½	96⅞	97	—1⅝
104½	106	100	Atlantic Coast Line	106	106	106	106	—1
39½	40½	8,650	Baldwin Loco	43¼	44½	39⅛	40	—4
101	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	...
69¾	70	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅛	71⅛	69¾	69¾	—1¾
67½	69	600	Baltimore & O. pf	69½	69½	68	68	—1¾
127	128	6,300	Bethlehem Steel	136	136	125	128	—7½
110	111½	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	111	111	110	110	—1
85⅛	85½	4,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	84⅞	85½	—2
122	126	100	Bklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	124	—8
21	30	100	Brown Shoe	23	23	23	23	—4
58	58¼	3,700	Butte & Superior	59½	60½	58⅛	58¼	—1¾
13⅝	13¾	1,700	California Petrol	15	15	13⅝	13⅝	—1¾
37	39	400	California Pet. pf	39	39	38	38	—1½
155¼	156⅜	7,600	Canadian Pacific	157	157½	154½	156	—2
78½	92	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	82	82	82	82	+2
33¾	34	4,170	Central Leather Co	34⅞	34⅞	33¼	34	— ⅛
101	103½	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101	101	—1½
275	325	10	Central R.R. of N.J	300	300	300	300	...
40½	41	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅜	42⅜	41	41	—2
10½	12	1,300	Chi. Great Western	11	11	10½	10½	—1
26	27	2,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27½	27½	25½	26	—1⅝
87¼	87¾	4,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89	89	87⅜	87½	—2
123¼	124¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ¼
124	125	300	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	124½	124½	— ⅜
21½	22	8,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23	23¾	21⅛	21⅞	—1⅛
40¼	40⅜	16,650	Chino Copper	41½	41½	39½	40¼	—1⅞
100	101	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	102	102	102	102	+1
24¼	24½	2,350	Col. Fuel & Iron	25⅜	25¾	24	24	—1⅜
121⅛	122	1,000	Consolidated Gas	123	123⅛	121¾	121¾	—1⅜
57½	59	100	Continental Can	58	58	58	58	—3
12	12¼	3,800	Corn Products Ref	12¾	12¾	12	12	—1⅛
75	76	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	75	75	75	75	—1
20⅛	20½	4,500	Crucible Steel	20¾	21¼	20	20¼	—1¼
51	55	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	55	55	55	55	—1
146½	147½	100	Delaware & Hud	147	147	147	147	+ ½
12¼	13	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
12¼	13	1,100	Distillers' Securities	13	13	12⅛	12½	— ½
4	5	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
23¼	23⅜	13,500	Erie	24⅝	24⅝	23	23¾	—1⅛
37½	38	2,800	Erie 1st pf	39	39	37⅛	37½	—1⅝
145	147	2,100	General Electric	149	149	145	145½	—4½
127	129⅛	1,500	General Motors	131	131	126	128	—4½
97	97½	300	General Motors pf	98⅛	98⅛	97½	97½	— ½
39	39⅛	6,710	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	40¾	40¾	37⅞	39	—2½
101½	102	200	Goodrich pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ¼
115	116	3,500	Great Northern pf	116½	116¾	115	115	—2
29⅝	29¾	2,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	30½	30½	29	29½	—1¼
54	54¾	3,000	Guggenheim Explor	56	56	54	54	—2¼
117	120	50	Homestake Mining	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
105	107	900	Illinois Central	107½	107½	105¼	105¼	—2¼
26⅞	27	10,400	Inspiration Copper	28¼	28¼	26⅜	27	—1⅛
19	19¼	12,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	20½	20½	18⅝	19	—1½
67	67½	3,150	Inter.-Met. pf	69½	69½	67	67¼	—1¾
10	17	100	Int. Agricultural pf	17	17	17	17	+3
90¾	92	700	Int. Harvester, N. J	91½	91½	91	91	—1
35	37	700	Int. Paper pf	36	36	36	36	—3
25	25½	2,900	Kansas City South	26	26	24⅞	25	— ⅞
57	58	20	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅝
125	131	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	132½	132½	128½	128½	—6½
104	109½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	106	106	106	106	—3
36	40	200	Lackawanna Steel	41	41	40	40	—2
98	100	200	Laclede Gas	100	100	99	99	—1⅛
19⅛	22	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	—2⅝
137½	137¾	7,860	Lehigh Valley	138½	138½	136¾	137½	—1½
113½	115	600	Louis. & Nash	117	117	113	113½	—4½
..	68	50	Mackay Cos. pf	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	...
34	35	5,200	Maxwell Motors	40	40	35	35	—5½
76½	79	3,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	80	80	77	77	—4⅞
28¾	29½	5,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	34	34	28½	28½	—5⅞
63¾	64	20,300	Mexican Petroleum	71⅞	71⅞	63	64	—7¼
22¼	22½	4,000	Miami Copper	22½	23	22	22⅛	—1¾
11⅝	12⅜	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
29	29¾	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	29¾	29¾	29	29	—1⅛
12½	12¾	3,500	Missouri Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ¾
45	46	500	Montana Power	47	47	46	46	—1
116	116½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	118	118	116	116	—6⅞
104½	106	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	104½	104½	104⅛	104½	— ½
12⅞	13½	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	14¼	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
53½	54	4,800	Nat. Lead Co	56	56⅛	52¾	53½	—2½
109	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108½	108½	108⅛	108½	+ ¼
109	112	10	do., odd lot	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	...
13½	13¾	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅛	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
76	79	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	82	82	76	76	—7
82⅝	82⅞	1,500	N. Y. Central	84¼	84¼	82¼	82¼	—1⅞
60½	61	4,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62	60	61	—2
25⅝	26	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	25½	25¾	—1¾
100½	101½	800	Norfolk & Western	102	102	101	101	—1
72	75	500	North American	73	73	71½	71½	—2½
102⅛	102¼	3,710	Northern Pacific	104½	104½	102⅛	102¼	—2¼
26¼	30	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	29	29	28	28	—2⅛
105	105½	3,318	Penn. R. R	106½	106½	105	105	—2
113¾	114	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	113¼	113⅜	—2⅛
..	100⅛	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	83	83	83	83	—6
67¾	68	200	P., C., C. & St. L	68	68	67⅞	67⅞	—2⅛
18½	19	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20	18⅛	18¾	—1⅜
85	86	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	88	88	85⅞	86⅛	—3⅞
37	37¼	4,100	Pressed Steel Car	42½	42½	36	37	—6½
25¼	27	800	Railway Steel Sp	27	27	25	25	—3
21½	21⅝	10,800	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22¼	21	21½	—1
141⅛	141¼	46,900	Reading	142¾	142⅞	139⅞	141¼	—2¼
80	85	500	Reading 2d pf	80⅛	80⅛	80	80	—4
24½	24¾	1,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	25⅞	25⅞	24	24	—1¼
82	83¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	82½	82½	82	82	—1⅛
½	⅝	100	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
⅜	½	4,500	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
4½	4⅝	1,300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅞
11½	12	1,900	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	12	12	11	11⅛	—1⅝
4½	4¾	400	St. Louis & San F	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
16	18	100	St. Louis Southwest	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
13½	14	200	Seaboard Air Line	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	—1
33¾	34	700	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33¾	32¾	33¾	— ¾
131	133	850	Sears, Roeb. & Co	133¾	134	132	132	—3
25	29	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	32	32	32	32	—2
85⅛	85½	9,800	Southern Pacific	87	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅞
16⅛	16¼	2,080	Southern Railway	16½	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
51¼	52¼	200	So. Railway pf	51	51	51	51	—2
47½	49	100	Standard Milling	49	49	49	49	—1
59½	59¾	4,550	Studebaker Co	63	63	59	59½	—4½
97	100½	100	Studebaker Co. pf	98	98	98	98	—2
29	30¼	3,100	Tennessee Copper	30¼	30¼	29	29	—2
120	121	1,300	Texas Co	124	124	120	120	—6
13½	14	300	Texas & Pacific	14	14	14	14	—2
46¾	47¼	4,000	Third Avenue	49⅜	49⅜	46½	47	—3
95	99	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	96	96	95	95	—2½
60	66	50	Underwood Typew	60	60	60	60	...
5	5½	400	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½
121½	121⅝	42,300	Union Pacific	123⅞	123⅞	121	121½	—2⅝
80½	81	600	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅞
15½	16	200	United Rys. Inv	15¼	16	15¼	16	—1
31	32	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	31	31	31	— ⅝
35	38	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	36	36	36	36	—1
36¼	40	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
57½	58	7,150	U. S. Rubber	60	60	57⅛	57¾	—2⅜
104	105	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	104	104	—2⅞
50¼	50⅜	117,380	U. S. Steel	52	52½	49⅞	50¼	—2¾
104¼	104½	1,860	U. S. Steel pf	105½	105½	104½	104½	—1⅛
61⅜	61½	19,400	Utah Copper	63	63⅛	60⅜	61½	—1⅜
26¾	27	1,210	Va.-Car. Chemical	29¾	29¾	27	27	—3½
95	95¼	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	95¼	95¼	—1
37	42	100	Va. Iron Coal & C	38	38	38	38	—4
¾	⅞	900	Wabash	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
1⅜	1¾	2,000	Wabash pf	1¾	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ½
21½	24	300	Western Maryland	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	—2¾
63⅞	64½	600	Western Union Tel	64¾	65	64¼	64½	— ½
84⅝	84¾	36,700	Westingh. E. & M	88½	88½	83½	84⅞	—3⅞
3	4	400	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	•3	3	...
109¾	111	450	Willys-Overland	111	112	111	111	—3½
97	99	300	Willys-Overland pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	— ½
31	34	100	Wisconsin Central	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅝
102	103	300	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	...
102	103	50	do., odd lot	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Refining	550	560	550	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	265	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	101	104
Chesebrough Mfg	720	735	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe Line	40	45	42	47
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena-Signal Oil pf	135	138	135	138
Galena-Signal Oil	153	157	154	157
Illinois Pipe Line	123	126	130	132
Indiana Pipe Line	94	96	95	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8⅜	8⅝	8¾	9
National Transit	29	30	30	31
New York Transit	204	207	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	90	93	92	95
Ohio Oil	131	133	136	138
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	11½	12	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	77	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	290	295	303	308
Prairie Pipe Line	124	127	130	132
Solar Refining	230	235	230	235
Southern Pipe Line	199	202	200	*205
South. Penn. Oil	265	270	273	277
S. W. Penn.	102	106	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	281	*284	290	293
Stand. Oil of Ind.	403	408	413	418
Stand. Oil of Kan.	330	340	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	237	243	240	245
Stand. Oil of Neb.	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J.	396	398	397	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	178	180	180	182
Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	420	420	425
Swan & Finch	110	115	117	123
Union Tank	78	80	78	80
Vacuum Oil	194	197	198	200
Washington Oil	34	*37	35	38

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100¾	100⅞	100 13-16	100 15-16
6s	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	March, 1963	104	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	May, 1957	104	104⅜	104½	105
4½s	Nov., 1957	104	104¾	104⅜	104⅞
4½s	May, 1917	100½	101	100¾	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	..	100¾	..
4¼s	March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	100
4¼s	March, 1962	99½	99⅞	99⅞	100
4¼s	Sept., 1960	99½	99⅞	99⅞	100
4¼s	March, 1930-60	99⅝	100	99⅞	100
4s	May, 1959	96⅝	96⅞	96½	97
4s	Nov., 1958	96⅝	96¾	96½	97
4s	May, 1957	96⅝	96¾	96½	97
4s	Nov., 1956	96	96½	96	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96	96½	96	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96	..	96	..
4s	1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	87	..	87	..
3½s	May, 1954	86¾	87⅝	87	87⅝

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	107	112
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	203	195	203
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	310	300	315
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	117	120	118	120

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Under the Clouds' Shadows.

The question was raised the other day by one of the country's most prominent men, who happens to be at the head of a large national bank, as to whether the United States had not acquired a callousness to war and its outrages only different in degree from the indifference shown by people in the midst of the struggle. He made this suggestion when he saw how superficial an effect the loss of the Lusitania and its cargo of helpless humanity had on business. He might have had his views confirmed yesterday had he talked with many people in the financial district. When one remembers the disturbance that events infinitesimal in their importance by comparison with recent happenings had on the country's security markets it is hard to explain the unruffled calm which most business men have been displaying. The President has delivered a note to Germany that may easily invite an answer which would mean war, and yet nine men out of ten read the note and continued with their plans for the next few weeks as though assured that a special Providence would look out for this country. In Broad Street several hundred idlers divided their attention between a Socialist, an anti-Socialist, and a speaker for woman suffrage; the curb market remained interested in mining and profit sharing stocks; brokers saw prices decline to levels that were above those touched in one half hour when the Lusitania news arrived without any semblance of extraordinary excitement. "The world is upside down," said a man whose wealth might shrink by hundreds of thousands of dollars in the event of war. "I don't think we are going to fight, but then, I said to the last that Europe would not fight, so my judgment may be bad. But it does not seem to worry me, nor to worry any one very much."

⁂

Resources for War.

Another banker expressed the belief that war might easily be brought about, but said that it would not seriously interfere with the average American's pursuit of happiness. "We are not taxed as the people of older countries are taxed," he said. "If we declare war, or if it is declared for us, we must start to build up the army and navy. For that purpose we could raise $500,000,000 or twice that sum, and still have an economic advantage over our international competitors. By the time that we were ready to invade Germany let us hope that the necessity will have passed."

⁂

Frisco's Reorganization.

This is not a propitious time for floating new security issues that cannot count upon patriotic support, and it was not surprising yesterday to learn that the committees which had about completed a plan for rehabilitating the St. Louis & San Francisco decided to wait for more settled conditions before attempting the new financing which would be a necessary part of the new plan. Recent offerings have met with success, but they have all been of the highest grade, carrying a large interest return. The public has not shown any desire for issues without those desirable attributes.

⁂

Pump Company Reorganization.

As soon as holders of International Steam Pump securities in Holland and England have been informed of the reorganization plan, which has been ratified by the bond and stockholders' protective committees, the terms will be made public. This will probably occur within a day or two. Some of the leading features of the program have been learned in a general way. The amount of cash to be provided will be in the neighborhood of $3,500,000, which will, it is understood, be raised by a moderate assessment on the two classes of stock. The company has outstanding about $29,000,000 common and preferred shares, and a levy of $12 per share would be sufficient to raise the amount mentioned, although it is not known that this will be the figure. A new company is to be formed with three classes of stock, it is said, the total of which will be substantially smaller than the present aggregate of stock. Present owners of the 5 per cent. bonds will probably receive second preferred stock in exchange for their holdings.

⁂

Commercial Paper Dull.

The status of our relations with Germany has worked to reduce the output of commercial paper, and the caution of borrowers for mercantile purposes is especially noticeable to brokers, because business was rather light before the Lusitania was sunk. So far rates have not been affected any more than have rates for loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral. Three and a half per cent. is reported as the minimum discount price for the bulk of six months' bills in the market.

⁂

MOP. Note Extension.

When announcement was made several weeks ago that the $25,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes of the Missouri Pacific Railway, due June 1, would have to be extended, the response among the holders was not general. It was said yesterday that less than $3,000,000 of the notes had been deposited, representing mainly the small holders. An active campaign to get the notes extended was begun yesterday. A Director of the Missouri Pacific admitted that some of the holders were still incensed over the eleventh-hour proceedings of last year, when the notes were extended for the first time. A number of the holders, at that time, demanded their cash and got it. It was said that nearly $5,000,000 was raised at the last moment to save the Missouri Pacific from a receivership action. The Director pointed out that there would, under no conditions, be a repetition of last year's performance. Any holder, who was of a mind to "hold out," he said, might as well know now that he would be compelled to sue in the courts for the principal of the notes in his possession.

⁂

Receivership Improbable.

The Missouri Pacific bankers say that they do not expect any trouble in effecting another extension of the notes. A receivership, they say, is improbable even in these war-strained times. One man closely connected with the financial problems of the Missouri Pacific said:

"Even if several holders should resort to the courts to get cash for their notes, such action would not be tantamount to an application for receivers. A small percentage of the $25,000,000 notes, by order of a court, might be paid from cash or earnings. If holders of 20 per cent. of the notes should band together, however, and demand payment of the principal of their notes through the courts, the situation would be serious. Certainly the Missouri Pacific would not be able to pay out $5,000,000 in cash. Such a situation would invite receivership action. We hope to avoid all trouble, however, and to offer a financial plan for the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific, which will suit all concerned. This plan will be announced after the note extension is arranged for."

It is understood that the financial plan to be announced will call for the payment of the $25,000,000 extended notes at maturity next year. The bankers, it was said, consider it advisable to release the collateral behind these notes, particularly the $22,000,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway first and refunding 6 per cent. gold bonds.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 14, 1915	$3,033,500
Same day last year	1,725,500
Year to date	316,472,700
Same period last year	299,101,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.00 — .60
Same day last year	87.47 + .03

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Bond	Amount	Price
U S 3s, coup	500	100¾
Argentine Gov 5s	4,000	90
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser, German stamp	1,000	73⅞
	3,000s20f	73½
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1914	1,000	90⅛
N Y State 4½s	11,000	108⅛
N Y Canal 4½s	1,000	109⅛
N Y City 3½s, Nov, 1954	3,000	87¼
4s, 1956, reg	1,000	96½
4s, 1957	7,000	96½
4s, 1958	4,000	96½
4s, 1959	6,000	96½
4½s, May, 1917	1,000	101
4¼s, 1964	5,000	99⅞
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s	10,000	130
	1,000	126½
	5,000	125
Am Sm Secur 6s	27,000	105
Am T & T cv 4½s	22,000	99½
	24,000	99¾
	3,000	99½
	19,000	99¼
	6,000	99½
Armour & Co 4½s	3,000	92
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s	3,000	93⅝
	10,000	93½
	1,000	93⅝
	15,000	93¾
conv 4s, 1955	1,000	98
	2,000	98½
conv 4s, 1960	11,000	99
	10,000	98¾
At, T & S Fe 5s	9,000	100½
	1,000	100¾
Atl Coast L, Lou & N col 4s	5,000	86
	5,000	85⅛
B & O gold 4s	1,000	89¼
conv 4½s	1,000	85½
	1,000	85¾
	1,000	85¼
	16,000	85
	1,000	84⅞
	2,000	84¾
	1,000	85
	1,000	84⅞
	7,000	85
	1,000	85¼
	9,000	85⅛
	13,000	85
	500	84½
S W Div 3½s	1,000	88
Beth S 1st & ref 5s	6,000	91
	35,000	90⅞
	10,000	90¾
	128,000	91
	1,000	90⅞
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s	2,000	100
B R T 5s, 1918	40,000	99⅞
	3,000	99¾
Bklyn U El 1st 5s	4,000	100
	3,000	99⅞
	1,000	99¾
stamped	4,000	100
B, R & P gen 5s	1,000	106⅝
Cal Gas & El 5s	1,000	94
Cent Leather 5s	4,000	99
Cent Pac gtd 4s	22,000	87
	2,000	87⅛
	2,000	87
	500	86½
	1,000	87⅛
Ches & O con 5s	2,000 t e	104¼
	4,000	104⅜
gen 4½s	1,000	86
C, B & Q gen 4s	5,000	90⅛
	1,000	90¼
	4,000	90½
joint 4s	6,000	96½
	46,000	96¼
	28,000	96
registered	1,000	95¾
Denver Div 4s	1,000	99½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	3,000	65½
	1,000	65
	4,000	64⅞
deb 5s	2,000	51⅞
	4,000	51
	3,000	50
Chi Gr Westn 4s	1,000	69
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s	2,000	95¾
	1,000	96
	5,000	95¾
	1,000	96
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd	10,000	102¾
	40,000	102⅞
	500	103⅛
	500	103¼
	23,000	103⅛
	1,000	102½
	25,000	102⅝
	10,000	102¼
	24,000	102⅛
	10,000	102¼
	10,000	102
C & P Wn 5s	5,000	102⅞
C, M & P Sd 4s	4,000	90
Chi, R I & Pac 6s	13,000	102
6s, reg	5,000	101
gen 4s	2,000	82
Chi, St P & M 1st 6s	500	115
C, St P, M & O 6s	5,000	116¼
deb 5s	1,000	100
C & W I con 4s	1,000	79
Cin, I, St L & C 4s, reg	1,000	88½
Col F & Ir gen 5s	10,000	89
Col & So 1st 4s	2,000	90½
ref & ext 4½s	1,000	84
Con Gas conv 6s	20,000	114
	5,000	114¼
	15,000	114
	10,000	113⅞
	10,000	114
D & H deb 4s, 1916	9,000	99¾
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s	3,000	47½
Dist Sec Corp 5s	1,000	52
Erie 1st con 7s	5,000	108⅞
1st gen 4s	2,000	68¼
	2,000	67
1st con 4s	1,000	81
cv 4s, Ser A	1,000	60⅛
	2,000	60
cv 4s, Ser B	11,000	66
	6,000	65½
	6,000	65
Ft W & D C 1st 6s	7,000	102
Gen Elec deb 5s	1,000	105
Hock Val 1st 4½s	1,000	93½
Housatonic 5s	1,000	105½
H & T C 1st 5s	2,000	105⅛
H & M adj inc 5s	5,000	26
Ill Cent 4s, 1952	1,000	85¼
Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	99¾
	1,000	99⅞
	27,000	99½
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919	5,000	119½
	5,000	119
	6,000	118
	5,000	117½
	5,000	117¼
	5,000	116½
	5,000	117
conv 6s, 1922	2,000	119¼
	4,000	119⅛
	1,000	119
	5,000	118⅛
	20,000	119
	5,000	119⅛
	1,000	119
	27,000	118
	2,000	119
	1,000	118¾
	1,000	119
	10,000	118
	5,000	117½
	19,000	117
	10,000	116
	1,000	117
	11,000	116½
	14,000	117⅛
Inter-Met 4½s	26,000	75
	1,000	74⅞
	3,000	74¾
	1,000	75
	2,000	75¼
	6,000	74¾
	2,000	74⅝
	3,000	74¾
	17,000	74½
I R T 1st & ref 5s	59,000	97⅝
	20,000	97½
	1,000	97⅝
Int Stm Pump 5s, ctfs of dep	5,000	45
Iowa Cent ref 4s	5,000	48
Kan City So 3s	5,000	67⅜
Kings Co E L & Pow 5s	1,000	104
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s	1,000	101
L S & M So 3½s	1,000	83⅜
4s, 1928	1,000	91½
4s, 1931	1,000	91⅜
	9,000	91⅞
Ligg & Myers 5s	8,000	100
Lorillard Co 5s	1,000	99⅞
	4,000	99½
L & N unifd 4s	8,000	94
St L Div 6s	1,000	106⅝
S & N Ala 5s, 1963	1,000	101¾
Mer Mar col tr 4½s, ctfs of d	5,000	43
Mex Petro 1st ref cv 6s, Ser C	6,000	102
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s	2,000	50
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s	5,000	91¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	4,000	76
	2,000	75
2d 4s	1,000	60
Mo Pac 5s, 1917	1,000	92
1st con 6s	15,000	100⅛
Mo Pacific 4s	7,000	44
conv 5s	6,000	40
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s	1,000	97⅜
	1,000	97¼
N Y Cent deb 5s, sub rcts, f p	3,000	101⅛
	55,000	101
	47,000	100¾
	35,000	100⅝
	45,000	100½
	500	101
	22,000	100⅛
	5,000	100⅝
	19,000	100½
	10,000	100⅝
	10,000	100⅞
	5,000	100¾
	16,000	100⅞
	10,000	100⅝
	12,000 c	100⅝
	35,000	100¾
	1,000	100⅞
	5,000	100¾
	10,000	100⅝
	19,000	100½
	70,000	100⅝
	35,000	100¼
	10,000	100⅛
	1,000	100¼
	38,000	100¼
	24,000	100¼
	147,000	100¼
	20,000	100⅛
	20,000	100
	32,000	100⅛
	500	100
	46,000	100⅝
	1,000	100⅛
	10,000	100¼
	23,000	100¼
ref & imp 4½s, Series A	10,000	88½
	1,000	88¼
	2,000	88
N Y, C & St L 1st 4s	3,000	92
N Y, Lack & W 1st 6s	1,000	108½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	11,000	110
	1,000	109¾
	5,000	109
N Y, Ont & West gen 4s	1,000	75¾
N Y Rys adj 5s	4,000	50⅛
	2,000 c	50
	6,000	50⅛
	23,000	50
N Y Tel 4½s	10,000	97
Norf & W 10-25 conv 4s	2,000	102
con 4s	1,000	93⅛
div 1st 4s	19,000	88½
North Pacific 4s	5,000	91⅛
	10,000	91
	5,000	91¼
	11,000	91
3s	24,000	62½
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s	1,000	104
Pac Tel & Tel 5s	2,000	97⅛
Poca Con C s f 6s	1,000	87¼
Pub Service Corp s f 5s	1,000	87⅝
Penn R R con 4½s, temp cfs, full paid	6,000	103¼
	32,000	103
4s, 1948	4,000	97½
1st real est 4s	5,000	96
Ry Steel Springs, Int-Oc 1st 5s	3,000	91½
Ray Con 1st 6s	6,000	113
	1,000	112½
Reading gen 4s	4,000	94⅛
	2,000	94
Jer Cent col 4s	1,000	93
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940	1,000	92½
Rio Grande West col tr 4s	5,000	51⅛
St L & S F R R gen 5s	10,000	45
St Paul, M & M con 6s	2,000	118¾
Mont ext 4s	6,000	94
Seab A L ref 4s	5,000	69¼
	4,000	69
	2,000	68½
gold 4s, stpd	2,000	80
adj 5s	1,000	65
	4,000	64
	4,000	63⅞
	1,000	64
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s	7,000	97½
	1,000	98
South Pac col 4s	6,000	83½
	1,000	83
conv 4s	22,000	81
	12,000	80⅞
conv 5s	1,000	98½
	500	99
	34,000	98¼
	27,000	98⅜
	6,000	98¼
1st ref 4s	1,000	87¼
	1,000	86½
South Ry 1st 5s	3,000	100
	5,000	99⅞
gen 4s	1,000	65
	1,000	64¾
Texas Co conv 6s	15,000	99½
	6,000	99¼
Third Av ref 4s	16,000	81½
adj 5s	1,000	76
	1,000	75½
	2,000	75
Tol, St L & W 4s	2,000	50½
Tri-City 5s	4,000	95½
Union Pac cv 4s	2,000	90
U S Rubber 6s	3,000	102⅝
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	4,000	101⅞
	7,000	101¾
	1,000	101⅞
	4,000	101¾
	10,000	101½
	5,000	101⅝
	1,000	101½
	5,000	101⅝
registered	500	102⅛
	500	102⅛
Wabash 1st 5s	13,000	102
ref & ext 4s	1,000	24½
	4,000	23
	8,000	22½
	10,000	22
	7,000	21
	7,000s20f	21½
Equit Tr Co ctfs of deposit, stamped	5,000	22¼
	5,000	22⅛
Wab P Term 1st 4s, Cent Trust ctfs	5,000	7½
Western Elec 5s	9,000	100¾
West Shore 4s	4,000	90
registered	9,000	88½
W'house El & M 1st cv s f 5s	20,000	101¾
	3,000	101⅞
	5,000	101¾
	1,000	101⅝
	2,000	101⅛
	4,000	101⅝
	5,000	101⅜
	47,000	101¼
	5,000	101⅛
	10,000	101
	17,000	100⅛
5 p c notes	4,000	99⅞
Wilk & E 1st 5s	1,000	86
Wis Cent gen 4s	1,000	85

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100½	..
4s, r, 1925	109	110
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	80	90
Am Ag C pf.	91	92
A B S pf.	80	87
Am B S & Fdy	95	102½
Do ctfs.	95	101
Do pf cts.	140½	150
Am. Coal	80	..
Am C Pr.	90	93
Do pf.	104	107½
Am Malt.	4	4½
Do pf.	20	23
A S pf, B.	..	82
Am Sn pf.	104	108
Am S Ref pf.	113	114⅝
A T & C.	60	62
Am T pf.	106½	108
Am Wool.	27	28⅛
Am Wr Pa pf.	8	11
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	8
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
A. T. & S F pf.	99	99½
Batop M.	⅞	1
Br Sh pf.	75	77
Bruns Tr.	6¼	7
B. R. & P.	65	90
Do pf.	101	..
But'k Co.	27½	30
Canada So.	56	60
C & S A Tel	119	120
Chi & A.	..	9
Do pf.	10⅛	25
C & N W pf.	155	170
Chi. St P, M & Om.	115	130
Do pf.	125	150
C, C, C & St L.	28	39
Do pf.	55	70
Cleve & P.	157	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Col & So.	25	30
Do 1st pf	50	54
Do 2d pf.	35	45
Cont C pf.	92½	95½
Crex Carp.	40	60
C-Am Sug pf.	96	99
D & Co pf, ex div.	84	92
D, L & W.	400	410
D & R G.	7	9
D M & Ft D.	6	7½
Do pf.	31	..
Det Ed.	114	114½
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry, ex div.	56	62
D, S S & A pf.	6	9
Du P de N Pow pf.	92	..
East Kod.	500	..
Erie 2d pf.	31	34½
F M & S.	10	16½
Do pf.	27	35
Gen Ch.	195	205
Do pf.	107½	109
Granby C, ex rights.	50	100
Hav E R, L & P.	79	81
Do pf.	96	97½
Helme (G W) Co.	165	190
Do pf.	112	119
Hock Val.		115
Int Agric.	4	14¾
Int H, N J, pf.	109½	115
Int Paper.	8½	9½
Int H C.	60	65⅛
Do pf.	..	100
Iowa Cent.	6½	9
Do pf.	15	20
K C, Ft S & M pf.	63	..
Kayser (J) & Co.	80	87
Do 1st pf	105	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
K'gs Co El L & P.	122½	123
L E & W.	7	8½
L & M, ex div.	200	220
Do pf.	110	118
Long Isl'd.	30	37
L-W Bis.	19	22
Do 1st pf	..	97¾
Do 2d pf.	60	68
Loril Co.	170	175
Do pf.	113	117
M'kay Cos	73½	80
Man B'ch.	2	8
Man Elev.	125	127
Man Shirt.	55	65
Do pf.	100½	104
M Dep Sts, ex div.	41¾	43
Do pf.	94½	98
Mex P pf.	75	80
M. St P & S S M.	114	117
Do pf.	123	130
Do l l.	75	85
Mon P pf.	101	102½
Mor & Es.	168½	180
M & B pf.	66	..
N C & St L.	118	124
Nat B pf.	119⅞	122
Nat En pf.	82	87
N C & S.	68	70
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	23
Do 2d pf.	6½	7½
N Y, C & St L.	31	34
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf.	40	65
N Y, L & West	111	123
N Y S R.	..	53
Norf So.	15	20
N & W pf.	85	89
N W Tel.	105	..
Ont Min.	3	3¾
Pabst B pf.	..	90
Pac Mail.	19	20½
Pac T & T pf.	91	94
Peo & E.	6	10
Pett-M.	20	25
Pitts S pf.	..	75
Pr St Car pf.	95	98
P S, N J.	105	107
P'man Co.	152½	156
Quicksilver	½	⅝
Do pf.	1	1½
Ry St Spr pf.	85	98
Rdg 1st pf.	85	90
Rutl'd pf.	15	..
St L & S F 1st pf.	7	14
Do 2d pf.	5	5¾
St L S W pf.	..	37
Sears-R pf.	122	125⅛
S-S S & I pf.	75	85
So P R S.	50	61
Do pf.	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs.	66	85
St'd M pf.	63	70
T P L Tr.	102	..
T, St L & West.	2	2½
Do pf.	5½	6½
T C R T.	96	98
Und T pf.	91	100
U B & P pf.	25	28
Un Cig M.	40	48
Do pf.	103	104¾
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	60	65
U S C I P.	12	14
Do pf.	39	45
U S Ind A pf.	83	85
U S R 2d pf.	80	95
U S Exp.	62	64
Va R & P.	..	45
Vul Detin.	7	12
Do pf.	..	35
W F Exp.	86	90
W Md pf.	30	40
W E & M 1st pf.	120	130
Weym-B.	233	280
Do pf.	114	120
W & L E.	2	2½
Do 1st pf	5	12
W'w'th (F W) pf.	119	121

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.54	68.97	69.22	—1.62
Industrials	62.28	59.46	60.03	—2.63

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	— .44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	—1.68
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06
May 12	69.06	67.54	67.88	— .10
May 13	67.60	66.55	66.75	—1.13
May 14	66.41	64.21	64.62	—2.13

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May to date	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	64.62
May, 1914	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25 May 26	69.45 May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17 May 2	80.08 May 31	81.29
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	64.62
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.62	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.05	4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.25	4.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Tin	..	39.75	..	40.50
Iron No. 2 Xfy.	..	..	13.75	14.25
Ant'y, oth. bs.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅞@19c. a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	0	0	78	17	6
Copper, futures	79	0	0	79	17	6
Tin, spot	162	0	0	163	0	0
Tin, futures	162	0	0	163	0	0
Lead	20	5	0	19	5	0
Spelter	61	10	0	61	10	0

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000
Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
We Invite Your Account

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Atlas Powder Stocks & Rights
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Intern'l Steam Pump Pfd. Stock
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. Stock
St. Joseph Lead Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1,000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish, and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish, and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC COMPANY.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee, under First Five Per Centum Fifty-Year Gold Mortgage of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company, dated July 1, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it for the Sinking Fund on June 7th, 1915, of bonds secured thereby or Certificates of Deposit of Bankers Trust Company for such bonds, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of Forty-five thousand nine hundred sixty-five and 51-100 Dollars ($45,965.51). Offers should state serial numbers and whether Bonds or Certificates of Deposit are tendered.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
49 Wall Street, New York.
Dated New York, May 3, 1915.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Losses Are General on a Fair Volume of Trading—Bonds Are Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 191,805 shares of stock and $1,517,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 39,430; railroads, 4,500; oils, 10,285, and mining, 137,590; rights, $6,700. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,550	American Zinc	35¼	36	34⅝	35¾
300	†Car. Lt. & P.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	†Elec. Boat pf.	99	100	99	100
1,500	Emerson Phono.	13⅛	13⅛	12	12
300	†Int. Mer. M.pf	5¼	5¼	5	5
500	†Int. Motors	13	13	12½	12⅝
150	†Int. Motors pf	32	32	32	32
200	Inter. Rubber	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
155	Kelly Sp. Tire	125	125	120	120
125	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	52	53	52	52
500	N. Y. Trans.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
500	†PyreneMfg.Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½
750	Corp.of R.& H.	6½	§6¾	6½	6½
400	†Riker & Heg., new	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
1,500	Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
6,500	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9
300	†Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	89	89	88	88
16,800	Un. Profit S.	2 11/16	2 11/16	2½	2¾
4,500	†World Film	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,225	Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	15¼	15½	−1
22	Atlantic Ref.	555	550	555	+5
30	Buckeye P. L.	102	98	98	−8
26	Gal.-Signal Oil	156	155	155	..
175	Ill. Pipe Line	127½	120	120	−9
35	Ind. Pipe Line	96	95	95	−2
7,200	Internat. Pet.	8⅞	8¼	8½	−⅜
250	Natl. Tran.	30	29½	30	..
5	N. Y. Tran.	205	205	205	..
70	Ohio Oil	136	132	133	−3
275	Pierce Oil	12¼	11¾	11¾	−1
95	Prairie O. & G.	302	284	288	−12
97	Prairie P. L.	131	122½	124	−7
15	South. Penn. O.	266	264	266	−8
5	‡South. Pipe L.	200	200	200	−9
5	S. W. P. P. L.	107	107	107	−3
250	‡S. O. of Cal.	288	283	283	−8
135	S. Oil of Ind.	415	399	410	−5
5	S. Oil of Kan.	330	330	330	−30
10	S. Oil of Ky.	245	243	243	+8
120	S. Oil of N. J.	400	395	397	−2
150	S. Oil of N. Y.	181	178	179	−2
15	S. Oil of Ohio	418	415	415	−15
10	Swan & F. Co.	100	100	100	−15
10	Un. Tank Line	79	78	78	−2
50	Vacuum Oil	198	194	194	−6

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1	⅞	⅞
200	Texas Oil rts.	4½	4½	4½	4½

RAILROADS.

1,500	Inter. con., w.i.	23½	23½	23	23
2,200	Int. con.pf., w.i.	75	75	73¼	73¾
700	Wabash, w. i.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
100	Wab.R.R.(A)pf.	46	46	46	46

MINING STOCKS.

7,600	†Alas. Jun., w.i.	13½	13½	12⅞	13
5,800	†Alta-Con. Min.	88	92	81	92
8,700	*†Atlanta	31	31	30	30½
500	*Beaver Con	34	34	34	34
6,000	*†Big Cottonw'd	10	10	10	10
2,500	†Booth	39	39	37	37
2,300	Braden Copper	7	7	§6⅝	6¾
200	*Caledonia Min.	68	68	68	68
3,700	Cashboy	6	6	5½	6
3,000	†Chile Copper	18¾	18¾	18	18
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	4½	4½
3,100	Con.Ariz.Smelt.	13/16	13/16	¾	¾
500	Con. Cop.Mines	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
250	Dome Mines	13	13	12½	12½
6,500	†Emma Copper	31	32	31	32
1,000	Ely Consol	9	9	9	9
2,700	*Genesee	40	41	40	41
700	Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1 7/16	1 7/16
3,900	†Goldf'd Merger	23	23	22	22½
15	Hollinger	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
200	†Iron Blossom	65	69	65	69
13,300	Jumbo Ext	.97	1	.94	.96
600	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,500	†Kewanas	14	14	13½	13½
400	La Rose Con.	9/16	9/16	½	½
1,200	Lone Star	7	7	7	7
1,400	*McKinley-D	28	28	27	28
200	New Utah B.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
55,000	†*Oro	8½	8½	8	8
1,500	†Sandstorm K.	8	8	7	7
3,800	†*Sells	28	29	28	29
6,000	†*Silver Pick.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,500	Stewart	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
5,300	*Sup. Min. Co.	20	20	19	20
500	*Temiskaming	34	34	34	34
3,000	*Ton. Cash B.	6	6	6	6
1,900	Tonopah Ext.	3½	3½	3⅜	3 7/16
2,500	*Ton. Merger	37	37	35	35
200	*Tonopah Miz.	27	27	27	27
55	Ton. of Nev.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,500	Tri-Bullion	5/16	5/16	¼	¼
500	Tularosa	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
850	Tuol. Copper	⅞	15/16	⅞	15/16
120	United Verde	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8,200	†*Wasatch	1 1/16	1⅜	1 1/16	1⅜
900	West E. Con	75	75	72	72
2,000	*West E. Ext.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	†W. K. Cop. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
800	Yukon Gold M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$17,000	†Chile C. 7s.	112½	112½	111½	111½
1,500,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i	97½	97½	96¾	96⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Ex dividend. §Odd lots.

* * *

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 14. Bid.	Asked.	May 13. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15¼	16	15¼	16
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	16	17	16	17
Electric Boat	70	72	74	76
Fisk Tire	60	62	60	62
Inter. Mer. Marine	¾	⅞	¾	1
Inter Steam Pump	1	3	2½	4
Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	20	..	20
Kel. Sp'f'd Tire new, 1st pf.	80	82	81	83
Kel. Sp'f'd Tire new, 2d pf.	115	130	120	140
Leh. V. C. Sales Co.	160	170	160	170
Tobacco Products	52	55	52	55
RAILROAD.				
Wabash pf. (b)	22¾	23½	23	24
MINING STOCKS.				
Butte & New York	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Greene-Cananea	28	30	29	31
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Stand. Silver-Lead	1 3/16	1 5/16	1 3/16	1 5/16
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s.	190	200	190	210

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	6	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99¾	100½	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99	99¾	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98¾	99	5.05
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	97⅞	98¼	5.12
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89½	90¼	7.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99⅛	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.05
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	97	6.05
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95¼	96¼	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	99⅛	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	3.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98¾	99⅝	5.15
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100¾	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100½	100⅞	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	86	89	....
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94	96	8.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅝	100¾	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100½	4.20
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. A. Line	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99	99¾	6.20
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95¼	97½	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96⅜	98½	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100½	101½	5.20
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98	98¾	5.45
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98	99½	6.30
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅜	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 13.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$764,565	$7,066,787	$181,358,324
Int. rev., ord.	1,018,547	11,510,297	282,222,094
Corp. and inc. tax	85,399	977,969	14,294,861
Miscellaneous	280,506	2,408,447	59,965,315
Total receipts	2,149,018	21,963,502	537,840,596
Expenditures	2,490,646	25,755,167	643,848,813
Deficit	341,627	3,791,665	106,008,217

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Under the unsettling influence of nervousness as to the outcome of the tense international situation between the United States and Germany, there was a steady drift downward in prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically throughout the day. Many stocks rallied slightly in the closing trading. Slow liquidation appeared to be under way all day, making the list the more vulnerable to bearish operations.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold	31⅝	31⅝	30	30
6,320	Amal. Cop.	65¾	66⅛	62¼	63⅜
350	Am. B. Sugar	43	43	40¼	40¼
750	Am. Can	33	33⅛	30	30⅝
50	Am. Car & F.	49	49	47	47
20	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
290	Am. Loco	42¼	42¼	38¾	39½
680	Am. Smelting	64½	64½	62	62⅞
160	Anaconda Cop.	30⅞	31⅛	30	30
10	At., T. & S. F.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
30	Balt. & Ohio	71⅛	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝
10	Beth. Steel	125	125	125	125
110	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅞	86⅞	84¾	84¾
50	Calif. Petrol	15⅛	15⅛	13⅞	13⅞
180	Can. Pacific	157⅛	157¾	154¾	155½
540	Cent. Leather	35	35	33	33½
20	Ches. & Ohio	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West.	11	11	11	11
30	Chi. G. W. pf.	27	27	26¼	26½
150	C., M. & St. P.	89	89	87½	87½
120	C., R. I. & P.	23⅜	23⅜	21¼	21⅝
340	Chino Copper	41½	41½	40	40
330	Col. Fuel & I.	25	25¾	24	24
20	Corn Products	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾
10	Dist. Secur	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,140	Erie	24½	24¾	23	23½
20	Erie 1st pf	38½	38½	38	38
90	Goodrich Co	40½	40½	38	38
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	30⅝	30⅝	28¾	29¼
10	Gt Nor pf	116	116	116	116
40	Guggenh'm Ex	55½	55¾	55	55
140	Inspirat'n Cop.	27⅝	27⅝	27	27½
2,510	Inter.-Met.	20½	20½	18¾	19¼
190	Inter.-Met. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	67
140	Lehigh Valley	138	138	136⅝	137
50	Maxwell Mot.	34½	34½	34½	34½
980	Mex. Petrol	71½	71½	63¾	64
360	Mo. Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
60	National Lead	55½	56¼	53⅜	53¾
20	Nevada Copper	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
180	N. Y. Central	83⅝	83⅝	82⅛	82⅛
110	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	62	62½	60⅛	60⅛
10	N.Y.,Ont. & W.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
10	Nor. Pacific	104	104	104	104
80	Pitts Coal	20	20	19	19
120	Pr. Steel Car	40¼	40¼	37	37
150	Ray Copper	22½	22½	21⅝	21⅝
9,880	Reading	142⅝	142⅞	139¾	140⅞
60	Rep. I. & S.	25¼	25¼	24	24
20	Rumely Co	5	5	5	5
320	So. Pacific	87	87	85	85¾
30	Southern Ry.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
60	Studebaker Co.	62½	62½	59	59
80	Third Ave	49	49	47	47
4,000	Union Pacific	123¾	123⅞	121	121¾
280	U. S. Rubber	60	60	57½	57⅝
24,480	U. S. Steel	52¼	52¼	49⅞	50⅜
520	Utah Copper	63¼	63¼	61	61½
10	Va. Car Chem.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Wabash pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	West. Un. Tel.	64½	64½	64½	64½
2,020	Westing. Elec.	88¼	88¼	83¼	85
59,030					

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	Atlanta	.30½	.31½	.30½	.31
500	Goldfield Mer.	.22½	.22½	.22½	.22½
2,500	Jumbo Ext	.99	.99	.95	.95
500	Midway	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
500	North Star	.16	.16	.16	.16
400	Portland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
500	Silver Pick	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.40	3.40	3.30	3.30
600	Tonopah Mer.	.35	.36	.35	.36
7,400					

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	41,980,000
Silver in hand decreased	142,000
Notes in circulation increased	130,866,000
Treasury deposits increased	29,703,000
General deposits decreased	27,273,000
Bills discounted decreased	15,634,000
Advances increased	58,000

COTTON DECLINES ON NOTE TO GERMANY

Opens with Moderate Recession, but Later Breaks Sharply in Sympathy with Stocks.

SHORT SELLING IN EVIDENCE

Census Report on Mill Consumption Is Construed as Bullish and Induces Good Buying.

As a result of weakness which developed in the afternoon, cotton yesterday slumped sharply in sympathy with the weakness in stocks and closed at a net decline of 20 to 24 points. The selling appeared to be largely for short account, as longs are pretty thoroughly liquidated. The pressure, as seems quite natural, was based chiefly on the belief that Germany would promptly reject the proposals contained in the American note. Good weather in the South also was a factor operating in favor of lower prices.

The market opened steady at a decline of 5 to 7 points. There was good buying, based on the rather bullish showing of the census report on supply and distribution, giving consumption by American mills during April. The report placed the consumption at 513,610 bales, against 499,646 last year. Stocks of cotton held by manufacturers at the end of April were placed at 1,831,000 bales, against 1,572,000 last year. The stock of cotton in independent warehouses was given at 2,850,000 bales, against 1,353,000 last year. The amount of linters consumed during April was placed at 36,000 bales, against 26,000 last year.

The total consumption by American mills for the nine months ending with April is placed at 4,091,000 bales, against 4,264,000 last year. It is believed, however, that there will be a continued gain throughout the remainder of the season, and that the aggregate by the first of August will be in excess of last season.

Sentiment is now very bullish, with selling based largely on apprehension over international developments. All sorts of theories are advanced, and about the only argument given in favor of a steady market is the possibility that Germany, for fear of precipitating a clash with Italy, may be somewhat conciliatory in her reply to the United States.

The week-end figures were without any influence. The into-sight for the week was placed at 30,217 bales, against 85,374 last year. The total for the season is 14,279,000 bales, against 14,339,000 last year. Exports for the day amount to only 100 bales, which went to the Continent. The total is 7,501,000 against 8,418,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Houston 20 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.70 for middling upland. The range of contract prices (closed steady) was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.17	9.00	8.98@ 9.00	9.22@ 9.25
July	9.46	9.25	9.25@ 9.27	9.49@ 9.50
Oct.	9.83	9.60	9.62@ 9.64	9.84@ 9.85
Dec.	10.04	9.82	9.84@ 9.85	10.04@10.05
Jan.	10.05	9.87	9.87@ 9.89	10.07@10.08
March	10.12	10.12	10.10@10.12	10.31@10.33

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,607	9,008	2,409
New Orleans	1,319	3,305	2,234
Mobile	64	139	1,104
Savannah	1,192	1,353	2,079
Charleston	44	336	31
Wilmington	32	1,206	9
Norfolk	334	2,075	2,309

Total port receipts, 15,471 bales, against 14,172 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	274	816	45
Memphis	269	2,922	858
St. Louis	2,214	1,097	354
Houston	1,920	4,025	1,279

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,800 to 5,800	5,514	2,394
New Orleans	2,100 to 2,400	4,309	2,958

Total exports yesterday, 100 bales; so far this season, 7,501,953, against 8,418,397 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
925	New Orleans	9.00	293,862	143,602
....	Mobile	8.75	23,966	13,893
1,496	Savannah	9.25	107,335	51,738
....	Galveston	9.20	341,061	207,808
....	Wilmington	Normal	46,494	17,704
....	Norfolk	9.00	67,127	36,817
411	Augusta	9.13	109,019	32,216
400	Memphis	9.12	127,145	60,042
....	St. Louis	9.125	......	28,394
2,734	Houston	9.00	101,943	81,380

The Liverpool market closed quiet. There was a limited demand business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 5.30d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 11,000 bales American. Closed quiet, but steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102¼
American Light & Traction	310	315
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	55	58
*American Gas & Electric	90	92
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	27	31
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
Am. W. W. & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	22
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Cities Service	50	54
Cities Service pf.	57	59
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	93
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	52	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29½	32
Northern States Power pf.	84¾	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	46½	48½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	66	70
Southern California Edison	73	†76
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6½	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27½	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	30	32
United Light & Rys.	47	50
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	70	72½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	69	72
Utah Securities	13	16
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	57	59

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STOCKS IN SHARP DECLINE.

Investors Hold Off and Traders Are Active Short Sellers.

The stock market registered again yesterday the product of nervousness among traders and investors over the complications with Germany, through net declines extending from 2 to more than 7 points. Throughout the day the all-absorbing topic of discussion in commission houses was the text of President Wilson's note, and the general impression gained was that the future held many uncertainties for security prices. Selling began at the opening, when declines in the neighborhood of a point occurred in many leading stocks, and continued steadily until a slight rally occurred near the close. Recoveries in most cases, however, were confined to fractions.

There were evidences of support whenever the decline showed signs of becoming hurried, and institutional buying on a broad scale was reported. While this last represented support also, it was not of the sort that worked to bring about substantial upturns of quotations, although it helped materially to prevent any sudden breaks.

United States Steel, which closed Thursday at 53, opened at 52 and soon sold down to 51⅜. Then it recovered to 52⅜, afterward swung down to 49⅞ and left off at 50¼. Union Pacific started with an opening decline of ⅝ at 123½, later receded to 121 and ended the day at 121½. Amalgamated, after opening at 65½, dropped to 62½, and rallied to 63¼.

The experiences of these shares was typical of the standard list, although more extended movements occurred in the war stocks. Bethlehem Steel, from an initial price of 136, shot downward to 125, and afterward advanced to 128 at the close. Pressed Steel Car at one time was down 7½ points, Westinghouse was off 4½, and American Locomotive 4½ points also.

Professional operators for the fall had their part in the day's recession, although the same caution which kept potential buyers out of the market helped to curtail short selling, too. Brokers of whom advice was sought by customers rather generally took a neutral position, saying they could not tell which way the market was likely to swing within the next few days. In some houses, it was said, customers were advised to do nothing in stocks until the reply of the German Government had been received.

The bond market lost considerable ground, led by a decline of a full point in the New York Central debenture 6s. The average fall of forty representative bonds was more than half a point, a sharp movement for a single day.

ARGENTINE LOAN CLOSED.

United States Half of $50,000,000 Bond Issue Sold Within a Week.

Announcement was made last night by the National City Bank that the entire issue of $25,000,000 of Argentine Government five-year 6 per cent. bonds had been sold. The issue was placed on sale less than a week ago, and the quick distribution by the syndicate, in the midst of the war troubles, has been favorably commented on in Wall Street. The last sale of the bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, was made last night.

The Argentine loan is for $50,000,000. Half of it was offered here and the other half in London. The sales in England have been very disappointing. Reports on Thursday stated that only 12 per cent. of the bonds had been disposed of.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Board of Directors of the Eectric Bond Deposit Company has authorized the payment of a dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent., payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 15. It is announced that a similar dividend will be paid monthly on the preferred stock until all accumulated dividends are paid.

On account of the limited orders for anthracite the mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company will be shut down today for an indefinite period.

The report of the Utah-Apex Mining Company for the quarter ended March 31 shows net profits, over and above fixed charges, of $46,665. It is announced that the company is prepared to retire the $49,000 bonded indebtedness at face value.

Harry B. Spencer was elected a Director of the Southern Railway Company yesterday to succeed the late Colonel A. B. Andrews.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Cons. Power	106	106	106	106
10	Cons. Pow. pf.	112	112	112	112
20	Cosden	7	7	7	7
10	Md. Casualty	85	85	85	85
80	Mer.-Mech. B.	29	29	29	29
10	Northern Cent.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
985	Un. Rys. & El.	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼

BONDS.

$1,000	B.S.P.& C.4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
4,000	City Balt. 4s, '51, P. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, D. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	C. & S. W. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	94	94	94	94
5,000	Davison Ch. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Ga. & A. c. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
12,000	U.R.& E.1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80½	80½
25,000	U.R.& E.in. 4s	60¼	60¼	59¾	59¾
4,000	U.R.& E.notes	100	100	100	100
2,000	Va. M. 5th 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
4,418	Alaska Gold	31¼	31½	29⅞	30¼
500	Algomah	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
170	Allouez	50	50⅛	47¼	48¼
615	Amal. Copper	65½	65½	63	63⅛
5,425	Am. Zinc	35¾	36½	34¾	35¾
2,325	Ariz. Com'l	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼
155	Butte & Balak.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10,400	Butte & Sup.	60½	60½	57¾	58¼
910	Cal. & Ariz.	62½	62½	60	60½
84	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	545	545
175	Centennial	18½	18½	18	18
353	Chino	41	41⅝	40	40
2,833	Cop. Range	49½	49½	46½	47½
25	Daly West	4	4	4	4
635	East Butte	11½	11½	11	11
147	Franklin	10	10	8⅝	8⅝
732	Granby	78½	78½	76	77½
310	Greene-Can.	29	29	28	28½
170	Hancock	20	20	18	18
14	Hedley Gold	28	28	28	28
30	Indiana	7	7	7	7
75	Island Creek	43	43	42	42
525	Isle Royale	26½	26½	24	24
300	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
75	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
545	Lake	11¼	11¼	10½	11
80	Lasalle	6¼	6¼	6	6
75	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
1,269	Mass. Con.	12⅞	13	12½	12½
425	Mayflower	5¼	5¼	5	5
401	Mohawk	68	68	65	65
735	New Arcadian	8½	8½	8	8
2,900	North Butte	30½	30½	29	29
75	North Lake	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
200	Ojibway	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2½
21	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½	4½
215	Old Dominion	51	51	50	50
270	Osceola	76	76	72⅛	72½
270	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
205	Quincy	81	82⅞	80¾	80¾
30	Ray Con.	22	22	21½	21½
130	Sante Fe	2½	2½	2½	2½
270	Shannon	8¼	8⅜	8	8
415	Shattuck	26	26½	24½	24½
200	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
400	St. Mary's L'd	51½	51½	48	49
1,150	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
145	Sup. Copper	28	28	26¼	26¼
80	Tamarack	31	31	30	30
500	Trinity	5	5	5	5
590	U. S. Smelters	32½	33	31¾	32
255	U. S. Smelt. pf	43¾	44	43½	44
1,110	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
170	Utah Cons.	11	11	11	11
145	Utah Copper	62⅝	62⅝	60½	60⅞
240	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
540	Winona	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
72	Wolverine	54	54	52	52

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison	98½	98½	98½	98½
100	Boston & Alb.	180	180	180	180
165	Boston Elev.	76	76	75	75½
15	Boston & Low.	125	125	125	125
110	Bost. & Maine	33	33	32	32
10	Bos. & Wor. pf	45½	45½	45½	45½
10	Gt. North. pf.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	40	40	40	40
361	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	62	62	60½	61
10	Old Col'y R.R.	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼
10	Penna. R. R.	53½	53½	53½	53½
45	W. End St. Ry	63	63	63	63
33	W.E.St.Ry. pf.	85	85	85	85

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Ch.	50	50	50	50
100	Am. Pn. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
300	Am. Sugar	105	105	102½	102⅝
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
346	Am. Tel. & T.	118⅞	119	117⅞	118
142	Am. Wool pf.	85	85	83	83
95	A.G.& W.I. pf.	18	18	18	18
58	Edison	235	235	233	233
*144	Gen. Electric	149	149	145¼	145¼
10	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
10	Mass. Gas pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
10	Reece Button	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
120	Swift	108¼	108¼	108	108
9	Torrington	33	33	33	33
450	United Fruit	132	132	128	129
850	Un. Shoe Mach	56½	57	56½	57
315	U. Shoe M. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
990	U. S. Steel	52¼	52¼	50	50¼
70	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	104½	104½
90	West. Union	65½	65½	64½	64⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	Am.Ag. Ch. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3,000	Am. T.& T. 4s.	89	89	89	89
4,200	Am. Tel. & T. cv. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	A.G.& W.I. 5s.	66½	66½	66½	66½
2,000	C.B.&W.,Jt., 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,w.i.	101	101	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	N.E.Tel. 5s,'32.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Pond Creek 6s.	95	95	94	94
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	2¾	3⅛
Bay S Gas.	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	.65	.70
Begole	1	1½	La Rose	.31	.38
Bohemia	2⅝	2¾	Majestic	.40	.43
Boston Ely	.25	.30	McK-Dar.	.27	.30
Butte & L.	.21	.23	Mex Met.	.17	.18
Calaveras	1⅛	2¼	Mines of A	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.80	.90	Nev-Doug.	.65	.70
Con Ariz.	.70	.85	New Baltic	2½	3
Cortez	.25	.40	Ohio Cop.	.27	.28
Cornelia	8	8⅜	Oneco	1⅝	1⅞
Con Cop.	1⅝	1¾	So Lake	6½	6¾
Crown Res.	.75	.85	Stewart M.	1⅝	1⅝
Davis-Daly	.95	.99	U Verde E	3 1/16	3⅜
Eagle & B.	1	1⅛	Utah Met.	2	2 1/16
1st Nat C.	1⅝	2	Yuk Gold	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
275	Chi. Pneu. Tool	52¼	52¼	50	50¼
10	Chi. Ry., Series 1.	90	90	90	90
120	Chi. Ry., Series 2.	25½	25½	25	25
60	Com. Edison	134	134	133	133
55	Diamond Match	95½	95½	95	95
25	Goodrich	40½	40½	40½	40½
25	Pub. Service pf.	95	95	95	95
145	Peoples' Gas	115	115	113	113
25	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105⅛	105	105⅛
06	Sears-Roebuck	134	134	132	132½
170	Stewart Warner	63	63	60½	60½
185	Swift	108⅛	108⅛	107¾	108
485	Union Carbide	153	153	149	149

BONDS.

$5,000	B. Fish. deb. 6s	87	87	87	87
12,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100	100	100	100
6,000	Chi. Ry. inc. 4s	37¼	38	37¼	38
10,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	94	94	94	94
5,000	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	65	65	65	65
49	Anaconda	31	31	30	30
100	Am. Ice	29	29	29	29
10	Am. Gas	102	102	102	102
620	Baldwin Loco.	43	43	40	40
20	Buff. & S. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
308	Cambria Steel	48	48	46⅛	46⅛
280	Elec. Storage	51	51	49½	50
200	Erie 1st pf.	38	38	38	38
25	Gen. Asphalt	25	25	25	25
50	Inter.-Met.	19	19	19	19
81	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
576	Lake Superior	7	7	6¾	6¾
45	Lehigh Nav.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾
15	Lehigh Valley	69	69	69	69
15	Leh. V. Trans.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14
200	Mo. Pacific	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	Nor. Central	84	84	84	84
200	Nevada Con.	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾
897	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	53⅝	52⅞	52 13/16
8	Penn. Salt Mfg.	91	91	91	91
24	Penn. Steel pf.	50	50	50	50
40	Pa. Co. cum.pf.	40	40	40	40
550	Phila. Electric	24	24	23½	23⅝
100	Pa. R. T., stks.	7½	7½	7½	7½
87	Pa. R. T. ctfs.	8	8	7½	7½
3	Phila. Traction	75	75	75	75
265	Reading	71	71	70	70⅝
10	So. Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½
250	Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
130	Tonopah Min.	7 3/16	7 3/16	7	7
10	Union Pacific	122	122	122	122
325	Union Traction	31⅝	31⅝	31	31
348	Un. Gas Lamp.	82	82	81½	81½
6,730	U. S. Steel	52⅛	52¼	49⅞	50⅛
6	West J. & S. S.	48½	48½	48½	48½
10	Westm'l'd Coal.	61	61	61	61
355	Wm. Cramp & Sons	30½	30½	30	30

BONDS.

$500	Am. Gas & E.5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
1,000	Beth S. ref. 5s.	91	91	91	91
221	Cam. Steel, scp., 1916	98	98	96¼	98
4,137	Cam. Steel, scp., 1917	97	97	97	97
6,000	City 4s, '42,reg.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Interst. Rys. 4s.	58	58	58	58
3,000	Keyst'e T.1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	L. V. gen.con.4s	90	90	90	90
2,000	L.V.gen.con.4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99	99
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	104	104	104	104
300	Phila. El. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,600	Phila. El. 5s.	101½	101½	101	101
1,000	Schuylkill Riv. E. S. 4s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
500	Welsbach Co. 5s	91	91	91	91

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am. W. G. M.	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜
50	A. W. G. M. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
100	Columbia Gas.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
650	Crucible Steel	21¼	21¼	20	20⅝
50	Crucible S. pf.	86	86	86	86
60	Elk Co. N. G.	110½	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
10	Harb'n W. pf.	98	98	98	98
35	Ind. Brew. pf.	19	19	19	19
207	Mfrs. L. & H.	47⅛	47⅛	47	47
15	Nat. Fireproof.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Nat. F. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Ohio Fuel Oil.	13½	13½	13½	13½
36	Ohio Fuel Sup.	43	43¼	43	43¼
20	Pitts. Brewing.	5½	5½	5½	5½
112	Pitts. Coal	20⅛	20⅛	20	20
70	Pitts. Coal pf.	88	88	87¾	87¾
150	Pure Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14	14
90	Union Nat. G.	130	130	130	130
10	Union S. & S.	99	99	99	99
60	U. S. Steel	50	50	50	50
75	Westing. A. B.	130	130	129½	129½
425	Westing. Elec.	43¼	43¼	42	42

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Ophir	.08
Best. & Belcher	.08	Overman	.03
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.11
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.15
Mexican	.29	Utah Con.	.02
Occidental Con.	.79	Silver Bars	.50

TONOPAH.

		Comb. Fraction	.09
Belmont	4.20	D'field Daisy	.05
Jim Butler	.81	D'field B. B.	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.47
Midway	.16	G'field C. M.	1.42½
Mizpah Exten.	.27	G'field Merger	.23
Montana	.35	Jumbo Exten.	1.02½
North Star	.16	Lone Star	.06
Rescue Eula	.11	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Exten.	3.35	Vernal	.05
Tonopah Merger	.35	Nevada Hills	.20
West End	.72	Round Mountain	.41
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.31	Manhattan Con.	.01
Booth	.39	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10⅝	Isabella	18	19
Elkton	41½	44	Jackpot	6¾	8½
El Paso	99	101	McKinney	33	39
Golden C.	183	184	Portland	120	150
Findlay	4	5	Vindicator	174	180
Gold Dol.	..	5	Rav. B. H.	3½	4
Gold Sov.	4½	6			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Increased pressure of new wheat offerings from the Southwest caused further skepticism regarding the accuracy of the sensationally bullish crop advices which have been flooding the market recently, and after an early upturn, prices turned weak and at the close of the day were 1⅞ to 2½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.60½ and No. 2 hard at $1.62, c. i. f. track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.57⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.60⅝ c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.55½	1.58	1.04
July	..	..	1.33½	1.35½	.95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.55	1.52	1.52½	1.55	.96
July	1.31¼	1.27⅛	1.27⅜	1.29⅜	.87
September	1.24⅜	1.20⅝	1.21⅛	1.23	.85⅝

CORN.

Further reports of favorable weather conditions in Argentina as well as weakness in Europe and a decline in wheat caused active selling in the corn market, and closing prices were ¾ to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74¼	73⅛	73¼	74⅜	68½
July	77¼	75¾	76	76¾	67⅛
September	88¾	77½	77¾	78½	65¾

OATS.

There were further rumors of export business in oats, but they lacked confirmation, and the market eased off in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing at ½ to 1¼c net lower. The local cash market was weak, standard being quoted at 58½ to 59c; No. 2 white, 59 to 59½c; No. 3 white, 57½ to 58c; No. 4 white, 57c; fancy clipped white, 59½ to 61c; ordinary clipped white, 58½ to 60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	52¾	51⅝	51¾	52¾	39⅝
July	52⅜	51⅛	51⅛	52⅜	38⅛
September	47	46¼	46¼	46¾	36¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm at the start owing to a show of strength in the hog position, where prices were 5 to 10 points higher, but during the day an easier tone developed and prices declined sharply, with heavy liquidation and selling on stop-loss orders. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Saturday, 9,000. Kansas City received 3,500 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.77	9.55	9.57	9.75	10.17
Sept.	10.00	9.80	9.82	9.77	10.32
Ribs—					
July	10.57	10.45	10.45	10.55	11.35
Sept.	10.85	10.70	10.72	10.82	11.45
Pork—					
July	18.15	17.77	17.85	18.05	20.02
Sept.	18.50	18.15	18.17	18.45	20.05

COFFEE.

Nervousness over the political situation had a tendency to discourage new business in the coffee market and to cause the closing out of old commitments. Furthermore, offers of old crop coffees from Rio were lower, and the market during the day was heavy, closing with a slight rally, although 7@11 points below the final of Thursday. Total sales for the day were 23,250 bags.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.75@5.78	5.82
June	..	..	5.75@5.78	5.86
July	6.91	6.76	6.79@6.80	6.90
August	..	..	6.84@6.85	6.95
September	7.00	6.88	6.89@6.90	6.98
October	..	..	6.92@6.93	7.01
November	..	..	6.95@6.96	7.04
December	7.09	6.93	6.98@7.00	7.07
January	..	..	7.02@7.03	7.11
February	..	..	7.05@7.06	7.15
March	7.20	7.10	7.09@7.10	7.20
April	..	..	7.15@7.16	7.26

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was active liquidation in the cottonseed oil market prompted by weakness in lard and in other commodities, and prices at the close of the day were 5 to 10 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.20@6.40	6.25
May	6.30	6.25	6.24@6.25	6.30
June	..	..	6.32@6.36	6.40
July	6.53	6.45	6.45@6.46	6.52
August	6.67	6.60	6.59@6.60	6.67
September	6.77	6.72	6.71@6.73	6.78
October	6.78	6.76	6.73@6.76	6.80
November	..	..	6.55@6.70	6.65
December	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.58	6.62

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,990 pkgs. Attracted by the lower prices quoted of late, buyers are taking hold better, and the market has a steadier tone on the choice and fancy grades of creamery; the lower qualities are easy. Renovated barely sustained, while ladles anad packing stock continue in buyers' favor. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 27½c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24½@25½c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, old, common to prime, 22@26c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25½@26½c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,880 cases. Arrivals are lighter, but a larger proportion is being offered on the open market. The proportion of very fine to fancy qualities is small, and for such values are fairly steady. General trade is sluggish, and there are accumulations of average good and lower grades, for which there is strong pressure to sell at weak and irregular prices. The full range of values shows little change, but the average of sales of the medium and lower grades is lower. Dirties and checks of very high quality are steady, but the market is burdened with undergrades, which drag at weak and irregular prices. Nearby white eggs fairly steady for the very finest qualities, but trade is quiet, and there is a considerable accumulation, for which comparatively easy prices have to be accepted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14½@16½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 18@21c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@20c.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 35

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
May 13, 1915.

Underwood Typewriter Declares Regular Dividend.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 1% on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1915, to stock of record June 18th, 1915.

D. W. BERGEN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

69th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the sixty-ninth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 29th, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, May 17th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON, Cashier.
Dated, April 30, 1915.

Guaranty Service
IX
Bank Acceptances

The New York State banking law specifically confers upon banks and trust companies in New York State the power to accept for payment at a future date drafts drawn upon themselves by their customers.

Acceptances are in common use in Europe and are an important factor there in the open discount market.

With the object of assisting in the establishment of such a market here, we have been dealing in first class paper of this character since the present state law was passed.

Our pamphlet, "Bank Acceptances," may be had upon application.

Ask for pamphlet A-869.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY
Mortgage & Collateral Trust Refunding 5s
due April 1, 1940
Net earnings during each of last 10 years equal to more than 3 times annual interest on these bonds.
Price to yield about 5.05%
Circular on application.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

Benjamin Franklin says:
"'Tis easier to prevent bad habits than to break them."

UNSOUND financing of growing enterprises may often be avoided by consultation with bankers and the formulation in advance of a comprehensive and successful plan.

Our Officers are ready at all times to discuss with depositors their banking needs and if possible to aid them in the solution of their financial problems.

ESTABLISHED 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague Street Fulton St. Office: 569 Fulton Street

Lazard Frères
announce the removal of their offices to
No. 19 Nassau Street

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.

STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Stockholders:

Believing that there is a substantial value in the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and that the condition of the Company makes it feasible to reorganize to the great benefit of shareholders, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of shareholders, have formed a committee for the purpose of preparing and submitting a plan of reorganization.

It will be their endeavor to formulate a plan that will permit the Company to expand along sound lines in accordance with the requirements of the great territory which it aims to serve and to place the property, physically and financially, in such condition that it may rank with the most efficient railroads in similar and nearby territory.

It is not the intention of the Committee to call for a deposit of shares at the present time, but if nothing unforeseen occurs, to wait until a plan has been formulated so that stockholders when depositing may fully understand the condition of the Company's affairs and the details of the proposed plan.

The working out of such a plan is already engaging the attention of your Committee, who are giving it immediate and earnest consideration, and it is hoped that when completed it will meet the unanimous approval of the shareholders.

New York, May 11th, 1915.

CHARLES HAYDEN, Chairman;
JAMES S. ALEXANDER,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
W. J. MATHESON,
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
A. F. Van HALL.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN,
K. R. BABBITT,
Counsel.

M. M. FERGUSON, Secretary, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.

THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT,
Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY.
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.,
May 15th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the American Seating Company will be held at its office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the Company will be closed from and after the 5th day of May, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the 27th day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. A. HITE, Secretary.

EXHIBIT "B."

China-America Importing Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, at No. 108 East 16th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 5th, 1915, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and to vote upon a proposition to create a preferred issue of stock, and increase the capitalization of the Company from One hundred thousand ($100,000) Dollars to One hundred and seventy-five thousand ($175,000) Dollars, and to vote upon the proposition to increase the number of the Board of Directors from three to seven, and to transact any other business which may come before the meeting.

LEW GOON, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N.Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 14, 1915, for furnishing office furniture, filing devices, school desks, etc., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, May 14, 1915. SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and placing riprap stone for repair and enlargement of sea wall at south end of U. S. lands at Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received at this office until 12 M. May 29, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Colonel, Engineers.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRPLICATE will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2:00 P. M., Eastern time, May 17, 1915, for furnishing and delivering clothing and equipage listed in schedule 12. Information on application to Quartermaster General, or Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, May 15, 1915.

We announce that Mr. Philip Boyer retires from this firm as of this date.

W. C. LANGLEY & CO.

Inland City Banks

Statements of the most important of the Inland City Banks will be published in The New York Times Sunday.

The majority of them are in cities having Federal Reserve Banks.

They form a good indicator of the country's finances.

In The New York Times Sunday.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

APPELLATE DIVISION FOR A THAW JURY

Dismisses Writ of Prohibition Sued Out by New York Attorney General.

JUSTICE HENDRICK UPHELD

Trial Over Question of Sanity Begins Next Monday, Unless State Tries New Move.

Harry K. Thaw was successful yesterday in the second step taken by his lawyers to have his sanity passed upon by a jury, when the Appellate Division dismissed the writ of prohibition sued out by the Attorney General's office restraining Supreme Court Justice Hendrick from proceeding with a jury trial next Monday. Unless the Attorney General's office takes the case to the Court of Appeals immediately, the trial will proceed.

Assistant District Attorney Johnstone, representing the Attorney General's office, yesterday, when asked what action, if any, would be taken by the Attorney General, said that there would probably be a conference at which future action would be decided upon.

Thaw's attorneys, including John B. Stanchfield and Abel I. Smith, won their first move when they obtained the jury trial order from Justice Hendrick. The latter, in passing upon the point, said that he would bring the case before a jury in order to have the advice of such a body in determining the question of Thaw's sanity.

The objection of the Attorney General's office to Justice Hendrick's decision was mainly that he, the Justice, alone was empowered to pass upon the question, and that he had acted outside his jurisdiction in sending the question of fact to a jury. Against this contention Mr. Stanchfield argued that the law was clear to the effect that the whole procedure lay within the discretion of the Justice.

The opinion of the court, written by Justice Laughlin and concurred in by all the Justices, explains that the Attorney General's office did not proceed in the proper manner in determining the question, in that the State's attorneys sued out a writ of prohibition. In hinting at the way in which the Attorney General may yet prevent the jury trial, the court goes into a recitation of the facts and the law and says:

"The Special Term of the Supreme Court over which the respondent, Hendrick, is presiding has jurisdiction to determine the question of Thaw's sanity. That is conceded. But it is contended by the relator, the Attorney General, that the court is threatening to proceed in excess of its jurisdiction in calling a jury to its aid.

"The general rule is that a writ of prohibition will lie to enjoin a court or other tribunal from proceeding without jurisdiction or in excess of its jurisdiction.

"We are of the opinion, however, that the excess of jurisdiction, as distinguished from want of jurisdiction, for which a writ of prohibition will lie, does not relate to the prevention of errors of law or of the procedure in an action or proceeding over which the court has jurisdiction, but to a threatened exercise of jurisdiction to make a determination or decision which the court has not the power to make.

The court then says that the prohibition writ will lie only where there is no other remedy, either by appeal, by writ of certiorari, by a suit in equity or otherwise.

SIX ARRESTED AS SHARPERS

Accused of Trying to Sell Money-making Machine for $12,000.

Charged with attempting to swindle Harry Landau of 351 East Seventy-seventh Street out of $12,000 by means of a "money-making machine," six men were locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon charged with attempted grand larceny. They were Philip Schmielz, a musician, of 351 East Seventy-seventh Street; Louis Silverman, a broker, of 244 Morris Avenue, the Bronx; Benjamin Padolsky, a tailor, of 161 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn; Israel Dressler, a café keeper, of 17 West Twenty-fourth Street; William Padolsky, a peddler, of 161 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, and David Kaplan, a machinist, of 240 Seigel Street, Brooklyn.

Landau told Police Inspector Cray that he was taken to the saloon owned by Dressler and shown a machine containing a rectangular box. When a button was pushed new bills of any denomination were apparently produced. A conference was called for yesterday afternoon when, Landau said, he was to hand over $12,000 for his part in the cost of the machine and his share in the royalties. He became suspicious, however, and notified the police.

PENICK & FORD ABSOLVED.

Dropped as Defendants in Suit Against Corn Products Company.

Penick & Ford, manufacturers of molasses and mixed table syrups in New Orleans with offices here at 17 Battery Place, as well as the individual members of the firm, William S. Penick, James P. Ford, and Frederick T. Bedford, have been dropped from the list of defendants in the Sherman law suit brought by the Government against the Corn Products Refining Company and the so-called Glucose Trust. Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday made an order dismissing the case against these particular defendants.

Special Assistant Attorney General Lindsley explained that Penick & Ford had complied with all the demands made by the Government in the suit, and Judge Mayer issued an injunction against the Corn Products Refining Company, prohibiting it from acquiring any stocks or bonds or other securities of Penick & Ford. It also prohibited Penick & Ford from having any officers, Directors, agents, or employes in common with the Corn Products Refining Company.

TO END JURY EXEMPTION.

Another Wickersham Proposal Would Modify Trial by Jury.

ALBANY, May 14.—George W. Wickersham, majority leader of the Constitutional Convention, and Chairman of its Judiciary Committee, presented two proposals today which are regarded as foreshadowing judiciary reforms to be recommended by the convention.

One of the Wickersham proposals provides for a new section in Article III, under which all existing exemptions from jury duty would be abolished and the Legislature in the future would be restrained from enacting any law exempting from jury duty any person not in the service of the United States or the State. The question of repealing existing exemptions was up for discussion before the Judiciary Committee this week, and it is supposed that the Wickersham proposal comes before the convention with the support of that body.

Another proposal introduced by Mr. Wickersham would give the Legislature the right to enact laws providing for the trial of civil cases before a jury composed of less than twelve members. The proposal also provides that trial by jury may be waived in all civil cases by agreement and in all criminal cases, except where the penalty is death or life imprisonment, with the consent of both parties expressed in open court.

Meier Steinbrink, Republican delegate from Kings, presented a proposal looking to the consolidating of the county courts in the counties composing New York City with the City Court, the Municipal Court, and the City Court into the City Court of the City of New York. The justices of the consolidated courts in office would be permitted to serve out their terms and their successors would be elected for terms of ten years.

Martin Saxe, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, announced for June 1 at 8 P. M., in the Senate chamber, a public hearing on the Nixon proposal to wipe out the exemption from taxation now enjoyed by churches, schools, cemetery associations, and private charities.

HATTERS SUE FOR $25,000.

Want Interest of Funds Attached by Boycott Action.

NORWALK, Conn., May 14.—Suits aggregating $25,000 were brought today by the United Hatters of North America against banks in Norwalk and Danbury and against D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury to recover accrued interest on funds of the hatters, which were attached when the Loewe company brought the boycott action against the hatters in 1903. The cases are returnable to the Superior Court of Fairfield County June 1.

The hatters' case in one form or another has been in litigation for about twelve years. Recently a judgment for Loewe & Co. to recover more than $250,000 was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The judgment is now collectible, and the United Hatters of North America, in convention in New York this week, are considering plans for its payment, in order that the individual hatters may not lose their homes.

The hatters make no objection to payment of the amounts on deposit at the time of the attachment, but claim that the interest, which now amounts to nearly as much as the original principal, belongs to them. In addition they ask for an injunction restraining D. E. Loewe & Co. from collecting, and the defendant banks from paying, "said dividends or interest money" to any one except the plaintiff.

BART DUNN QUITS JERSEY.

Leaves the Home of His Fiancee and Starts for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 14.—Bart Dunn, convicted Tammany Hall road contractor, left here about noon today for New York. He was accompanied by his fiancée, Mrs. Olivia Lakeland, and Dr. Edward E. Howe of this city. Dunn was removed last night from Fair Oaks Sanitarium to the home of Mrs. Lakeland, where he passed the night. Mrs. Lakeland, who declares she has already spent $20,000 to help Dunn, said this morning:

"Do you know how he could have saved himself? If he had deserted Murphy and his party and gone over to Sulzer and Hennessey, Bart Dunn would be free today. Dunn was true to his friends and refused to turn on them as others did. Sulzer sent two times to Bart to come to Albany and see him, but he threw the messages into the wastebasket. Then Hennessey sent for him and when he refused to go threatened him. His indictment was the result of a frame-up. I have heard it charged that Fourteenth Street was paying Dunn's bills. That is untrue. Murphy is doing nothing for him and has done nothing. The action today does not mean any let-up in the battle we will wage before the Court of Appeals to have the conviction set aside."

FAST B. & O. TRAIN WRECKED

Two Riders Killed and Six Others Missing in Ohio Accident.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., May 14.—Two train riders were killed, two were injured, perhaps fatally, and six are missing under the wrekage of fourteen steel cars that were piled in front of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad station at Belmont, near here, by the wreck of a fast freight train late today.

The train was going at great speed when a drawbar is reported to have broken and derailed fourteen cars, in one of which twenty vagrants are said to have been riding.

DISCOVERIES NEAR COMET.

Two Bodies Observed from Yerkes Observatory by Prof. Barnard..

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 14.—Professor Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., has discovered two companion bodies near Mellish's comet, according to an official announcement received at the Harvard University today.

One of the bodies, observed on May 12, was conspicuous and had a distance from the comet of 28 seconds and a position angle of 285 degrees. The other body was faint and occupied an intermediate position in the same line.

UNEQUALED
For Light, Ventilation, Convenience and High Character
The Times Building
Times Square
READY FOR RENTAL
Large and small suites, a whole floor for banking or insurance business. Rooms from $30 a month. Ideal location for any profession or business.
Open day and night—Elevators always running.
Rental Agent—Room 406
Telephone Bryant 1000

ASK COURT TO DEFER WIRELESS DECISION

Tuckerton Station Now Only Means of Communication with Germany.

WAR'S EFFECT ON THE SUIT

French Company Argues That Court Has Nothing to Do with Disabilities Created by Conflict.

After hearing argument Vice Chancellor Stevens in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday reserved decision pending the filing of briefs in the case of the Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonie Sans Fil to compel the surrender of the Tuckerton Radio Station, held by a German company.

The defendants asked the Court of Chancery to suspend the exercise of its jurisdiction until the close of the war, alleging that the Tuckerton station was Germany's sole remaining means of communication with the United States and with the Western World in general, owing to the fact that all cable communication with Germany had been cut off by her enemies, and that the Sayville (L. I. station was only a receiving station and of relatively small power.

Samuel Untermeyer, Robert H. McCarter and Abraham Benedict appeared for the defendant.

Attorney George Zabriskie, in behalf of the French company, urged that the Court had nothing to do with any disabilities created by the state of war, because that merely prevented enforcement of the contract in the courts of Germany and France, but did not affect rights asserted in a neutral country. He characterized the plea as raising a mere question of courtesy, but Vice-Shancellor Stevens pointed out that, in view of the allegations of the plea, admitted to be true, that commercial dealings between the parties were prohibited by the laws of France and Germany, and that the German defendants would be subpect to severe penalties in their own country if they should transfer any property or pay any money to the French company, the plea presented much more than a question of courtesy.

Mr. Untermyer, for the defendants, urged that by generally acknowledged principles of international law the contract between these parties was suspended by the war, and said he might, with much show of reason, argue that the contract had been entirely abrogated, but preferred to take the milder course of mese suspension. He pointed out the importance to the United States and its citizens of maintaining communication with Germany by means of the Tuckerton station, and read the allegations of the plea to the effect that the real and principal object of tht suit was to obtain possession of the Tuckerton station and shut it down, thus isolating Germany.

Mr. Untermyer argued that the positive interests of the United States require that the status quo be maintained, because the Tuckerton station was largely used by the United States Government for communication with Ambassador Gerard and was the only practicable means for the transmission of commercial messages by citizens of the United States and those of Mexico and South America and of the Far East to Germany.

The Vice Chancellor expressed interest in the new questions that were presented and reserved decision.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy's Brave Effort to Save Little One Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 14.—Fifteen-year-old Peter Seyer peered from the rear window of his home on the third floor of a flat house at 100 Fourth Street this afternoon, when he heard children yelling in the back yard, and saw 5-year-old Andrew Sevento, whose home was on the first floor, in flames. Young Sevento and several playmates had filled a big wash boiler with papers and lighted them after little Andrew had poured on some kerosene oil. The oil had splashed on his clothes and they had caught fire.

Seyer saw the other children run, and, without thinking of the danger to himself, jumped out of the window into the rear yard. He landed heavily, but sprang toward the blazing child and wrapped the boy in his coat, putting out the flames before he sank down himself, an ankle, sprained by his leap, giving way under him.

Neighbors soon came and little Andrew was hurried to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died tonight. Young Seyer went to bed, but he will be all right in a few days.

CLAFLIN FEES $66,000.

Judge Learned Hand Awards the Receivers $33,000 Each.

Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal District Court, yesterday fixed the fees of Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juillard as receivers for the H. B. Claflin Company at $33,000 each. It had been expected that their remuneration would be calculated on a percentage basis, and that the receivers would get from $50,000 to $150,000 each. Judge Hand, however, said that he thought that the percentage basis was erroneous for such a case, except as fixing the maximum.

The corporation which took over the Claflin assets, the Judge said, had the option of paying other fees to the receivers, and if it desired to add to their compensation it might obtain an order authorizing it to do so.

LINER REPLACES STRIKERS.

St. Louis Refuses to Pay $20 War Bonus and Ships New Stokers.

One hundred and fifty striking oilers, stokers and coal passers, who refused to sign articles with the American liner St. Louis on Thursday morning unless the International Mercantile Marine Company increased the war risk bonus from $5 to $20 for each man, went to the pier at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to hear the final decision of the company.

When informed by Purser Howard Hinsley that the $20 would not be granted, the men declined to sign up and left in a body. Then shipping agencies were notified and they sent 150 men to replace the strikers. The new men were signed on and went on board the St. Louis, where they will remain until the liner sails at noon today for Liverpool.

In order to prevent any possibility of rioting at the American Line pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, the company has engaged guards who will be on duty until the St. Louis sails.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,948,159	+ $15,452
Seventeen roads	6,660,592	−1,239,546
Total (24 roads)	9,608,751	−1,224,094

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NEW ENGLAND POWER COMPANIES' consolidated earnings for the four months ended April 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$439,010	$342,389	$96,621
Net after taxes	280,912	210,988	69,924
Bal. aft. bd. int.	160,528	99,772	60,756
Sur. aft. oth. int.	147,246	91,671	55,574
Bal. aft. pf. div.	52,021	9,471	42,550
WESTERN POWER COMPANY for April—			
Gross	237,392	220,858	16,534
Net income	193,851	169,351	24,500
Sur. aft. chgs.	87,330	70,798	16,542

GOLDWATER MAY RUN CARS.

Offers to Show Shonts How to Operate a Street Railroad.

Health Commissioner Goldwater has decided to go into the business of operating street cars. He admits that, officially, he may be going beyond the bounds of the HelahtDepartment, but he has published his unofficial offer to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, in the official Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health under the heading, "An Offer to Help Mr. Shonts."

Mr. Shonts wrote to the Health Commissioner on April 13 to tell him that, if he were to obey the department's order and run on Sixth Avenue in the rush hour sufficient cars to provide seats for two-thirds of the passengers, he would be exceeding the track capacity and it would be impossible to keep up a satisfactory movement of the cars.

Dr. Goldwater announces that, after a careful study of the question and after conferences with the representatives of the company, he is convinced the maximum service is not being operated. So he writes:

> Now, in order to put the matter to a test, upon which the future action of this department may reasonably be predicated, I am writing to ask whether your company would be willing, for an experimental period to be agreed upon, to permit a representative of this department to take charge of the dispatching of cars on this line. I firmly believe that a duly authorized person, supplied with sufficient rolling stock and help, and thoroughly imbued with the importance to the public of the issue involved, could successfully operate over this line, during the rush hours, at least 10 per cent. more cars than the number which you now declare to be, in your opinion, the maximum service. The experiment here proposed would have value for both of us and for the public, and I hope that you will decide to permit it to be made.

Dr. Goldwater explains that in operating street cars he would not be acting in his official capacity, for his authority is limited to issuing an order to the company.

ADAPTING GARY PLAN HERE.

Educators to Discuss School System Next Friday Night.

The Gary, Ind., plan of operating public schools, and its adaptation to New York City, will be discussed at a conference upon the Gary and Ettinger plans in the New York City public schools in the East Hall of the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The conference will be under the auspices of the Public Education Association of this city, and the subject will be presented by those who are actually adapting the plans to the school needs here.

In adapting the Gary plan to the New York City schools, under the direction of William A. Wirt, Superintendent of Schools of Gary, Ind., there have developed two different methods, one under the direct supervision of Mr. Wirt himself, and the other under the direction of Associate Superintendent Ettinger, who was designated by the Department of Education to co-operate with Mr. Wirt in putting the plan into effect.

Mr. Wirt will be presnt to answer questions and take part in the open discussion to follow the addreses. The presidng officer will be Commissioner John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Education of the Board of Education, and the speakers will be Miss Harriet M. Johnson of the Public Education Association, who will give a general outline of the Gary plan based on her personal study of the schools in Gary; Angelo Patri, Principal of Public School 45 in the Bronx, who will tell how the plan is being worked out in his school; William E. Grady, Principal of Public School 64, Manhattan, who will tell how the Ettinger plan is being put into operation in his school, and Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University, who will summarize the discussion to follow and point out the significance of the plans for vocational education.

The conference will be open to members of the Public Education Association and the Department of Education, and to all those who are interested in the problem of public education.

CHILDS COMPANY ACCUSED.

Restaurant Concern Charged with Putting Water Into Milk.

The Childs Company, which operates a chain of restaurants, with main offices at 200 Fifth Avenue, was represented in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by the Treasurer, S. Willard Smith, on whom two summonses had been served charging his corporation with violating the sanitary code by adulterating milk with water and also removing the cream. Magistrate Harris put the case over for trial in Special Sessions.

O. A. H. Von Rosenberg, Inspector of the Board of Health, charged that on Feb. 27 he stopped one of the Childs milk wagons at Christopher Street Ferry and found that forty quarts of milk had been adulterated with water and the cream removed. Inspector Samuel Goldman made a similar charge against the company based on an examination of milk on a Childs wagon March 27 at the West Twenty-third Street Ferry.

1 FIREMAN DEAD, 2 DYING.

Four Others Injured in Fire That Destroyed Newark Tannery.

As a result of injuries suffered at the fire which destroyed the tannery of George Stengel, Incorporated, on Weston Avenue, near Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, early yesterday morning, Lieutenant William Flood of Engine Company 6 is dead, and Deputy Chief Matthew P. A. McDermitt and Fireman John A. Stuetz are in a dying condition in the City Hospital. Four other fire fighters are in the same institution, but their injuries are not serious.

The fire fighters were caught under a falling wall while attacking the blaze in the rear of the plant. The men were buried under tons of bricks and mortar, and were rescued with difficulty by fire fighters who went to their rescue. The loss to the plant is roughly estimated at $250,000. The origin of the blaze has not been determined.

DETROIT STRIKE AGREEMENT

Mayor Brings Opposing Factions Together for Settlement.

DETROIT, May 14.—By unanimous vote the striking motormen and conductors of the Detroit United Railway today agreed to a plan for settlement of the labor trouble which began yesterday morning. The plan for a settlement of the strike was drawn up by Mayor Oscar B. Marx and Charles B. Warren, President of the Detroit Board of Commerce, after conferences with officials of the company and the striking carmen.

The immediate resumption of car service is provided for, and the appointment of an Arbitration Board of three members to decide upon the merits of the demands of the employes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle s. winds.

East Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West Texas and Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Fair, continued warm Sat. and Sun.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued warm.

Ky.—Fair Sat. Sun., unsettled, probably showers.

Ohio—Unsettled Sat. Sun., showers; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Sat., thunder showers at night or Sun.; moderate e. winds.

Ill.—Fair in s., unsettled in n., with probably showers Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in n. and cent.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Unsettled Sat. Sun., showers; moderate n. e. winds.

Wis.—Unsettled Sat., probably thunder showers. Sun., showers; moderate, possibly fresh, n. e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh to strong n. e. winds.

Iowa—Thunder showers Sat.; cooler in extreme w. Sun., unsettled, probably showers.

Mo.—Fair, continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Sat. Sun., unsettled, probably showers.

S. Dak.—Showers Sat., cooler in cent. and e. Sun., unsettled, probably showers.

Neb.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat., probably thunder showers and cooler in n. Sun., fair and cooler.

'MOTHER' JONES ASKS AID FOR LABOR MEN

Tells Story of Colorado Strike to Industrial Commission and Gives Idea of Better Laws.

GUNMEN USED IN STRIKES

California Labor Leader Charges Corporations with Employing Them in Labor Disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—"Mother" Jones today continued her testimony before the Industrial Commission and told the story of the Colorado coal mine strike and the shooting of women and children in the tent colony at Ludlow in a most dramatic manner. When the time came for her to give her ideas of remedial measures in the labor struggle she demanded that all private detective agencies and organizations should be prohibited by law and with them the system of gunmen employment agencies.

"The Government should take over the detective agencies and run them honestly," said Mrs. Jones, "and the Government should also own mines and railroads and run them honestly. The belief that the militia of the States and the troops of the regular army are always to be used against the laboring man is producing a feeling that the Government is against the workingman and it is making anarchists out of men who would otherwise be the very best and most orderly sort of citizens—just as good as your fathers and mine. The feeling that is growing every day in this great country of ours is going to result in terrible consequences if we do not soon find a remedy and check it."

As an illustration of her view, "Mother" Jones recited the story of 150 miners that were indicted in Colorado for acts of violence in resisting machine guns, sharpshooters and the militia, who she asserted, fired on the wives and children. But not a single operator or manager was indicted, she said, although there was an abundance of evidence of their acts in violation of the law and the Congressional investigation proved that they had employed gunmen and that women and children were slaughtered in consequence.

Daniel Davenport, counsel for the Anti-Boycott Association, made a brief statement to the commission defending the position taken by the employers, and the legal conduct of the celebrated Danbury hatters case, which resulted in the affirmation, by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the imposition of a heavy fine upon the boycotters. Mr. Davenport was asked by Chairman Walsh for the names of the employers and firms comprising the Anti-Boycotters Association which prosecuted the case against the hatters. He declined to give them on the ground that the identity of his clients was a matter of confidence and privilege.

Anton Johannsen, a California labor organizer, voiced a deep dissatisfaction with justice, under which, he declared, "the rich man goes free and the poor man goes to jail."

Reviewing the activities of the International Iron Workers' Union, which culminated in the trial of the McNamara brothers and other union leaders for dynamiting, and the strikes of the building trades in Los Angeles and Stockton, Cal., Johannsen told the commission a picturesque story of strike methods, and charged that the use of gunmen and thugs by employers was widespread.

Commissioner Weinstock asked Johannsen if he justified the use of violence, specifically referring to the dynamiting cases.

"It may be," said the witness, "that the iron workers fought back with dynamite. I do not justify the killing of any man. You talk about the twenty-six lives lost in The Los Angeles Times Building, but what of the 300, or 400, or 500 men killed by the steel trust in the metal trades. I say put them all in jail."

Johannsen will continue his testimony tomorrow, when Clarence Darrow and Walter Drew are also expected to testify.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—Thirty-two corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,084,500, were incorporated today. They included:

D. L. Taylor & Co., Utica, contracts, concessions, public, private works, $100,000; Robert L. Kinne, Winslow M. Mead, Deloss L. Taylor, 21 Arnold Park, Rochester.

A. L. Webb & Sons, ethyl, menthyl, denatured alcohol, distillers' products, $250,000; Charles A. Webb, Oscar Wagner, James A. Aitchison, 2,246 80th St., Brooklyn.

American Products Refining Company, Watertown, mining, refining white clay, ochre, talc, cements, products, grain, feed, $250,000; Charles D. Hartman, Sherburne Whipple, Wentworth H. Moss, Sacketts Harbor.

Floesch Construction Company, Rochester, engineering, contracting, $100,000; John F. Connor, John F. Allen, Jacob M. Floesch, 3 Argyle St., Rochester.

Vita Producing Corporation, chemicals, metal compounds, artistic apparatus, modeling human and animal organisms, $100,000; Franz Hutter, Herman Litthauer, Phillip Rauer, 738 West End Av.

Bruston Electric Lighting and Power Company, manufacturing, agency, $100,000; Daniel H. Renton, Edward E. Emerson, John L. Bissell, 115 Broadway.

Volgamore-Cook Corporation, Buffalo, company, realty, brokerage, $30,000; Hiram Cook, William P. and Belle M. Volgamore, 755 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

Kurz Electrical Company, lamps, machinery, appliances, $25,000; Charles T. Kurz, Winifred M. Smythe, Louis F. Goldmann, 1,087 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Sinclair Tousey Publishing Co., bookselling, newspaper, $20,000; John T. Parkerson, W. H. Southwick, Sinclair Tousey, 596 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

Herzig & Hart, furs, leather, $10,000; Max Ash, Abraham Smith, M. B. Bernstein, 55 Wall St.

Benefico Coral Co., jewelry, $10,000; Henry Pressprich, Constance Deblaiso, Giuseppe Benefico, 318 Broadway.

Hensey & Co., agricultural implements, ammunition, firearms, autos, dry goods, foodstuffs, $10,000; B. S. Hensey, P. O. Reed, W. R. Hensey, 432 Fourth Av.

Star Cement Block Works, Bernards, patterns, masons' supplies, coal, wood, fuel, $10,000; Adolph O. Pless, William F. and Edward S. Fuhrman, Rochester.

Marceline-Rivoire Restaurant and Cafe Corporation, $10,000; Henry Roux, Claude Rivoire, Marceline Orbes, 110 West 47th St.

Globe Feature Picture Booking Office, moving pictures, $10,000; James E. Moore, Jr., Robert W. Alexander, Ernest J. Lynch, 175 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Roeser & Heidelberger, lighting fixtures, appliances, $10,000; Josephine E. Dolan, Charles Heidelberger, Christian Roeser, 203 West 78th St.

M. Olenik & Sons, operate restaurants, lunch rooms, $5,000; Jacob Litwin, Gussie and Morris Olenik, 110 Av. A.

E. B. Havens, Inc., agents, brokers, insurance, $5,000; Marie E., Charles S., and Edwin B. Havens, 62 William St.

Pesky Fly Company, belt dressing for leather, canvas, $5,000; A. C. Weickert, Cyril B. and Berton S. Clark, 107 West 84th St.

Efficiency Manufacturing Co., sales business, $5,000; John C. and Lena L. Plowman, Carl F. Schwarz, 108 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Westchester Mercantile and Realty Co., Tarrytown, realty, construction, $5,000; Charles H. Shepard, Caroline Douglas, James N. Wilkins, Tarrytown.

Capital increases: Northern New York Coal Co., Watertown, $75,000 to $100,000; The United States Bung Manufacturing Co., New York, $400,000 to $650,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Brooklyn Wire Forming Co., Brooklyn; Chautauqua Gardens, Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—The following charters were granted today in the office of Secretary of State Martin:

Temple Amusement Company, Hoboken, to conduct amusement enterprise, $125,000; Samuel W. Heiss, George A. Enright, and Frank G. Hall, all of Hoboken.

Asbury Specialty Company, Asbury, to manufacture graphite products, $25,000; H. M. Riddle, Jr., and Lewis Miller, all of Asbury.

Hudson Printing Company, Town of Union, to do printing and publishing, $10,000; William Rubel, Percy Limouse, both of Weehawken, and Raymond Radcliffe, Union Hill.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE OPEN FOR JOBS AND DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT CONCESSIONS. ROTHSCHILD CO., 30 EAST 23D.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

MANUFACTURER open for good line of Fall coats and suits. Call at 105 Madison Av., 18th floor, and see Mr. Weinberg.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and better-grade coats. Fourth floor, 129 West 27th.

WILL buy show room, tables, chairs, screens, and carpet. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

PETTICOATS.—An exceptional job of all silk messaline and taffeta; very cheap. Room 508, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS MAN open at once for ladies' dress and waist lines for Missouri, Illinois, and vicinities; established trade; commission only; excellent references. Box X 260 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Carpet Wool Supply.

Complaint is made that very little of the carpet wool being brought into this country finds its way into the open market. While it is generally believed that the larger carpet manufacturing concerns have fair stocks on hand, the smaller mills and carpet yarn spinners are said to be running short of the raw material. Wool houses here have very limited stocks on which to draw. In fact, importers and brokers have little in the way of supplies to meet requests from buyers. It is practically impossible to get Indian or Russian wools, while it is so uncertain how China shipments will come forward that dealers are wary of accepting orders for future business to cover next season.

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Additions Made to Wool List.

Arrangements have been completed whereby wool waste and camel's hair noils may be brought in to this country under the arrangement between the Textile Alliance and the British government. The addition of these items to the list of wools that can be imported through the offices of the Alliance will have its significance chiefly in respect to the filling of army contracts. The cloth used for uniforms contains an appreciable percentage of wool waste, and the difficulty for the mills engaged in this sort of work has been to get sufficient supplies of wool waste or shoddy. The importation of this material will also affect the price of cheaper woolens to some extent, inasmuch as these goods also contain shoddy.

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Comment on the German Note.

President Wilson's note to Germany, with its possible far-reaching effects, was the principal theme in wholesale dry goods circles yesterday. While most of the sentiment was of an optimistic character based on the belief that Germany will comply with all or most of the demands made by the United States, there were others who thought the situation more or less ominous. Few believe that war will result, but should worse come to worst, jobbers generally take the view that business is on a firm basis and cannot be easily upset whatever the turn of events. The fact that Germany is so completely tied down by the present European conflict is also regarded as another reason for assurance at this time.

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Keeping Departments Distinct.

Although the operation of the coat and suit department and the dress department as two distinct branches of a retail business may mean additional expense, there are reasons why the plan is a more profitable one. The merchandise manager of one of the large stores in this city states that, where the two lines are carried together, one is always bound to be slighted at certain times. Thus when, during the past season, there was an unusually brisk demand for suits salespeople were withdrawn from the dresses where the two departments were combined. With a separate buyer and organization for the dresses, he said that a good business might have been done in this line even when the suits were selling at their best.

***

Good Business in Wash Goods.

During the week jobbers have been doing a very satisfactory business in the wash goods line. Buyers have proved partial to the present season novelties and have taken them freely, this action being based chiefly on the ground that the new ideas have been selling well by the retailers who found the goods popular among the ultimate consumers at the very start of the season. Transactions have been particularly heavy in striped fabrics, while colored goods are running well. Summer weather in many sections of the country is resulting in quick sales by store keepers, who in turn are looking to the jobbers for additional supplies. There is always so much uncertainty in the trade as to how novelties will take, that handlers here are more than pleased with the present demand.

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Protecting American Trademarks.

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has from time to time received complaint that American trade marks on certain American goods, especially cotton piece goods, which have become established and popular in China, have been imitated by Japanese manufacturers. The New York branch of the bureau has been advised that, under a certain treaty, registry of such trade marks in Tokio would protect American manufacturers against infringements in China. A report on the subject by Julean H. Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché, at Shanghai, has been received at the New York office, and manufacturers interested may inspect the same by applying to Stanley H. Rose, Acting Commercial Agent in Charge, Room, 409 Custom House.

***

To Represent Ecuador.

Vicente Gonzales of New York, Latin American Trade Adviser and Foreign Exchange Expert for the National Association of Manufacturers, has been appointed official representative of the Government of Ecuador at the coming Pan-American Conference to be held in Washington, May 24. The appointment of Mr. Gonzales is regarded as a particularly happy one in business circles in this city, since his long residence and experience in this country and South America have made him especially familiar with the need for stimulating trade between the two continents. In Peru and Ecuador he conducted the campaigns for putting the currency of both countries on a gold standard basis. He drafted the present tariff law of Ecuador, which went into effect in 1905, and the Code of Commerce which became effective in 1907.

***

Toymakers' Prospects Good.

While the domestic toy manufacturers at the present time do not find the demand of a very brisk nature, jobbers have bought freely and there is every indication that more goods will be sold this year than ever under the abnormal conditions existing last season. Buyers for the retail stores are holding off on the chance that they may be able to secure German goods, but the situation abroad does not give much promise of fulfilling their desire. Manufacturers are of the opinion that much of the business that has been won from the importers through war conditions will remain after hostilities cease. In the first place, it is pointed out that lines have been broadened to include certain goods that were formerly obtainable only in Europe. Besides this, the buyers have learned that they were not fully posted on what this market could supply if the need arose. There has been a notable increase in the number of toy manufacturers during the last six months.

***

Printcloths Trade Restricted.

Prices in the gray goods market continued firm yesterday, as has been the case throughout the week. There was a good inquiry yesterday for drills and some export business on sheetings for Red Sea and other markets. Bids for small lots of printcloths were made, but it was apparent that the prospective buyers were asking price concessions which the mills were unwilling to meet. Those seeking goods at a lower level than prevailing prices were disappointed. The uncertainties of the political situation are, however, having the effect of restricting operations. Many seem to think it would be better for the market if the President's note resulted in hostilities with Germany, since, it is argued, factors would know where they stand and how to adjust matters. Uncertainty, these factors claim, has the effect of bringing things to a standstill. Leading commission houses yesterday quoted spot goods as follows:

39 -inch,	80-80s..	6¼c	38½-inch,	64-56s..	3⅞c
39 -inch,	72-76s..	5⅝c	38½-inch,	60-52s..	3⅝c
39 -inch,	68-72s..	4¾c	38½-inch,	60-48s..	3½c
38½-inch,	64-64s..	4¼c	27 -inch,	64-60s..	3¹⁄₁₆c
38½-inch,	64-60s..	4c	27 -inch,	56-52s..	2¹⁵⁄₁₆c

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Retailers Buying Liberally for Their Fall Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods have run about the same as during the corresponding period a year ago. Sales for future delivery show a fair percentage of increase.

"Retailers are anticipating their Fall needs liberally in some lines and are buying for immediate business as their sales requirements demand. Weather conditions have been favorable to the turning of retail stocks of seasonable merchandise.

"There has been a good attendance of buyers in the market and collections are better than during the same period a year ago."

COTTON EXPORTS GROW.

672,008 Bales Sent Abroad Last Month—Imports Also Improve.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Cotton used during April was 513,610 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 499,646 in April last year, the Census Bureau announced today. During the nine months ended April 30 cotton used was 4,091,285 bales, against 4,264,856 in the same period the previous year.

Cotton on hand April 30 in manufacturing establishments was 1,831,035 bales, against 1,572,058 yast year, and in independent warehouses 2,850,189 bales, against 1,353,295 last year.

Exports in April were 672,008 bales, against 398,223 last year. Imports were 54,479 bales, against 32,917 last year.

Spindles operated during April numbered 30,933,236, against 31,014,038 last year.

BUSINESS SHOWING GAINS.

Commercial Agencies Say War Talk Has Had Little Effect.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dunn's Review says:

> The developments of the week afford new proof of the essential stability and power of the financial and business structure. While there is uncertainty as to the final outcome, there is faith in the ability of the nation to adapt itself with financial readiness to every contingency that may arise. Outside of the stock, cotton, and other equally sensitive markets, the effect of the new war developments has not materially changed the generally favorable aspect of the trade situation. With scarcely an exception, statistical comparisons by which business activity is measured reflect progressive improvement, and that the steady gain in bank clearings is not wholly due to the expansion in speculative operations is indicated by the continued increases at many of the leading centres outside of New York.
>
> Bank exchanges this week at the leading cities in the United States again make quite a favorable comparison with a year ago, the total amounting to $3,210,971,438, an increase of 23.6 per cent. as compared with the $2,597,624,631 of the same week last year and of 19.5 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1915, when $2,622,015,021 was reported. Clearings at New York continue far in excess of the two immediately preceding years, the gains in that centre being, respectively, 34.7 and 28 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

> Possible international political complications affect sentiment and prices in speculative markets, particularly securities, grain, and cotton, and perhaps throw shadows over optimistic expectations of a boom in trade, but thus far foreign developments have failed of especial untoward effect upon domestic trade or industry. In fact, and allowing for seasonal shifting from one branch of distribution to another, growth over a rather wide area seems to be the chief characteristic, and in industrial quarters evidences of increasing activity are patent, though, of course, certain enterprises and sections of the country must still be counted among the economic laggards.

Extra Police for Coney Island.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger yesterday announced the annual transfer of policemen to Coney Island for the Summer season. He detailed to duty there one Lieutenant, three Sergeants, sixty-eight foot patrolmen, and six mounted patrolmen. They will report to the Captain of the Coney Island Precinct at 8 o'clock this evening, and will stay on duty there until the close of the Summer season.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, underwear, sweaters, shirts; 43 Leonard.
BOSTON—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Miss M. Cohane, women's underwear, corsets; 550 5th Av.
BOSTON—G. R. Fisk & Co.; B. F. Janes, hats, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
BUENOS AIRES—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Boeckheler, women's gauze hosiery; 605 Broadway.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Y. W. Hengerer Co.; J.V. Swanz, upholstery goods; 18 W. 35th; Grand.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; S. A. Gaylord, jobs silk, cotton waists; 215
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor Sons & Co.; A. W. Calder, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
GRANVILLE, N. Y.—Mrs. G. Reynolds, millinery; Normandie.
HARTFORD—Davidson & Watts; B. Itzkowitz, misses', juniors' Fall suits, trimmings; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, ladies' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Tompkins D. G. Co.; Mr. Block, jobs house dresses; Room 515, 1,270 B'way.
NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey & Co.; W. H. Mazey, linens, white goods, and jewelry; 4 W. 42d.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, manufacturers women's hats; Broadway-Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Kelly Bros.; P. Kane, manufacturers clothing; New Victoria.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry, clocks, and silverware; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Miller, clothing, furnishing goods; Broadway-Central.
PHILADELPHIA—W. R. Hande, manufacturers corsets; Marie Antoinette.
PITTSBURGH—A. M. London & Sons; C. M. London, shirtings; Herald Square.
RIO DE JANEIRO—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Boeckheler, women's hosiery; 605 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; J. A. Reynolds, trimmings, embroideries; 432 4th Av.; Belmont.
SAN ANTONIO—Dalkowitz Bros. Co.; S. Dalkowitz, ready to wear, dry goods, clothing, shoes; Bristol.
SAVANNAH—Ensel, Vinson & Hirsch Co.; S. Ensel, ladies' ready-to-wear; Longacre.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. W. Boston, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
TOLEDO—A. C. Whittingham & Co.; W. S. Herron, millinery; 200 5th Av.
WICHITA—Geo. Innes & Co.; J. P. Innes, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
WORCESTER—S. Marcus; Miss E. A. Sullivan, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.

1200 Wash Dresses
in stock for Immediate Delivery. Made up in latest Summer Materials; also Taffetas and Crepe de Chines.
GLOBE DRESS & SUIT CO.,
22-24 West 26th Street

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tassels, Tea, and Films Among the Articles Considered.

C. Willenborg & Co. lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in claims under the present tariff as to loosely hanging silk threads, which in some instances are connected by a short piece of silk cord to a small circular ornament, which is also made in part of silk. They were described on the firm's invoices as "tassels" or "ornaments." Collector Malone took duty at 60 per cent. under the provision for "ornaments" however made. The importers claimed classification under the provision for "cords and tassels" composed of silk with a customs tax of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Howell decided that, as silk tassels are not separately provided for in the law, the Collector's classification must stand.

It was decided that H. C. Banwell, London, sales manager for the National Cash Register Company, is liable for the full duty accruing on importations of photographic films and magic lantern slides brought in under the Tariff act of 1909. The films were taxed 1½ cents per foot, while the slides came in for a tax of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of metal. Mr. Banwell, it seems, brought the articles along to illustrate a lecture he was to deliver at his company's offices in Dayton, Ohio. The testimony showed that there was a failure to file an affidavit stating that the importer is a professional lecturer, nor was a bond filed for the re-exportation of the articles at the end of six months. In view of the failure to comply with the regulations the claim for free entry was overruled.

M. J. Corbett & Co. were sustained in contentions regarding the rate of duty to accrue on importations of black hat plush. It was returned for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem as plush composed in chief value of silk. The importers asserted that the merchandise is used exclusively for men's hats, and is commercially known as "hatters' plush" within the meaning of the law. The board agreed and held that the goods should be allowed to enter at only 10 per cent. ad valorem.

IMPORTS AGAIN LESS.

Some of the Main Items Brought to This Port Last Week.

Imports at this port took another tumble in the week ended May 8, according to the Custom House report made public yesterday. Dry goods entries were $500,000 greater than the week before. The week's total inward movement amounted to $16,636,882, compared with $18,817,808 in the week before, and $20,548,603 in the week before that. Indigo made a good showing with a value of $56,930, while aniline colors were appraised at $13,666. Dyewood extract reached the high value of $158,586, while dyewood and fustic entries were small. Argols brought in were worth $98,329. No alizarine colors were reported.

Jewelry, precious stones and watches were appraised at $419,662, while hides and findings had a value of $1,766,977, of which undressed hides totaled $1,662,116. India rubber, manufactures and wastes were returned at $1,331,872. Sugar imports totaled $3,609,804, and wool $1,051,989. Coffee entries totaled $1,158,782, and raw cocoa $577,468. Cotton imports were valued at $125,389. Antimony imports were returned at $83,976. Fresh beef entries were down to $2,275.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $1,856,711, silk entries being appraised at $745,696. In the preceding week the consumption entries of dry goods were valued at $1,385,397. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $556,609, while dry goods warehoused totaled $389,470. The latter figures are the lowest for any single week for a long time.

FINANCIAL CONGRESS PLANS.

McAdoo Tells Pan-American Delegates of Work to be Done.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary McAdoo has written a letter to each of the delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference, here May 24, outlining, in a general way, the purposes of the meeting, and giving a preliminary view of the way it is expected to do its work.

The letter explans that no definite program has been fixed and most of the work will be done in committees, composed of the delegates of the United States named to confer with the respective visiting delegations for the purpose of learning the peculiar problems which face each country. These deliberations are to be confidential in so far as the visitors desire, and any conclusions they wish to make public will be given to the conference at one of the two or three general sessions to be held on the opening day.

A representative of each visiting nation will be asked to respond to an address of welcome by President Wilson with a five-minute reply.

Competition for Merinos.

LONDON, May 14.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,500 bales. A fine selection of merinos brought out animated competition between French, Russian and home buyers and rates hardened. Lambs' wool was firm at the last auction rates.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ASTOR TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
450 shs. Willard Third Rail Co.
255 shs. Electric Train Bulletin Co.
10 shs. N. Y. & Atlantic Coast Elec. Train Bulletin Co.
12½ shs. Union Security Co.
19 shs. Public Accountants Corpn.
250 shs. Greenfield Paper Bottle Co., com.
7,500 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
160 shs. Silver Link Mining Co.
3,000 shs. N. Y. Standard Gold Mining Co.
60 shs. Alexandria Water Co.
5½ shs. Mexican Timber Field Co.
15 shs. Sierra Madre Development Co.
10 shs. Chihuahua & Sinaloa Develepm't Co.
40 shs. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co. common V. T. C.
100 shs. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co. pfd. V. T. C.
364 shs. Tradesmens National Bank.
100 shs. International Construction Co. (N. Y. Mtge. & Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.)
6,600 shs. Scott Janney Electric Co. common. (Receipts for issue.)
$13,000 General Gas, Electric & Power Co. of Connersville, Ind., 1 Mtge. 5% Bds., 1932.
$10,000 Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 50-year 4% Bds. (Trust Co. Ctfs. of Dep.)
$72,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1948, (Trust Co. Ctfs. of Dep.)
$250 Bond & Mortgage of Thos. G. Estef, on property situated on Main Street, Borough of Alexandria, Huntington, Pa., at 4%, due June 23, 1907.
$2,500 Promissory note of Adam J. Latta, due July, 1912.
$312.50 Promissory note of W. B. Stewart, Jr., due December, 1908.
$3,500 Promissory note of Geo. W. Griffith, due May 18, 1904, secured by $10,000 General Gas, Electric & Power Co. of Connersville, Ind., 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., due 1932.
$1,187.50 Promissory notes of W. B. Stewart, Jr., et al., viz.: $312.50 due Dec. 23, 1909, $250 due Dec. 23, 1910, $312.50 due Dec. 23, 1909, $312.50 due Dec. 23, 1908.
$750 Franco-American Chocolate Co., Div. Scrip.
$351 Judgment against Elmer Isenberg & Ira S. Isenberg.
$72.05 Check of Osmond Griffith & Co. on Oriental National Bank, dated Feb. 23, 1904, indorsed.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTOR.
$10,000 United States Reduction & Refining Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds.
30 shs. City of New York Insurance Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
16 shs. N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co.
15 shs. Buckeye Pipe Line.
11 shs. Eureka Pipe Line.
12 shs. New York Transit Co.
21 shs. Butchers & Drovers Bank.
2 shs. Lincoln National Bank.
4 shs. Pacific Bank.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON ACCOUNT OF FORMER PURCHASER.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell, duty paid, on Saturday, May 15th, 1915, at 11 A. M., at 539 Broadway, eight cases of raw ostrich feathers, marked "KIR," consisting of about 600 lbs. wings, 800 lbs. blacks, 400 lbs. drabs. Goods will be sold without reserve.
ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY, MAY 18TH, 1915, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

M'ANENY URGES VETO OF DIRECT TAX BILL

Levy Would Add $14,000,000 to City's Budget, Acting Mayor Tells Gov. Whitman.

HITS REAL ESTATE VALUES

Executive Urged to Wield Axe More Freely on Expenses—Governor Cuts Out $168,000 More.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 14.—In his capacity as Acting Mayor, President George McAneny of the New York Board of Aldermen appeared before Governor Whitman today and urged him to veto the Direct Tax bill, which would add $14,000,000 to the city's budget next year. He backed up his appeal with an array of figures presented with a view of convincing the Governor that the direct tax could be vetoed without any material injury to the State administration.

Mr. McAneny's speech was sandwiched in between hearings on the budget held in connection with Governor Whitman's hunt for unnecessary items. In the course of a busy day the Governor considered the appropriations made for the Prison Department, the State Engineer's Department, the Department of Education, and the Department of Public Works. He pruned from these four departments an aggregate of $168,349, bringing the grand total up to $1,580,114 for the five days during which the financial bills have been under the knife.

President McAneny sat through nearly all the forenoon and watched the Governor's axe in operation. It was not until after the luncheon recess that he had an opportunity to be heard. It was very clear that he was not a welcome visitor to the Executive Chamber, and that his quest was not popular either with the Governor or the financial experts from Controller Prendergast's office, who have been going over the appropriation bills with a view to discovering items that might be eliminated.

Mr. McAneny began by saying that he came to urge the Governor to veto the Direct Tax bill.

"I do not make that request as a special plea for New York City," he said. "I am sure that the veto would be of vast benefit to every locality in the State, and that it would be popular with the people. There are many incorporated villages up-State that would be hit quite as hard by the proposed direct tax, in proportion to their resources, as would be New York City, although we would be hit so hard that already, in anticipation of the tax, a most serious situation has arisen in the real estate field, a situation that is certain to affect almost every other line of business in the city."

Mr. McAneny pointed out that the direct tax would add $14,000,000 to the city's budget.

"It will add 17½ per cent. to the local tax rate," he said, "bringing this up to about 2.15. That is equal to a $4 rate up-State, for our assessments in New York City in many instances run above 100 per cent., while up-State the average is about 50 per cent. of the market value, or perhaps a little higher."

Urges Freer Use of the Axe.

Mr. McAneny said he regretted that the Legislature, before framing the financial bills, had not followed the Governor's method and held public hearings. He pointed out that the $19,000,500 proposed direct tax and the additional $4,000,000 in indirect revenues had become necessary because of an increase in this year's budget of about $18,000,000 above that of last year, and an estimated falling off of about $5,000,000 in the revenues from indirect sources. Mr. McAneny expressed the opinion that the huge increase in the expenditures of the State certainly should leave room for cutting beyond anything the Governor had accomplished in that direction, and that the prospects with regard to indirect revenues, temporarily dimmed by the European war cloud, had brightened sufficiently to leave room for hope that they would come up pretty close to last year's indirect revenues.

"We might begin with the $9,000,000 contribution to the sinking funds, which is the largest item to be met," said Mr. McAneny. "I feel that there is authority for the State Controller to meet that by tax certificates issued against the collections by the County Treasurers throughout the State. Or, if you do not want to resort to that method, for which there is warrant in law, the Constitutional Convention might provide a way by which the large surplus at present in the sinking funds might be used to provide this year's contribution."

Taking up the $3,600,000 appropriation in connection with the construction work on the Barge Canal, Mr. McAneny suggested that, while the Governor probably pursued the wisest course in signing that measure so as to eliminate any risk of existing contracts being invalidated, provision should be made to have that sum restored to the general fund out of the proceeds of the $27,000,000 bond issue which has been passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor and which will become effective after the people have ratified the act at a referendum this Fall.

"I understand that your Excellency already has cut some $1,500,000 out of the appropriations," said Mr. McAneny. "I hope you will cut out $3,000,000 before you get through with the work. I certainly think I could suggest fully $1,000,000 more that could have been cut safely from the appropriations of the departments already examined. This is a year when the taxpayers' money should not be spent for anything beyond immediate emergencies."

"I do not know whether you understand," said the Governor, "that the grand total of appropriations provided for in the financial bills is $64,500,000 and that I was compelled to cut out $1,500,000 before I could come within the prospective revenues, direct tax and all."

"Yet, I feel," said President McAneny, "that with the $9,000,000 sinking fund contributions taken care of, the rest will take care of itself with proper management."

Items He Wants Eliminated.

Mr. McAneny, in closing, suggested that these items be eliminated:

For grade crossing A, $25,000 of money reappropriated; this would still leave $752,000 appropriated by the Legislature this year.

Hospital construction, $600,000; the Governor shook his head.

Hospital maintenance, $266,000; again the Governor made a gesture of dissent.

Salaries in Highway Department, $235,000; Mr. McAneny said this should be met by the special appropriation out of the general fund, amounting to almost $4,000,000, which the Governor signed before he decided upon any public hearings.

Mohansic State Hospital, $300,000 for construction purposes.

For special highway in Green County, $149,000 of money reappropriated; this is not part of the highway system, but is a special appropriation. The Governor indicated that the item would be eliminated.

The Governor wielded the axe very freely today. Here are the reductions ordered in the various departments taken up: Education department $32,238, prisons $132,214, common prisons $1,346, common new prisons $2,551.

The greater part of the slash in the Education Department was in reappropriations. In the prison department the largest item retired was $50,000 for the employment of convicts on road construction.

Dr. Jerome Ransom, surgeon at Clinton Prison, by presenting certain facts stayed the Governor's blue pencil from an item of $84,300 for construction and equipment for Clinton Prison. Dr. Ransom said that $75,000 of the sum was for the erection of a general hospital in connection with Dannemora Prison, with a ward for tubercular patients. He said that there were but eighteen beds in the rooms used for tuberculous patients, where there were 407 inmates now in the prison suffering from the disease, and half as many in other prisons awaiting an opportunity to be sent to Dannemora. The doctor said that he disliked to keep these invalids in the small cells and he could not take them without the prison walls because of the prison restrictions. The conditions existing now are such that there is an increase of the disease, whereas there was a falling off before the congested conditions prevailing ensued.

The eliminated items of today were under these heads: Prisons—Maintenance, $50,000; Auburn Prison, $11,790; Clinton Prison, $15,312; Dannemora Prison, $18,400; Great Meadows Prison, $2,780; Matteawan Reformatory, $6,500; Sing Sing Prison, $12,000; State Farm at Valatie, maintenance, $10,400; State Prison for Women, $2,000; Commission of Prisons, maintenance, $1,146; Commission on New Prisons, expenses, $2,551.

Charles S. Wilson, the new Agricultural Commissioner, has written a letter to Governor Whitman asking him to veto an item in the supply bill for $1,500 for repairing and rebuilding the department's automobile, so as "to relieve the department of all criticism." Mr. Wilson says the automobile was purchased for $3,500 ten months ago; the salary of the chauffeur is $2,750; expenses, $1,063, and maintenance, $3,970, a total of $11,283. He recommends the sale of the automobile.

PEACE SUNDAY TOMORROW.

Ministers Will Also Discuss the President's Note to Germany.

Tomorrow is "Peace Sunday," and the New York Peace Society will hold a meeting in the evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, at the corner of Fifty-sixth Street. Nine months of war will be discussed by Professor John Bates Clark and Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. It was said yesterday that, apart from the "Peace Sunday" exercises, many ministers will speak tomorrow on some phase of the situation growing out of President Wilson's note to Germany.

Union Theological Seminary holds its commencement next week, and a feature of it will be an address Thursday evening by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, one of the trustees, on "The Practical Aims of a Liberal Evangelicalism." The Rev. Dr. Coffin is the leader in the New York Presbytery of the liberals.

The Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy of Cleveland begins tomorrow his pastorate of Madison Avenue Methodist Church, on the corner of Sixtieth Street. He was one of the speakers at the Methodist men's dinner last night.

The Episcopal Church has named tomorrow as a day of prayer for church unity. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Episcopal Commission, will preach in Trinity Church on the subject. Reports are that, in spite of wars, new religious bodies in the Far East have subscribed to the plan of a world conference on faith and order, and an American deputation of ministers and laymen is ready to go to Europe in the interest of such a conference the moment conditions permit.

Next week the Presbyterian General Assembly meets in Rochester. The big topic will be a report of an investigating committee on the Union Seminary in this city.

NEW CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

Cardinal Farley's Committee Buys Large Tract at Valhalla.

Roman Catholics will have a burial place of their own in one of the most beautiful parts of Westchester County, a cemetery which will be built and maintained in such manner as will place it among the most attractive spots of its kind in this part of the country. Under the direction of Cardinal Farley, the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, through their Cemetery Committee, Bryan L. Kennelly (Chairman), Ernest Iselin, Louis Amy, Thomas L. Feitner and Andrew Dougherty, and John G. Agar, Chairman of the Executive Committee, have purchased a tract of 129 acres, adjoining the Kensico Cemetery at Valhalla, which is to be developed at once.

New York City Catholics now have but one large cemetery in this part of the country, Calvary, in Long Island City. It has no such attractions as are offered at Kensico, where plots of good size may be had on which family burial plots may be laid out or mausoleums built. There are many well to do Catholics in this diocese who desire such facilities, but would rather have them on ground owned and consecrated by the Church. Such opportunities will be afforded by the new cemetery.

The property purchased lies directly between Kensico and Fairlawn Cemeteries on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad. There will be a station at the entrance to the property, and funeral trains will be able to make the run from Grand Central Station in fifty minutes. Part of the plan of development consists of the building of a good-sized lake, and a system of wide macadam roads. The general plan of development will be on the lawn plan without fences of any kind, similar to that of Kensico and Woodlawn.

WIFE SUES J. T. WHITSON.

California Publisher Arrested on Visit to New York.

Mrs. Hannah Whitson caused the arrest of her husband, John T. Whitson, yesterday in a suit for separation, on the ground of abandonment and non-support, and later in the day began a suit against him in the Supreme Court for $46,000, which she said it cost her separate estate to provide for herself and her two children since Jan. 1, 1906. Mr. Whitson's original name was Edmund A. Kopple. He had it changed in San Francisco in 1900. On April 14, 1896 he and the plaintiff were married. They lived in San Francisco for four years and then Mr. Whitson came here to promote the Whitson Auto Press Company.

Mrs. Whitson said she came here with her two children, Bertram and Gladys, in 1905. Her husband lived in a fine bachelor apartment and she and her children were put in rooms in one of the smaller hotels. The auto press company became involved and he turned over some of the shares of the company to Victoria Gerken, whose husband, Mrs. Whitson says, brought suit against Mr. Whitson for alienation of his wife's affections.

Then Mr. Whitson left the State and his wife found herself alone and practically penniless. She got work as a saleswoman and a mercantile buyer and so supported her children. She learned that her husband had returned to California. He is now the Vice President of the Luther Burbank Press at Santa Rosa. She says he is living in an apartment there with a woman.

Bertram, the plaintiff's son, made an affidavit in which he said the first time he had seen his father in ten years was on May 7 last, when at his father's request he met him at the Hotel St. Regis. Mr. Whitson furnished $2,000 bail and was released.

BANK MESSENGER HELD UP.

Dragged Into East Side Hallway, Beaten, and Robbed of $1,000.

Isidore Klein, 22 years old, of 158 East 106th Street, a messenger in the employ to the Public Bank of New York, 116th Street and Madison Avenue, was assaulted and robbed of $1,000 dollars yesterday afternoon after being dragged into the hallway of 211 East Seventy-fourth Street. He was severely beaten by two young men, apparently Italians, and had to be attended by Dr. Salsberg of Flower Hospital, before he could return home.

Klein was on his way with the cash in a black wallet to the Bank of Europe, Seventy-fourth Street and First Avenue. As he walked from Madison Avenue along Seventy-fourth Street the robbers attacked Klein with their fists, took the wallet and ran.

Klein staggered to the street and yelled. A crowd collected and Policeman Fraser took him to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

McAFEE CHOSEN SECRETARY

Presbyterian Board of Home Missions Reserves Action.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, a body handling $1,800,000 a year, coming from Presbyterians all over the country, yesterday reversed its former attitude and elected Joseph E. McAfee a layman, to be one of its three secretaries. A month ago the same board elected two, but refused to elect Mr. McAfee, after his seven or eight years of service with it, because of opposition to policies put forward by him, and also because, as the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith said, he "lacked the evangelistic spirit."

The election yesterday carried with it the full rights as secretary, an important place in the administration of large sums of money, and it is said to have indorsed a better business policy at the same time. It was also said yesterday that laymen came forward in behalf of Mr. McAfee and pledged new support if the new policy was adopted.

There was keen satisfaction throughout the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, over the election. Nearly the whole Presbyterian Church has been discussing the case for a fortnight.

TO ENTERTAIN CHINESE.

Merchants and Bankers of China Will Visit City on June 1.

Plans for the entertainment in New York of the Chinese Industrial Commission, which is making a tour of the United States with the co-operation of the Department of Commerce, have been completed by the general committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel. The commission, which is composed of prominent Chinese merchants and financiers, will visit the city for the week of June 1.

The Chinese commission will arrive here from Philadelphia on the morning of June 1 under the guidance of C. B. Yandell, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. Mayor Mitchel will receive its members at the City Hall at 11:30, and the party will then go to the Biltmore, where a luncheon at 1 o'clock will be given by the American Manufacturers' Export Association. The Chinese Minister will be the guest of honor.

In addition to this luncheon the commission will be entertained by the Merchants' Association at another on June 2 at the Astor, prior to a motor trip through the city. On Thursday the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York will give a reception and luncheon, and on the evening of this day the American Asiatic Association will entertain with a dinner and theatre party. On Friday a morning river excursion encircling the city is planned and on Saturday the commission will be entertained by the American Missionary Societies at luncheon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

RICHARD S. PEALE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Richard S. Peale, publisher, of 225 Fifth Avenue, formerly President of the Americana Company, the Scientific American Compiling Department, and the United Editors' Association, publishers of an encyclopaedia, all of which are in bankruptcy. Judge Mayer appointed Lamar Hardy receiver, bond $2,000. The American Company, the Scientific American Compiling Department, and the United Editors' Association were put into bankruptcy on Feb. 18.

NATHAN ROTMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Rotman, dealer in floor covering, at 85 Rivington Street. He also made an assignment to Louis C. Link. Liabilities $10,000, and assets $3,000.

GUSTAV NIEDERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gustav Niederman, dealer in furniture, at 80 Essex Street. He also made an assignment to Samuel Greenberg. Liabilities, $23,000, and assets $4,000.

FRIEDMAN & KOERNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Friedman and Isaac Koerner, doing business as The Paris Fancy Feather Co., at 713 Broadway.

EDMUND H. REARDON, an actor residing at the Calvert Hotel, at 41st Street and Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,130 and no assets.

F. EHRLICH & SONS.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to F. Ehrlich & Sons, wholesale dealers in veilings, formerly at 518 Broadway, against whom a petition was filed on Sept. 26, 1910. Liabilities were $229,520.

THE GREENSTEIN CLOTHING CO., manufacturer of clothing at 841 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $81,392, nominal assets of $63,357, and actual assets of $41,887.

LESSER-KALB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, waists, of 57 West Thirty-eighth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $21,277 and assets of $11,074.

STEINBERG BROTHERS, INC., manufacturer of underwear at 73 Wooster Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $74,400 and assets of $22,640.

ATLANTIC KNITTING MILLS, INC.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 23 against the Atlantic Knitting Mills, Inc., manufacturer of knit goods at 26 Sullivan Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

HARTLEY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., of 337 Fourth Avenue, intends to offer a composition to creditors of 100 cents on the dollar, and Judge Mayer has sent the case to Macgrane Coxe in the Woolworth Building to take further proceedings.

M. & L. JARMULOWSKY.—Judge Mayer confirmed a composition of Meyer Jarmulowsky, doing business as M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private bankers, at 163 East Broadway. He is to pay 100 cents on the dollar in installments.

SAMUEL N. ROMER, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 217 West Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to M. Murray Simon and Samuel Schreyer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed today against Westallis Lumber Company, with no figures given.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Nicholas Wetzel, Jr., a salesman; voluntary petition; liabilities, $50,222; assets, $4,368.

Edward A. Henry, a salesman; voluntary petition; liabilities, $12,127; assets, $120.

Phillip Hatowski, merchant, Oak Park, Ill.; voluntary petition; liabilities, $11,532; assets, $4,900.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 344 business failures in the United States during the week, against 335 for the previous week, and 297, 259, 243, and 235 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 96, New England 28, Southern 94, Western 68, Northwestern 19, and Far Western 39. Canada had 48, against 40 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alsheimer, Henry, Jr.—C. P. Leggett, $1,004.51.
Angel Construction Co., Carmine Cioffi, and Sorgi, GGenovesi—J. Sciacca, $114.71.
Anagnosti, William or Willy—H. Baruch, $1,182.36.
Auto Directories Co., Inc., and Joseph A. Herren—Addressing Co., $168.76.
Same—Same, $169.13.
Same—Same, $169.51.
Beaver Engineering and Cont. Co.—Johnson Bros., $278.29.
Bohlmeyer, Lena, adm.—M. Wetter, $1,718.72.
Bermuda-American Steamship Co.—C. E. Hall, $190.83.
Behrens, Henry—B. W. Burger, $113.66.
Birdsall, Harriet K.—E. E. Levy, $148.50.
Benn Electric Construction Co.—Bayley & Sons, Inc., $232.07.
Block, Joseph—New Netherland Bank of New York, $1,402.36.
Caplan, Jacob—A. Mandel et al., $167.06.
Calcagno, Ross F.—State Bank, $341.02.
Calhoun, Patrick—E. J. de Forest et al., $2,858.60.
Carroll, Pierre G.—Hotel Astor, $443.99.
Cox, William H.—Butler Bros., $234.02.
Cappel, George F., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Cox, William H.—I. Breidbart et al., $117.79.
Copper Extraction Co.—Maryland Casualty Co., $312.55.
Cassanos, Constantine—E. Montjuris, $300.
Deutsch, Jenny—J. J. Lindau, $130.41.
Dahlgren, Winthrop—Tyson & Co., $524.59.
Daily Bible Pub. Co.—Courier News Pub Co., $254.65.
Ellner, Adelman Co., Inc.—Eastman Machine Co., costs, $173.50.
Fogal, Alonza, Jr.—Dill & Collins Co., $189.61.
Fifth Av. Coach Co.—A. Singer, $1,500.
Same—O. Singer, $4,000.
Grannis & Warley Cont. Co.—Impervious Products Co., $242.54.
Golliek & Smith, Inc., and Fred G. Webber—Harold L. Bond Co., $1,760.
Goodstein, Wm. L., Isidor M. Mooris, and Max S. Rosenau—General Platers Supply Co., $534.41.
Gaites, Geo. W.—American Brass and Copper Co., $255.96.
Gibbs, Albert E.—Chas. W. Kirby—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $593.16.
Garvey, Michael J.—H. Herrmann Furniture Co., $246.68.
Grace, Wilbur E.—Miller Rubber Co., $232.21.
Gleichhaus, Leopold—A. Mosbacher et al., $108.68.
Grauer, Louis—H. Lipschitz et al., $198.33.
Same—Fur Nap Cloak Co., $144.23.
Goldberg, Joseph, and May Martin—People, &c., $500.
Helfgott, Abraham—Bradford Furniture Co., $170.13.
Henning, Barbara D. Prudent—C. H. Prudent, $1,080.06.
Hoyvetter, Vincent D.—W. C. Cronin, $130.50.
Hutt, Philip, and Harry Rauch—T. Berger, $538.90.
Hoey, Sidney—Aeolian Co., $184.15.
Homler, Sam, and Marcus Held—W. Rosenthal, $169.
Heindsmann, Theo. A.—Colwell Lead Co., $335.91.
Isaac, H. Blanchard Co.—I. L. Natter, $2,087.50.
Johnson, James F.—K. W. Johnson, $148.63.
Jacobs, Hyman, and Simon Glautz—A. L. Kass, $165.15.
Katz, Benjamin—A. Mintz, $132.60.
Kady, Mamdai—W. J. Ryan, $214.42.
Kossoff, Hyman—Roselinsky & Co., Inc., $565.04.
Loewenthal, Gustave C.—A. C. Rothstein, $206.57.
Levi, Maurice—F. Van Dam, $338.21.
Lawrence, Hezekiah E., gdn.—L. F. La Vand et al., costs, $390.16.
Loomis, Herbert N.—Northern New Jersey Trust Co., $1,320.
Morgan, Wm. E.—P. B. Pugh, $280.61.
Metzger, Charles and Catharine—A. Friedberg, $114.67.
Marks, Michael—M. Shapiro, $216.15.
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. A. Wachs, $1,214.58.
15 West 44th St. Co.—Richard Wilcox Mfg. Co. of N. Y., $373.11.
O'Brien, John P.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $2,958.02.
Pollack, Jacob, Jennie Pollack, and Barnet Greenberg—Eastern Machine Co., costs, $100.
Pennsylvania Rubber Co.—A. S. Heidelbach et al., $4,293.07.
Prince, Alice—C. Drapos et al., $103.91.
Rindskopf, Max—H. Meyerson, $278.22.
Riley, Edward—L. Niles, $100.
Redfern Lace Works and Eastman Machine Co.—H. Lesser, costs, $109.70.
Rabinowitz, Joseph, David Krasner, and Bernhard Feingold—David M. Meekan Mfg. Co., $137.45.
Schneider, Peter—John F. Kaiser Co., Inc., $181.14.
Sejman, Stanislaw—B. Kemp, $217.02.
Sejman, Stanley, and Stefan Adamski—Same, $190.39.
Title Guarantee Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and Wm. T. Emmett, as Supt. of Ins.—Washington Savings Bank, $104,548.18.
Vandenberg, Jose—H. Frank, $429.81.
Wetterau, Chas. A.—J. A. Howes et al., $145.53.
Woodbury, Wm. A.—Lithograph & Mfg. Co. of the U. S., $451.94.
Weiss, Ninna—B. B. Bechoff, $143.01.
Waring, James D.—W. E. D. Stokes, $832.68.
Beer Importing Co.—City of N. Y., $258.66.
Consolidated Wafer Co.—Same, $155.82.
Bishop, C. E.—Same, $141.35.
Deering, James A., exr., &c.—Same, $507.
Hermin, Armin—City of N. Y., $133.83.
Pardo Development and Transportation Co.—Same, $191.62.
Pimsler, Isaac—Same, $864.98.
Eppler, Samuel A., guardian, &c.—Same, $133.32.
Jones, Frederick R.—Same, $480.57.
Naumann Mfg. Co.—Same, $249.41.
O'Keefe, Owen, and William M. Calder, executors—Same, $379.80.
Shoyer, Daniel W., executor, &c.—Same, $127.63.
Ulman, David—Same, $259.28.
Widmer Machine Works—Same, $134.62.
George Washington Stocking Co.—Same, $111.35.

In Bronx County

Blake, Lawrence E.—G. W. Fennell et al., $120.94.
Felles, Rose—A. Dorb, $3,623.72.
Grund, William F.—O. S. Alacchi, $75.76.
Gallagher, James J.—H. P. Reader, $574.59.
Gormsen, Harold V.—C. S. Lorentzen, $226.22.
Howell, Isaac G.—L. M. Hough, $1,196.42.
Hynes, Patrick—Ebling Brewing Co., $743.98.
Heitler, Samuel, and Louis Wechsler—A. Przeworsky, $811.02.
Imperato, Pasquale—Broadway Trust Co., $3,362.03.
Lintner, Adolph—S. Hochstadter, $195.66.
McCaffrey, John—John Burke Importing Co., $202.75.
May Holding Co.—A. Cullen, $194.72.
Sellers, John E.—H. Aronson, $119.72.
Ventimegilia, Pasquale—J. J. Gray, $67.53.
Vogt, Robert—David Shannon Co., $1,952.30.
Wolfrath, Emma A.—D. L. Gluck, $2,585.89.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bursky, Charles—I. Bleich, Feb. 23, 1911, $169.23.
Dorfman, Samuel, and Israel M. Oshinsky—J. E. Hanifer, May 7, 1915, $1,125.30.
Empire State Surety Co.—C. M. Setlow, May 4, 1911, $347.98.
Same—J. S. Shea, Aug. 29, 1912, $950.02.
Gellis, Barnet, Philip, and Abraham—P. Rosenberg, Feb. 5, 1915, $141.85.
Goldfrappe, Mary—F. H. Reynolds et al., Nov. 18, 1914, $128.91.
Healy, Anna L.—Kohn, Giblin & Co., Inc., May 13, 1915, $635.26.
Jennings, Arthur—A. A. Hovell et al., Jan. 11, 1915, $352.60.
Kent Building Co.—F. M. Andrews et al., Dec. 24, 1914, $2,236.68.
Lewy, George S., and Abraham H. Maisner—R. Pfeiffer, April 24, 1915, $839.19.
Same—Same, March 27, 1914, $1,379.62.
Lawyers Surety Co. of N. Y.—E. F. Ayrault, April 8, 1915, $110.82.
Macdonal, William—Henshaw & Fenrich, Apr. 20, 1915, $144.84.
Newman, Ike—S. Rapaport et al., Apr. 23, 1915, $217.99.
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. James, Apr. 9, 1915, $300.
Quennard, George H.—A. J. Eddy, Jan. 4, 1915, $544.41.
Sincoff, Max—B. Freedman, Feb. 6, 1915, $121.15.
Stone, Jacob—M. Gelman et al., Nov. 18, 1914, $160.82.
Shiren, Lazarus—I. Haft, May 23, 1908, $489.64.
One Hundred and Eighty Second and Garden Streets Co., Inc., Sarah Schaefer, and Charles Schaefer, Jr.—Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., Dec. 11, 1914, $219.65.
Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Paris, France—A. Montana et al., April 27, 1915, $1,059.44.
Same—Same, April 27, 1915, $108.35.
Rosenfeld, Ernest—E. Breisach et al., July 8, 1913, $16,890.08.
Pope, Angelo—City of N. Y., Sept. 11, 1908, (canceled,) $218.35.
Woelfel, Alphons—C. W. Tanner, Oct. 18, 1913, (canceled,) $348.48.
Blaisdell, Joseph and Joseph W.—People, &c., March 20, 1915, (vacated,) $2,000.
Pope, James—City of N. Y., Feb. 2, 1909, (canceled,) $397.53.
Weiss, Samuel—Redfern Lace Works, Nov. 14, 1913, (canceled,) $518.98.
Same—Eastman Machine Co., Dec. 19, 1913, (canceled,) $120.33.
Feder, Fannie—W. Isaacs, March 6, 1909, (canceled,) $127.12.

In Bronx County.

Buellesbach Construction Co.—J. Greenberg Co., May 20, 1914, $116.58.
Fusco, Giuseppe—Northern Cornice and Roofing Works, Feb. 2, 1915, $271.02.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai ..... May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ... May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 10; Hongkong, April 13; Shanghai, April 19; Yokohama, April 24, and Honolulu, May 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on May 10, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:44|Sun sets..7:09|Moon sets..9:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:22	8:35	2:29	2:23
Governors Island	8:54	8:59	3:08	3:02
Hell Gate	10:44	10:49	4:48	4:42

Arrived—Friday, May 14.

SS Georgic, Avonmouth, May 1.
SS Kelvinhead, St. Lucia, May 6.
SS Navajos, Avonmouth, April 29.
SS Kotonia, Manzanillo, May 6.
SS Panama, Cristobal, May 8.
SS Kentra, Genoa, April 21.
SS Pathfinder, Macoris, May 7.
SS Southwaite, Newport News, May 13.
SS Cloukton, London, April 27.
SS Nor, Demerara, May 3.
SS Aagot, Port Padre, May 5.
SS El Monte, Guantanamo, May 9.
SS Leelanaw, Galveston, May 7.
SS Tarquary, New Orleans, May 4.
SS El Norte, Galveston, May 8.
SS Seguranca, Rotterdam, May 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Michigan	London	April 27
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Noordijk	Rotterdam	April 29
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Maraval	Grenada	May 7
Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 6
DUE TOMORROW.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Gregory	Barbados	May 2
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 28
Powhatan	Algiers	April 30
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 6
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4
DUE MONDAY.		
Minnehaha	London	May 8
Gascogne	Bordeaux	May 2
Tuscania	Liverpool	May 9
Missourian	St. Nazaire	May 5
Stampalia	Gibraltar	May 9
Ogeechee	Sharpness	May 3
Strathallan	Rotterdam	May 2
Harkness	Colon	May 9
Niagara	Bordeaux	May 8
Carolina	San Juan	May 12
Pastores	Cristobal	May 10
Tivives	Jamaica	May 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 15
Creole	New Orleans	May 12
El Siglo	Galveston	May 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Constantinos XII., Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lodewijk von Nassau, Haiti	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 14.

SS St. Paul was 910 miles E. at 1:30 A. M.; due 16th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Orduna, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 15th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Arabic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 15th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 86 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Pastores, Limon to New York, was 68 miles N. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 30 miles N. of Rebecca Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 530 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Vestal, Sabine to New York, was 365 miles S. at noon.
SS Nelson, Cienfuegos to New York, was 560 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 158 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 98 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 159 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 680 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caserta, at Naples, May 14.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, May 14.
SS Augusta, at Leith, May 13.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, May 13.
SS Devon City, at Havre, May 12.
SS Petroleine, at Cette, May 12.
SS Comanche, at Birkenhead, May 13.
SS Indranio, at Kirkwall, May 13.
SS Walcheren, at Rotterdam, May 13.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, May 14.
SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, May 10.
SS Nouni, from Liverpool, May 13.
SS Nickerie, from Fayal, May 13.

Passed.

SS Dunbarmoor, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Earl of Elgin, New York for Naples, passed St. Michaels.
SS Morocco, New York for Hull, passed Dover.
SS Queen Amelie, for New York from Calcutta, passed Tampa.
SS Arundo, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness.
SS Lord Downshire, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.

TRICK TO SAVE BONDSMAN.

Two John Straubs Appear for Sentence—Seven Sent to Jail.

Two John Straubs, one 22 years old, a printer, and the other 52 years old, and a soda mixer, and both giving their address as 667 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, were sent to jail yesterday by County Judge Humphrey in Long Island City together with Martin Mulvey, 35 Monroe Street; James J. Dillon, 68 Somer Street; Joseph Reynolds, 605 Mason Street; Michael Reilly, 162 Hoyt Street and Frank Muth, 754 Myrtle Avenue, all of Brooklyn.

John Straub was one of six prisoners arrested on Aug. 28 last year in a raid on a pool room at 95 Queens Boulevard, Winfield. They were indicted as common gamblers and released on bail. In Court last Thursday through their attorney they agreed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor. Then a detective who had been in the raiding party told the district attorney he was sure there was a "ringer" in the batch of prisoners. The Court postponed sentence and released the men in the custody of their bondsmen.

John Straub, 52 years old, the soda mixer, hearing that his case was called for trial and in order to save his bondsman hurried back from Baltimore and without consulting with his companions hastened to the Queens County Court. He was promptly locked up. His finger prints corresponded to those of the John Straub arrested in the raid.

All unmindful that the original John Straub had appeared and was then in jail his five companions with a spurious John Straub were in Court yesterday for sentence expecting to be released with a fine. Judge Humphrey informed them there was one prisoner too many. They may all be punished for attempting to deceive the Court.

FULL FLEET IN COMMISSION
"America's Most Famous Route"
Steamships "BERKSHIRE" and "C. W. MORSE"
World's largest and most magnificent river steamships, daily and Sunday, between New York and Albany, beginning May 16, leave Pier 32 N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
NEW "NIGHT EXPRESS"
Steamships TROJAN and RENSSELAER leave New York, Pier 32, N. R., week days 8 P. M., Sundays 10 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, week days 9 P. M., Sundays 7:30 P. M. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip. Returning, leave Albany daily, 11:00 P. M.
"The Way That Saves a Business Day."
Send Stamp for Beautiful Booklet, "HISTORIC HUDSON."
Telephone Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

10-Day Summer Vacation Sea Trip
A restful, bracing journey on a luxurious steamer, with a glimpse of a "foreign land" that adds relish to any tour.
6 days at sea.
4 days on shore.
$95.00
Covering all expenses for trip, including hotels, etc.
New York to Havana and Return
Write for Information and new illustrated booklet describing this delightful trip. Address
WARD LINE
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Office, Pier 14, E.R., New York

Up the Hudson
Through Service to Albany
The happiest, healthiest, most satisfying trip in the world on the finest inland river steamers ever built.
"Washington Irving" "Robert Fulton" "Hendrick Hudson" "Albany"
See the Warships on special trips Steamer "Washington Irving," May 17 and 18.
DAY LINE STEAMERS, daily except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. "Mary Powell" service between Kingston and New York begins June 1st.
Hudson River Day Line
(Albany Day Line)
Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL

Orduna	Tues., May 18,	10 AM
Tuscania	Fri., May 21,	5 PM
Transylvania	Fri., June 4,	5 PM
Orduna	Sat., June 19,	10 AM
Transylvania	Fri., July 2,	5 PM
MAURETANIA	Sat., July 10,	10 AM
Orduna	Sat., July 17,	10 AM
Transylvania	Fri., July 30,	5 PM
MAURETANIA	Sat., Aug. 7,	10 AM
Orduna	Sat., Aug. 14,	10 AM

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Four Miles of Warships from the Largest River Steamship in the World
"BERKSHIRE"
Saturday, May 15
Leaves Pier 32 N. R. Foot Canal St. 1:15 P. M.
W. 132d St. 2:00 P. M.
Two Hour Sail 50c
Phone Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . . . May 18, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . June 5, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
Transylvania, June 4, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)...June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA.......June 8 | ROMA.......Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina....May 29 | Caserta......June 25
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

TAKE AN INVIGORATING SEA VOYAGE.
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

RAILROADS.
LAKE HOPATCONG & MAUCH CHUNK.
N. J. Central Outings begin May 30th.

Iron Steamboat Co.
MAY 15 AND 16.
Every Hour on the hour from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
IRON STEAMBOATS will leave
WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
TO VIEW WARSHIPS 25 Cts.
Night Illuminations May 15, 16 and 17
AT 8 P. M. Round Trip.
MONDAY, MAY 17—Str. "PEGASUS" will leave WEST 129TH ST. and Str. "PERSEUS" PIER 1, N. R., at 2:30 P. M. to take part in REVIEW of FLEET BY PRESIDENT WILSON. FARE 50 CTS.
TUESDAY, MAY 18—Str. "PEGASUS" will leave WEST 129TH ST. at 9 A. M., and Str. "PERSEUS" PIER 1, N. R., at 9:30 A. M., to REVIEW FLEET PASSING OUT TO SEA. FARE 50 CTS.
MAY 18 all the FLEET on its way to sea passes PIER 1, N. R., foot of West St. and Battery Pl. Adm. to covered pavilion 25 cts.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Patrons are cautioned to purchase tickets ONLY at Iron Steamboat Co.'s Box Offices.

Albany Boat
Largest and Finest River Steamships.
DAILY SERVICE.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., week-days, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 10 P. M. West 132d St. Pier, week-days, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.
One Way $1.50 Round Trip $2.50
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Company

Up the Hudson Sunday
Delightful sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.00.
STR. "HOMER RAMSDELL"
Restaurant, lunchroom, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 15, Str. Benj. B. Odell, for *West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston. Franklin St., 1:00; W. 129 St., 1:30 P. M. Str. "W. F. Romer," Franklin St., 2:30; W. 129 St., 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston, *Steamer connects for return boat to New York same day.
$1 round trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Around Manhattan Island, passing Warships, daily from Battery Pier 10:30 and 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
Moonlight Trip to Warships 7:30

AROUND THE WARSHIPS
Twin screw steamer Sagamore Leaves W. 42d St.
Hudson River Day Line Pier
50c 11 A. M.—2 P. M.—4 P. M.—Night illumination at 8 o'clock. 5736 Gram.—8410 Bryant.

RED BANK LINE SUNDAY, MAY 16
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Lvs. Franklin St., Pier 24, at 8:30, Battery Landing at 8:55 A.M. Round Trip, 60 cts.

Day Line Warship Trips
The new Steamer WASHINGTON IRVING will make a circuit of the Fleet at time of REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on Monday afternoon, May 17th, leaving Desbrosses St. Pier 2:30 P. M., and West 42d St. Pier 3 P. M.
Also will REVIEW THE WARSHIPS PASSING OUT TO SEA on Tuesday morning, May 18th, leaving West 129th St. Pier 8:45 A. M. and West 42d St. Pier 9:15 A. M.
Tickets limited—$1 each trip.
Orchestra—Restaurant—Lunchroom.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier. Telephone 4141 Spring.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80
Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

Portland, Me. All-the-Way by-Water
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 300-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8980—Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
†St. Louis, May 15 | †St. Paul, May 22
†Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Commencing June 5, American Line Steamers will carry Passengers in First, Second and Third Classes.
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA ..... MAY 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Arabic....May 19 | Adriatic....May 26
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

AMERICAN LINE
The Only Trans-Atlantic Steamers Under the American Flag
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday
First, Second and Third Class Passengers
AMERICAN LINE, - - 9 Broadway, New York

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A disturbance that was over Utah Thursday night had moved to Western Nebraska with considerable increase in intensity, and general showers have fallen to the northward and westward and also locally in Iowa, North Illinois, and Indiana. Over the remainder of the country fair weather prevailed.

High temperatures continue in the Plains States and the South, while from the lake region east they remain low. In the extreme Northwest and in the North Pacific States it is considerably cooler, with rapidly rising presure, and with a moderately high pressure area off the North Pacific Coast.

There will be showers Saturday and Sunday in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest and on Saturday in the Central Plains States, followed by fair weather Sunday. In the lake region and the Ohio Valley generally fair weather Saturday will be followed by showers Saturday night or Sunday, while over the remainder of the country the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be cooler Saturday in the Plains States and the Northwest and probably on Sunday in the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday. Sunday, cloudy.

Western New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday, unsettled; showers in west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	45	56	4 P. M.	64	65
6 A. M.	46	52	6 P. M.	62	61
9 A. M.	50	60	9 P. M.	55	61
12 M.	60	66	11 P. M.	59	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees, at 1:10 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees, at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:45—1,723 Amsterdam Av.; L. Weisgal,	Slight
4:40—54 Bowery; I. Millman	Slight
5:05—116W. 131 St.; Mary Ventiey	Slight
9:40—315 Crimmins Av.; Alex. Miller	Slight
P.M.	
1:07—945 E. 162 St.; Louis Wagner	Slight
P. M.	
1:50—303 E. 102 St.; F. Marcus	Slight
2:00—294 Rivington St.; J. Gandleaf	Slight
2:20—901 E. 167 St.; Leon Silberman	Slight
3:50—King Av. and Charles St.; Kiely & Purdy	Slight
4:20—34 W. 39 St.; Boulter Millinery	$100
6:45—113 W. 106; John Casey	$25
7:15—242 Delancey St.; Anna Lippell	Slight
8:05—167 Ludlow St.; Rebecca Polinder	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement ordered, May 13: J. R. Scheider, assigned to 4 Prect., from 6 P. M. May 13.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 14: Patrol. D. J. Burns, 28, to 2 I. D.; W. H. Hughes, 2 I. D., to 28; R. H. Holmes, 4 I. D., to 38.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traf. and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 20; Patrol. G. J. Braendly, 40, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 14; T. J. Kelly, 146, to B. B. H. Sq., 15 days, 8 A. M., May 18.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. M. Pollack, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 17; J. A. Gilmore, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 17; J. F. Martin, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 16.

Advancements to grade: Patrol. to $1,250 grade, May 29—J. C. Reid, 2; M. Polack, 13; J. C. Brosnan, 31; F. W. Santangelo, 31; J. E. Stanton, 31; E. A. Cooke, 35; C. Gutrie, 35; T. V. Fitzpatrick, 35; D. Healy, 35; C. H. Roth, 35; F. Beers, 39; L. R. Courtenay, 39; J. Murphy, 39; F. Petrik, 39; B. Wilkins, 39; F. X. Nugent, 81; J. A. Wylie, 146; P. Tully, 148; C. J. Heavey, 150; J. F. Nichol, 152; J. G. Wolpert, 153; E. S. Schaffel, 155; H. B. Burgess, 156; J. E. Prince, 157; G. A. Chopping, 158; M. Finkelstein, 165; C. Huners, 167; M. A. Meyer, 172; F. Nau, 276; G. P. Olach, 283; M. P. Dowling, 292; S. B. Massam, C. O.; C. Comolli, 5th Dist.; J. Cronin, 2; H. Baden, 31; T. E. Harding, 31; J. Sayler, 31; H. V. Vroom, 31; W. Dennehy, 35; R. F. Fulton, 35; H. J. Heemsath, 35; P. J. O'Donnell, 35; P. Doyle, 36; F. H. Adams, 39; M. J. Mannion, 39; L. J. Kelly, 39; K. H. Schlimmermeyer, 39; A. von Frank, 62; T. B. Crumblin, 81; H. W. Puck, 146; M. A. Loughran, 148; J. S. O'Donnell, 152; A. C. de Hart, 152; F. Eich, 154; H. F. Praetz, 156; M. J. Krusska, 157; G. J. Blackhall, 157; G. M. Weiss, 164; W. Knapp, 167; H. J. L. Withers, 172; W. J. Wiegand, 276; G. Vennert, 277; A. C. Herter, 283; E. J. Cleary, C. O.; K. Raftery, Traffic E.

Reprimanded: Patrol. R. A. J. Fitzpatrick, 151, (improper patrol;) C. W. Foeller, 153, (absent from post;) C. H. Nussbaum, 157, (same;) F. L. Hanan, 158, (failed to proceed promptly to post;) H. J. Winslow, 158, (same;) J. F. Mahoney, 172, (absent from reserve duty;) E. Murray, 172, (absent from post;) C. F. Wireman, 278, (riding in automobile in uniform.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. H. J. Connor, 14, (improper patrol;) J. B. Saywell, 31, (same;) M. J. Shelley, 36, (rinsed mop in a wash basin;) J. Isaacs, 38, (absent from post;) W. P. Fagan, 39, (testified falsely in court;) D. L. Smith, 42, (absent from post;) D. J. Mulcahey, 61, (same;) H. J. T. Donellan, 62, (improper patrol;) A. Albinger, 63, (same;) M. A. Conlon, 174, (absent from post;) L. Werner, 283, (improper conduct and absence from post;) A. B. Dallas, 3 I. D., (failed to report whereabouts of a witness.)

Restored to duty: J. E. Fortune, 274, 9:03 A. M., May 13.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. J. E. Fortune, 274, 9:10 A. M., May 13.

Death reported: Patrol. A. J. Leydet, 148, 6:30 P. M., May 13.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at the Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Monday, May 17, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: C. J. Valente, Eng. 13; H. L. J. Barthen, Eng. 42; M. D. Curtin, Eng. 60; J. Kappstatter, Eng. 72; D. J. McCarthy, Eng. 33; E. Manning, Eng. 203; J. Griffin, Eng. 265; J. E. McDonnell, H. & L. 13; F. H. Rink, H. & L. 29; E. S. Clemens, H. & L. 35; G. H. Rehder, H. & L. 45; G. H. Klaus, H. & L. 107; G. F. Goldie, Eng. 37; E. E. Gilmartin, Eng. 56; E. M. Walsh, Eng. 65; F. A. Lennon, Eng. 73; H. W. Robinson, Eng. 153; P. J. Morgan, Eng. 238; T. F. Regan, Eng. 276; J. McManus, No. 8, H. & L. 14; J. Milasch, H. & L. 34; J. Hermann, H. & L. 38; J. W. McMahon, H. & L. 49; A. M. Keupp, H. & L. 108; M. F. Powers, Eng. 11; T. V. Behan, Eng. 54; C. J. Lazarro, H. & L. 22; L. M. Burger, Eng. 13; W. P. Schulz, Eng. 211; P. Behrmann, Jr., H. & L. 123; W. Nike, Eng. 221; H. L. Muller, Eng. 257; C. E. Kessler, Eng. 235; J. F. Mahoney, H. & L. 101; A. F. Godsman, Eng. 53.

Dismissed from Dept., 8 A. M., May 15; Fire. W. M. Smith, Eng. 154, absence without leave.

OPPORTUNITY!

A business man in Tampa, Fla., wanted to widen his field for commissions, so he placed the following advertisement in the "Business Opportunities" column of The New York Times:

Do you want your merchandise sold in Florida? Have the best method. No outlay of money to you; 15 years of selling to the retail and jobbing trade in the State. State commissions in your letter. Bank and business reference furnished if desired. Address Henry H. Abrams, Box 763, Tampa, Florida.

The New York Times received this letter from Mr. Abrams:

Enclosed find check to cover the amount for the advertisement that appeared in The New York Times of the 4th inst.

I want to say that the advertisement certainly covered the field from every line of business that I can think of.

(Signed) HENRY H. ABRAMS.

The use of the "Business Opportunities" column of THE TIMES will give you access to those who have the means and power to buy your offerings or utilize your services.

Post-card your advertisements to The New York Times or telephone Bryant 1000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—First Lieut. F. H. Bell, Cav., is assigned to 12th Cav.

Capt. T. J. Rogers, Inf., relieved from assignment to the 10th Inf., June 1, is assigned to the 11th Inf. on that date.

Capt. R. H. Wescott, Inf., assigned to 11th Inf., June 20.

Following 1st Lieuts. relieved from assignment to 2d Inf., June 15, are assigned to regiment indicated, June 15: L. O. Mathews, to 4th Inf. and C. H. Wright to 7th Inf.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. A. H. Carter, 3d F. A., accepted.

Orders of May 6, relating to Capts. H. P. Hobbs, 17 Inf., and R. H. Wescott, Inf., revoked.

Name of Capt. H. P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., to detached, and name of Capt. R. H. Wescott, Inf., removed. Capt. Wescott will proceed to Madison Barracks, New York, for duty for 3 days, then return to Madison, Wis., and resume duties as Inspector instructor of the organized militia of Wisconsin.

Capt. J. E. Munroe, C. A. C., detailed as a Capt. in the Ord. Dep't, June 20.

2d Lieut. H. R. Kutz, 22d Inf., to service in grade of 1st Lieut. in Ord. Dep't, June 20.

Name of Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Michie, Cav., to detached, July 2, and name of Lieut. Col. G. Hutcheson, Cav., removed, July 1; Lieut. Col. Hutcheson is assigned to 2d Cav., July 2.

Maj. C. P. Summerall, Field Artillery, will report to Chief of Ord. for duty as a member of the Ord. Board. He will visit Sandy Hook proving ground.

Orders of April 17, relieving Maj. J. C. Castner, Inf., from duty at Army War College in this city, June 30, amended to relieve Maj. Castner from duty at War College, May 20. He will then assume his duties as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia militia.

Leaves: Capt. J. D. Long, 12th Cav., 10 days; 1st Lieut. R. James, 3d Inf., 10 days, and Capt. H. W. Miller, Inf., one month.

Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry, to additional duty as Naval Aid to the President.

Junior Gr. Lieuts.: C. E. Battle, R. W. Paine, S. B. McFarlane, R. T. Young, R. C. Risley, W. C. Hayes, B. V. Meade, J. C. Thom, V. N. Bieg, R. S. Field, J. G. B. Gromer, and J. Garnett, all commissioned, and S. F. Selm, Mare Island Yard to the Prometheus.

Ensigns: C. P. McFeaters, the New Jersey to the Brooklyn; J. L. Hill, the Louisiana to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., and G. W. Nelson, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Louisiana.

P. A. Surgeon J. G. Downey, Honolulu station, to treatment Mare Island Hospital.

A. A. D. Surgeons: J. L. Richards, to Norfolk training station; A. G. Lyle, to Newport, R. I., training station, and A. J. Zeuhlke, to Great Lakes, Ill., training station.

Chief Gunner W. Zach, Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y., June 14, to the Connecticut.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P. I.—Junior Gr. Lieut. J. M. Doyle, the Pampang to the Saratoga.

Ensigns: C. Q. Right, the B-3, home wait orders; S. E. Bray, the Mohican, to the A-4, and J. R. Mann, Canacao Hospital, P. I., to the B-3.

P. A. Surgeon F. P. W. Hough, Olongapo station to treatment Yokohama Naval Hospital, Japan.

Chief Boatswain W. Derrington, to the Piscataqua.

Boatswains: E. F. Hosmer, to the Monadnock, and W. De Fries to the Monterey.

Chief Gunner H. A. Davis, to temporary duty the Pompey.

Chief Machinist A. C. Byrne to Olongapo station.

Machinist J. A. Ward, Olongapo station, home wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Colorado, at San Diego; Fanning, Jenkins, Jouett, Beale, and Jarvis, at North River, N. Y.; Mars, at Balboa; Jupiter, Benham, Balch, Chester, and the San Francisco, at Newport; Jason, at San Pedro; Chauncey, at Jolo, P. I.; North Carolina, Alexandria, Egypt, and the G-4 and Uncas, at North River.

Sailed: Hull, Hopkins, and Lawrence, Sausalito, for San Pedro; Machias, Key West, for Progreso; Nereus, Hampton Roads, for Boston; Chattanooga, San Diego, for target practice; Benham, Balch, and Cummings, Newport, to sea.

The Vulcan, now in the Eastern Mediterranean, ordered to Hampton Roads.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

EWEN, Miss CAROLINE G., (April 13, 1913;) net estate $310,896. There was much litigation over the will of decedent. The distribution of the assets shown in the appraiser's report is as follows: Humane Society of N. Y. City, the N. Y. Anti-Vivisection Society, New England Anti-Vivisection Society of Boston, Animal Rescue League of Boston, the Cats' House, (Animal Rescue League,) London; Animal Rescue Society of Naples, the Animal Rescue Society of Rome, Italy; the Animal Protection League of N. Y. City, and the Anti-Cruelty Society of the Island of Madeira, each $31,080; Mrs. William Marshall, not related, annuity of $720; Mrs. T. C. Jordan, not related, annuity of $480; Mrs. Maggie Hooso, not related, annuity of $300; Mrs. Henry Myer, not related, annuity of $300; Almira Henderson, not related, annuity of $192; and the African Society was given $16,291. Assets were: Fourth interest in 280 Division St., $2,375; fourth interest in 626 Water St., $1,312; plot at Kingsbridge, $20,000; plot at Kingsbridge, $23,500; property at Kingsbridge, $19,000; these parcels are located between Riverdale Av. and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway and 230th and 232d Sts. Deposits $14,700; clothing $50; stocks and bonds, $233,143; other stocks and bonds, $10,268. Largest holdings were: 332 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $44,075; 300 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., $30,674; 100 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. preferred, $13,750; and bonds St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat and Power Co., $11,880.

SCHAEFER, Dr. LOUIS, chemist and importer of chemicals, (Nov. 26, 1912;) net estate $1,200,058. Under an agreement of separation made May 10, 1911, Mrs. Olga Schaefer, widow, receives an income of $10,000 a year, payable quarterly; Eugene Schaefer, brother, is given $30,000; Emilie Boot, sister, annuity of $240; German Hospital and Dispensary, $2,000; residuary estate $1,122,816, subject to trustee's commissions, which reduce its net value to $1,088,561, which is placed in trust for benefit of Amalia Janner, Bertha Schaefer Koempel, Helen Schaefer Kyries, and Ludwig Schaefer, three daughters and son; Ludwig Schaefer, son, also gets stocks and personalty valued at $33,603 outright; there were special bequests amounting to $8,400 to relatives. Assets: Premises 10 St. Nicholas Place, appraised at $62,000, subject to deduction $1,230 for taxes; deposits $9,668; personal effects and jewelry $2,206; mortgages $45,560; insurance $30,260; loans $2,074; retainers due from manufacturers $5,000; due from Standard Essence Co., $4,800; opera tickets $27; and stocks and bonds $1,249,664. Larger holdings of stock were: 954 shares Schaefer Alkali Co., appraised at $286,200; 640 shares Standard Essence Co., $192,000; 49 shares Haarman-Dolaire-Schaefer Co., $24,500; 111 shares Chemical National Bank, $49,395; 795 shares Thorium Chemical Co., $19,875; 250 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $35,375; there were 16 lots of securities of English colonies and provinces and 24 items of Swiss cantons; 60 items of bonds of German cities and Governments. Largest American bond holdings were: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., $11,670; Atlantic Coast Line, $12,415; Louisville & Nashville R. R., $14,550; Union Pacific, $21,393; Laclede Gas Co., $30,525; Pennsylvania R. R., $125,182.

PROCTOR, WILLIAM B., (April 19, 1913;) net estate $17,748; Helen B. Brasier, daughter, given $100; rest passed to Adelaide A. Proctor, Mabel Proctor, Jessie Proctor, Elliot R. Proctor, and Gerard W. Proctor, sons and daughters, each receiving $3,529. Assets: Equity $14,225 in 319 West 100th St., appraised at $35,000; insurance $5,080; furniture and household goods $2,349; stocks $376; net value of restaurant business at 5 Pine St. after deductions for all liabilities, $1,223; good-will of the business is appraised at $10,881; stock, furniture, and fixtures $3,793; cash on hand $1,246. Debts of the business amounted to $14,697.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Temporary licenses as teachers-in-training in high schools to teach biology have been granted to Ernest Knapp, John S. Malone, and Max M. Mandel.

Leaves of absence without pay have been granted to Arthur B. J. Sauerbrunn and Charles Feist, draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Buildings, until May 31, on account of lack of work.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Marie Seitz, Clerk of the local School Boards of Districts 14 and 18, and also Clerk to District Superintendent Wade, until July 31, for restoration of health.

The Board of Education has turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for such action as they may see fit to take the leased premises, 4,020 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, on account of non-repair.

Owing to the condition of the Teachers' Retirement Fund, teachers' pay refunds have been suspended.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Application for dietitian (departmental) will be received until 4 P. M. on May 27. The duties are to plan and supervise the carrying out of the dietaries of all the institutions. The minimum age is twenty-one years. There is one vacancy in the Department of Public Charities at a salary of $1,800 a year, with maintenance. Certification will also be made for the position of General Inspector, Department of Corrections, at a salary of $2,400, without maintenance.

United States.

An examination will be held on June 9 for male Inspector of Clothing in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in New York at $960 a year. If the appointee's probationary service is satisfactory he will be promoted at the expiration thereof to $1,080 a year. The age is twenty-one years or over on the date of the examination.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Episcopal Missionary Society Sells 243 Broadway—Residence Purchase Near Fifth Avenue—Astor Leasehold Trade—$651,625 Mortgage on Fifth Avenue Corner—Old House Sold at Riverdale.

Lower Broadway opposite City Hall Park furnished an interesting deal yesterday in the sale of the five-story office building at 243 Broadway, midway in the block between Park Place and Murray Street, by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The property has an extension at 2½ Murray Street where the frontage is 12.7 feet, the Broadway frontage being 25.1 with a total depth of 126.6. The property is 51 feet south of the Murray Street corner.

The Missionary Society came into possession of the property in 1910 as a bequest from the late Mary Rhinelander King, having been owned by the family for over half a century. The sale marks the first change of ownership in the block for about fifteen years. The Importers' and Traders' Bank occupies the immediate Murray Street corner and the 25 foot plot between that and the parcel sold is owned by the Munroe estate. The assessed value of the 243 Broadway property with the Murray Street extension for 1914 was $303,000.

William H. Whiting & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

John Seeley Ward, Jr., Buys $80,000 Dwelling.

John Seeley Ward, Jr., has purchased from Solomon Tim 10 East Eighty-second Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 20.6 by 102. The buyer will occupy the property which is located midway between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

John J. Kavanagh, who negotiated the transaction, recently sold for Mr. Ward the dwelling at 60 East Eighty-first Street and subsequently resold it together with Nos. 58, 62, and 64, comprising the southwest corner of Park Avenue, to the Northcote Realty Company, Edgar A. Levy president, for improvement with a twelve-story apartment, which together with the land, will represent an investment of $1,000,000.

The property just purchased by Mr. Ward was held at $80,000.

Upper Manhattan Apartment Sale.

The six-story apartment house at 571 and 573 West 175th Street, covering a plot 50 by 142, has been sold to an investor by the Nehring Company for the Mose Goodman Corporation, Mose Goodman, Treasurer. The building was recently completed by the sellers. It has been held at $85,000, and was a cash transaction.

Deal on Water Street.

The three-story building, 383 Water Street, occupying a lot 20 by 80 feet, has been sold by Morris Weinstein to M. Benevento. The property is located between Oliver Street and Catherine Slip. M. Schlossheimer was the broker.

House of Industry Buys in Twenty-third Street.

The Five Points House of Industry has purchased for its New York headquarters and receiving office the building at 454 West Twenty-third Street, near Tenth Avenue. It was bought from Albert J. Appell, and title was recorded yesterday, subject to a $15,000 mortgage. The old building on Worth Street was taken by the city for the new court house centre and about two years ago the society moved to Pomona, Rockland County, N. Y. The city headquarters have been at 442 West Twenty-third Street.

Division Street Sale.

The two three-story buildings at 47 and 49 Division Street, a plot 50.1 by 68.8, near Market Street, have been sold by M. Goldstein for Samuel Kaufman to an investor.

Investor Buys Loft.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Hubener-Escher Company, the seven-story loft building, 24, 26, 28 Downing Street, on a plot 60 by 75, located on the easterly side of Downing Street, between Bleecker and Bedford Streets. The buyer is an investor.

Astor Leasehold Traded.

Samuel K. Jacobs has exchanged the Astor leasehold property at 3, 5, and 7 West Thirty-fifth Street for twelve acres of waterfront property at Stamford, Conn., valued at $150,000. Nelson, Lee & Green, who negotiated the trade, sold the leasehold which has eighteen years to run, to Mr. Jacobs one year ago for the Brunswick Realty Company, who erected the eleven-story building now on the site and who took the original lease from the Astor Estate. The sale a year ago involved cash and the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

$651,625 Mortgage on Fifth Avenue Corner.

The 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation, which is erecting a twelve-story building on the old Dinsmore property, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 29.4 by 125 and irregular, took title to this property yesterday from Jacob H. Schiff. The latter took back a mortgage of $651,625.

Recent Buyers.

The D. H. Jackson Company is the buyer from the John E. Condit Estate of the six-story Lansdown apartment house at 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street, 75 by 100, the sale of which was announced yesterday. It was held at $200,000. John P. Finneran was the broker.

Edward Ruhl is the buyer of the new five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 182d Street, sold by Phelan Bros.

August Miller is the buyer of 2,138 Lafontaine Avenue, sold recently by John F. Fetzer.

Margaret Staad is the buyer of 419 East 160th Street, sold recently by Emil Geschwenner.

Old Farmhouse Sold.

The Delafield Estate has just sold to Willett R. Skillman, said to be the oldest house in the Van Cortlandt, Riverdale, and Fieldston district. The house just sold stands on the Albany Post Road, just north of the old southerly line of the Phillipse Manor, which land is marked by a line of great boulders, and in places by a stone wall running from the Post Road across Fieldston, all the way to the Hudson River, a few hundred yards south of Dogwood Brook, and forms one of the landmarks of the district.

The old house, built of stone and hewn timbers, with walls over two feet in thickness, and covered with vines planted many years ago, was probably the gate house or southern border house of the Phillipse property, and represents in its plan and style the times long before the Revolution. Some of the old iron work, the long hammered hinges, and other relics may still be seen, and these will be preserved in the alterations under the supervision of Dwight J. Baum, architect, to make the farmhouse an attractive dwelling.

Bronx Borough Sales.

The Schoen Westchester Realty Company and Mr. Rines have sold to an investing client 1,350 Washington Avenue, a six-story new law tenement with stores, on a plot 50 by 101 by 115.

William H. Hancox has purchased from Red Roof Realty Company a lot 25 by 61 feet on the east side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, extending through to Ryer Avenue, 115 feet north of 187th Street. H. A. Douglas & Co. were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold a plot of nine lots on the northwesterly corner of Eighteenth Avenue and Seventieth Street, for Ethel Norton, to an investor.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story and basement brownstone private house, 808 President Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, for Mrs. Catherine Mangels to an investor for occupancy.

Sale in Broadway-Flushing.

Frederick R. Long of Flushing has sold to Elsie Lanthier of Broadway-Flushing, for her own occupancy, the English cottage on the west side of Twentieth Street, 160 feet north of State Street, Broadway-Flushing, for a consideration of about $14,000.

Long Island.

Gustave A. Cooper has sold to Morris Rollnick a plot, 80 by 100, improved with a stucco dwelling, on the corner of Nineteenth and State Streets, Flushing. The J. Albert Johnston Company negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Lewis M. Fouts, a banker, from Boca Grande, Fla., has purchased a plot on Hillcrest Avenue, Park Hill, on which he is having constructed a home for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

Duross Company has leased the store 242 West Fourteenth Street to John S. Johnson.

Charles B. Walker has leased for the Trinity Corporation, Building 4 Desbrosses Street, to N. Goodman & Sons.

Anthony Lo Forte has leased for the Rothschild Realty Company the store and basement, about 38,000 square feet, in the Knickerbocker Building, southeast corner Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to E. & Z. Van Raalte, importers and manufacturers of laces and veilings.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 32-34 Frankfort Street for John V. Black to B. H. Strauss.

City and Country House Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Gustav Kaufmann to Dr. William P. Healy the four-story house at 46 East Eighty-third Street.

A. Kane & Co. have leased for Eugene Higgins the four-story dwelling at 2,201 Seventh Avenue.

Angell & Co. have leased at Scarsdale the Hobart Upjohn dwelling to Dr. Nelson E. Westcott, the home of Dr. G. W. Murdock to Theodore C. Wood, and at Hartsdale, in the Greenacres section, the dwellings of Charles A. Wustlich and Charles A. Gunn.

Realty Notes.

The property at 226 West Twenty-eighth Street, which was to have been sold at auction by Herbert A. Sherman last Tuesday, has been sold at private sale by the owner, Adele Comyns.

The New York Building Managers' Association will hold its next meeting on June 1, when several electrical engineers will address the meeting.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pinehurst Av, 90, s w corner of 181st St, 109.8x112.10x114.11x117.11, six-story apartment house and stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Comfort Realty Co. et al.; attorney, S. T. Stern; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $38,785.74; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mtg, $150,000; to the plaintiff for $181,695.

68th St, 47 West, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, four-story dwelling; E. A. Brown against City Island Realty Co. et al.; attorneys, Carey & C.; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $35,178.36; taxes, &c., $814.85; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

201st St, n w corner of 9th Av, 100x99.6, vacant; J. H. Friedlander et al. against Romney Realty Co. et al.; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G.; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $3,336.87; taxes, &c., $480; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Attorney St, 156, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Hochstein against Sol Schlanger et al.; attorney, H. J. Block; Edw. Jacobs, referee; due, $9,940.68; taxes, &c., $224.40; subject to first mtg, $24,000; to the plaintiff for $30,357.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

167th St, 833 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x50, six-story flat and stores; Greenwood Cemetery against Isaac Brown et al.; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T.; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $63,495.30; taxes, &c., $809.50; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

214th St, East, n s, — ft e of Barnes Av, 50x100; Home Title Insurance Co. against Elmont Development Corp. et al.; H. J. Davenport, attorney; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $1,011.86; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Charles J. Dunn.

Cedar Av, 1,961 to 1,965, w s, 124.7 ft n of 179th St, 50x100.9, three two-story dwellings; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edmonson Construction Co. et al.; L. J. Tomkins, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $1,148.30; taxes, &c, $300; subject to three first mtgs aggregating $12,000; to the plaintiff for $13,600.

By James L. Wells Company.

Kingsbridge Terrace, 3,013 and 3,015, w s, 181.3 ft s of Boston Av, 38.9x110.10x irregular; two two-story dwellings; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edson Building Co. et al.; action 1; H. D. Patton, attorney; R. H. Arnold, referee; due, $2,245.03; taxes, &c, $300; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $10,700; to the plaintiff for $12,425.

By James J. Donovan.

Kingsbridge Terrace, 3,017 and 3,019, w s, 141.3 ft s of Boston Av, 40x119.10x irregular; two two-story dwellings; same against same; action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $2,245.03; subject to prior mtgs of $11,000; to the plaintiff for $12,700.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, e s, 124.8 ft s of Ellwood St, for a five-story tenement, 77x86; Haven Construction Co., 215 Audubon Av, owner; B. W. Levitan, 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $75,000.

Briggs Av, w s, 142.03 ft s of 197th St, for two five-story brick tenements, size irregular; J. H. M. Construction Co., James H. Miles, 54 Maiden Lane, President, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $90,000.

Fulton Av, w s, 240.31 ft n of 167th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 67.1x114.5; Esther Realty Co., Inc., Max Cohen, 790 Riverside Drive, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $70,000.

Sherman Av, e s, 227 ft n of 163d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 43x85.6; Edward J. Byrne Construction Co., Inc., owners; Edward J. Byrne, 148th St. and Willis Av., President and architect; cost, $70,000.

St. Ann's Av, e s, 121.06 ft n of Westchester Av, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 25.5x64; Jacob Marx, 35 Nassau St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

179th St, n s, 30.27 ft e of Bathgate Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 49.5x93; Burnett Weil Construction Co, Robert Burnett, 1,014 East 163d St, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co, 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $41,000.

184th St, n w corner of Grand Concourse, for two five-story brick tenements, 62x83.3 and 68.4x72.1; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., Patric Dwyer, 1,879 Southern Boulevard, President, owners; Kreymborg Architect Co., architect; cost, $100,000.

Grand Concourse, w s, 232.03 ft n of 184th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x66.7; Nista Construction Co, John Nista, 2,434 Cambreling Av, President, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

83d St, 168 and 170 East; to a three-story stable; L. D. & J. A. Brown, premises, owners; J. C. W. Ruhl, 3,132 Decatur Av., architect; cost, $17,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 321, n w corner 92d St, 75.8x125; Edw. H. Litchfield and another, trustees, to Bertfield Realty Co., 44 Wall St, (mtg $225,000,) all liens, March 30....$100

KNAPPS LANE, land lying in said lane, between 161st and 162d Sts, between w s of Fort Washington Av and a line 140 ft w of said av, runs s — to n s of 161st St; Jennie Whorlow et al to Gertrude A. Venderbeck, 149 West 126th St, all title, quitclaim, May 11; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway; 4 deeds, each....$50

1ST AV, 356, s e corner of 21st St, 23x69; 21st St, 404 East, s s, 69 ft e of 1st Av, 27x69; Emma A. Mayhew to Mabel K. Guinn, 553 58th St, Brooklyn, all liens, May 12; attorney, B. Sharum, 170 Broadway....$1

3D AV, 430, s w corner of 30th St, (158 East,) 25x95; Mary A. Grace to Albert H. Bernstein, 227 East 116th St, and John A. Bernstein, 563 East 161st St, (Bernstein & Co.,) 111 Mercer St, (mtg $43,500,) April 30; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St....$100

5TH AV, 302, n w corner of 31st St, runs n 29.4x w 100x n 69.5x w 25x s 34.2x e 0.1¾x s 56.9xw 0.2¼x s 7.10 to n s of 31st St x e 125 to beginning; Jacob H. Schiff to 302 5th Avenue Corporation, 3,785 Broadway, B. & S. C. A. G., all liens, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

17TH ST, 413 East, n s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; Jacob Wolf to Rebecca J. Wolf, 55 St. Mark's Place, (mtg $13,500,) May 13; attorney, H. Braun, 58 Avenue A....$100

18th St, 358 West, s s, 143 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; Max Wolz to Regina Hyman, 358 West 118th St, all liens, May 8; attorney, Abr. J. Spiro, 135 Broadway...$100

23D ST, s s, 178 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.3; Albert J. Appell to Five Points House of Industry, 442 West 23d St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, May 12; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St....$100

25TH ST, 330 West, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John C. Welwood to John C. Welwood Realty Corporation, 260 4th Av, (mtg $14,500,) all liens, May 13; attorneys, Rounds, S. & D., 96 Broadway....$7,000

35TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Louis and Flora Schachne, 163 East 94th St, and Sol N. Rosenbaum, 168 East 95th St, correction deed, (mtg $13,000,) all liens, May 7....$100

79TH ST, 89 East, n w corner of Park Av, 22x82.2; Helen D. White Haight to John S. Hoyt, 101 East 65th St, (mtg $50,000,) May 8; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

84TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Thomas F. McMahon, executor of Elizabeth Haaslocker, to Frances C. MacIntyre, 106 East 96th St, May 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

114TH ST, 111-113 West, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 52.6x100.11; Emma Schwitzer, 66 Belleville Av, Newark, N. J., et al., to Rosa Joseph, 113 West 114th St, all title, quitclaim, all liens, May 13....$1

114TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft w of 5th Av, 25.6x100.11; same to same, all title, quitclaim, all liens, May 13....$1

128TH ST, 11 West, n s, 166.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.5x99.11; 128th St, 9 West, n s, 147.6 ft w of 5th Av, 19x99.11; William H. De Voe to Sophia Harrison, 165 West 129th St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, Nov. 16, 1912; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St....$1

129TH ST, s s, 560 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Emma Graessle to Leslie B. McCline, 515 West 144th St, (mtg $4,700,) May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

131ST ST, 51 East, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Harry Cahn to Joseph McCue, 2,410 Creston Av, (mtg $19,000,) all liens, May 14; attorneys, Cahn & Pittman, 406 East 149th St....$100

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28.4x99.11; Fannie Ottensoser to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, and David F. Merritt, Cameron, W. Va., trustees, (mtg $18,000,) May 6, all liens; attorneys, Davies, A. & C.; consideration....Value of mortgage

142D ST, 293 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Mathilde A. Moller to Kaber Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, May 5; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St....$100

148TH ST, 412 to 420 West, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; William Klein, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, May 13; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$140,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,322, e s, 50x100; John W. Cornish Construction Co. to Rose T. Clements, 2,322 Belmont Av, (mtg $6,000,) May 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 129.6 ft s of 226th St, 64.10x124.6; Frederick W. Trumpler to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 10; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Bklyn..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Trumpler and another, executors, to same, May 10; same attorney....$3,271.38

CEDAR AV, e s, being Lot 238, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Harry Heinecka and another to Isaac Traube, 836 Whitlock Av, May 13; attorney, Isaac Traube, 836 Whitlock Av....$1

COSTER ST, 632, e s, 20x100; Fact Realty Co. to Concetta Guerriero and another, 321 West 39th St, (mtg $4,500,) May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

DECATUR AV, w s, 125.3 ft s of 198th St, 25.2x86.4; Wm. H. Steinkamp, referee, to Louis H. Cramer, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and another, executors, May 11; attorneys, Wray & F., 50 Park Place....$6,290

FREEMAN ST, n s, 158.8 ft e of Union Av, 60x90; Harry H. Galinger to Munderloh Realty Co., 3,210 3d Av, (mtg $56,500,) May 15; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av....$1

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, being Lots Q Q, map of Unionport; Henry J. Breen, referee, to Mendel Marcus, 358 5th St, Brooklyn, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,700

LOT 571, map of Gleason Property; Jos. L. Hoke to Robt. Leonard, 125 Bloomfield St, Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $3,500,) May 14; attorney, C. A. Weber, 391 East 149th St...$1

LOTS 174 and 176, map of Jacksonville; also Bronx Boulevard, e s, 100 ft s of 239th St, 250x95; Christian H. Werner to Munderloh Realty Co., Inc., 3,210 3d Av, April 21, (re-recorded from April 23, 1915;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$100

LOTS 68, 131, 143, 160, 180, 181, 202, 203 to 205, 232 to 235, 261, 262, 282, and 283, map of Hunts Point Estate; Casualty Co. of America to John P. Magner, Rye, N. Y., (mtg $12,250,) Nov. 3, 1914; attorney, John P. Magner, Rye, N. Y....$100

LOTS 42 and 43, map of Schieffelin estate; Max Held to Samuel I. Honowitz, 371 East 4th St, May 5; attorney, Samuel I. Honowitz, 317 East 4th St....$100

LOTS 31 and 32; same map; same to same, May 5; same attorney....$100

CROTONA AV, n e corner of 189th St, 150x100; Fordham University to Virginia Marazzi, 250 East 112th St, May 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

MINNEFORD AV, e s, 75 ft n of Cross St, 25x100; Nellie G. McGrail to Mary A. Kennedy, 1,997 Daly Av, May 14; attorney, Stephen Wray, 1,995 Boston Road....$1

MINNEFORD AV, e s, 50 ft n of Cross St, 25x100; Mary A. Kennedy to Nellie G. McGrail, 905 East 178th St, May 14; same attorney....$1

NELSON AV, e s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 50x irregular; George Rosendale to Abel Hansen, Metuchen, N. J., (mtg $3,850,) July 13, 1914, (re-recorded from Feb. 19, 1915;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

NEWELL AV, w s, 200.7 ft s of Julianna St, 26.3x283.5; Herman M. Heiser and another to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 10; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Bklyn..$1,714.21

TIFFANY ST, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 44x100; Harold H. Straus, referee, to Abraham Dorb, 180 Claremont St, (mtg $33,000,) May 13; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 290 Broadway....$5,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner 22d St, 102.6x90.3; John W. Kearny to Mount Sinai Hospital, 790 5th Av, May 7, prior mtg $6,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$40,000

GREENWICH ST, 81, e s, 85.1 ft s of Rector St, 19.7x98.2 to 44 Trinity Place; Lassen Realty Co. to Frederick de P. Foster, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and another, trustees of Albert A. Kingsland, May 14, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St....$18,000

LEONARD ST, n w corner of Church St, 125.4x100; Charles H. Welling Co. to Margaret O. Sage, 604 5th Av, April 1, prior mtg $200,000, 5 years; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St....$300,000

PINEHURST AV, 70 and 72, w s, 150.10 ft s of 181st St, 50x111.2; Riverview Construction Co. to Morris W. Levine, 560 West 165th St, May 13, 4 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$45,000

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 150 ft e of Academy St, 75x150; Duluth Realty Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$65,000

WASHINGTON PLACE, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 44x97; Washington Place Building Co. to Morris J. Hirsch, 572 Madison Av, May 14, 4 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$50,000

3D AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 28th St, 24.8x120; Emma L. Stanley to Nathaniel L. Polinger, 200 West 109th St, May 14, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,500

5TH AV, n w corner 31st St, runs n 29.4 x w 100 x n 69.5 x w 25 x s 34.2 x e 0.1 x s 56.9 x w 0.2 x s 7.10 x e 125 to beginning; 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation to Jacob H. Schiff, 965 5th Av, due Feb. 1, 1921, 5 and 6 p. c., May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$651,625

8TH AV, 227 and 229, w s, 95.9 ft n of 21st St, 44.9x100, prior mtg $34,000; Edith A. Jackson to Lillian B. Wechsler, 251 West 89th St, May 13, due Nov. 13, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

18TH ST, 324 East, s s, 306 ft e of 2d Av, 21x92, prior mtg $7,000; Ernest Harvier to Catherine R. Kelly, 2 West 83d St, May 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$500

31ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Robert A. Cort to Frank H. Aukamp, 532 Madison St, Brooklyn, May 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$5,000

79TH ST, s s, 197.11 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x102.3; Mary Mohl to Annie S. Liebler, 2,977 Valentine Av, May 3, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sheindler & Liebler, 1,393 3d Av....$1,000

118TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Trustees of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, May 14, due Aug. 12, 1919; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St....$5,000

130TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Louise M. C. Kohler to Michael J. Shea, 518 Chauncey St, Brooklyn, May 13, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

142D ST, 293 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Kabee Realty Co. to Mathilde A. Moller, 2,201 to 2,217 Broadway, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St....$20,500

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,322, e s, 50x100; Rose T. Clements to John W. Cornish Construction Co., 3,038 Tremont Av, prior mtg $6,000, May 13, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,750

COSTER ST, 632, e s, 20x100; Concetta Guerriero and another to Fact Realty Co., Inc., 368 East 149th St, prior mtg $5,500, May 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$250

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e cor of 198th St, 79.4x86.6x56.3x89.1; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Van Dyck Estate, 321 Madison Av, May 11, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 79.4 ft w of 198th St, 67.3x irregular; same to same, May 11, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$40,000

LOT 39, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt Estate; William J. Hussey to Abe Cohen, 396 Williams Av, Jamaica, L. I., May 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kennedy & H., 360 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y....$350

LOT 108, same map, 50x95; same to Henry Leute, 104 Morningside Av, April 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; same attorney....$1,000

LOT 389, map of Gleason property, 25x100; Blanche D. Taylor to Henry Leute, 104 Morningside Av, March 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av....$500

LOTS 111 and 112, map of South Washingtonville, 100x95; Munderloh Realty Co., Inc., to Grace E. McEwen, 3,324 Newark St, Washington, D. C., April 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av....$2,000

LOTS 109 and 110, same map, 100x95; same to Louis Huber, 104 Morningside Av, April 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; same attorney...$2,000

LOTS 553 and 554, map of Laconia Park; Luckina La Gumina to Emil Matthiessen, 332 East 150th St, May 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 582.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x82.4; Mary Clark to James G. Patton, 824 Jackson Av, May 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James G. Patton, 824 Jackson Av....$500

VYSE AV, n e cor of 180th St, 75x94.9; same to same, May 3, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$63,000

VYSE AV, w s, 94.9 ft w of 180th St, 50x105.7; same to same, May 3, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$37,000

204TH ST approach to Concourse, n s, 457.8 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 51.1x98.9; Tobe Kleinberg to Elizabeth T. Conry, 141 East 26th St, April 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Conry & D., 280 Broadway....$550

147TH ST, s s, 327 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Bertha Heufling to Conrad Michaels, Orangetown, N. Y., May 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Martin Kretsch, 534 Southern Boulevard....$1,000

159TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x101.2; Middleboro Realty Co. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, May 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av....$33,000

180TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Vyse Av, 75x93.4; Mott Av Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 3, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$57,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

GRANT ST, 291 and 293, ½ 3d floor; Jacob Siris et al. to Draisin & Co., Inc., 291 Grand St, 2 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Weissberger & L., 99 Nassau St..$600

1ST AV, 1,625, store floor; Jacob Richard to Henry Boretwick, 1,625 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St....$1,380

2D AV, 560, store and 2 floors and basement; A. J. Klinger to Leopold Giebel, 560 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Theodore Bolrath, 380 11th Av....$1,080

5TH AV, 2,161, store and front basement; Daniel Meehan to George Ringler & Co., Inc., 203 East 92d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St....$1,800

8TH AV, n w corner of 152d St, 42x100, all; Anna V. Moritz to Morris Gouze, 505 West 183d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway....$5,100

40TH ST, 456 West, all; Margaret Knox to Frank Schlogl, 414 East 70th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St....$1,500

68TH ST, 236 and 238 West, all; Thomas F. Devine to Harry W. Biggs and another, 201 West 108th St, 5 years from completion of building; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway....$9,000

Bronx.

151ST ST, 313 and 315 East, all; Benedicta Vetter to Albert I. Thorpe, 172 East 124th St, and another, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Albert I. Thorpe, 172 East 124th St....$1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK PLACE, 27; Jacob Rubin against Charles A. Low, owner; Singer & Lowenkron, contractor....$258.05

46TH ST, 46 West; Jandous Electric Equipment Co. against A. B. S. Co. and Arthur Brisbane, owners, (renewal)....$420

Bronx.

240TH ST, 414 East; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Estate of Charles Braun, owners; Charles Braun, deceased, contractor....$60

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

MANIDA ST, s w s, 158.1 ft s e of Garrison Av; Ficklen Concrete Construction Co. against Meehan Building Co., July 29, 1909....$788

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of So. Boulevard; Murray & Hill Co. against Joseph Buellesbach Construction Co. et al., Dec. 4, 1913....$2,400

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Guerr against same, Dec. 3, 1913....$2,200

SAME PROPERTY; Ossian Johnson against same, Dec. 8, 1913....$756.50

SAME PROPERTY; Eagle Wrought Iron Works, Inc., against same, Dec. 4, 1913....$1,827.90

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 150 ft e of Academy St, 75x150; City Mortgage Corp. loans Duluth Realty Corp., to erect a five-story apartment house....$50,000

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 79.3 ft n of 198th St, 67.3x86.5; Van Dyck Estate loans J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment....$40,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 198th St, 79.3x89.1; Van Dyck Estate loans J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment......$50,000

159TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x101.1; Rockland Realty Co. loans Middleboro Realty Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment....$33,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

128TH ST, 58 West; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Samuel M. Rosendorf et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Empire City Iron Works against Eva J. Coe et al., (action to foreclose mechanics lien;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & Schaap.

61ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; two actions; Edith Bates Halsey against David Kass et al., (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

THIRD AV, w s, 331.5 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.9; Catherine M. Finnen against Valentine Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

LOT 5, Block 2,846, Section 11, on Tax Map; Elliott L. Brown against Mary L. Mather, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 3, Block 2,846, Section 11, on Tax Map; Simeon M. Barber against Mary L. Mather, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 1, Block 2,846, Section 11, on Tax Map; Simeon M. Barber against Mary L. Mather, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 27, Block 50, Section 1, Map of Morris Park, 24th Ward; J. J. Karby O'Kennedy against William B. Spencer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Karby O'Kennedy.

MARION AV, 2,774; Julia E. Barnard against Esther M. Sutherland et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Swan, Moore & Danforth.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARRY, THOMAS, (April 23;) personalty over $100; realty over $10,000; $4,375 each to John Thomas, and Mary Barry, children; $4,700 to Mary, widow; $6,375 to Loretta, daughter.

BRUHNS, CLARA A. MERRITT, (Dec. 29, 1914;) personalty, $5,000; realty, $5,000; about $10,000 to sister, Emma F.; husband, William H. F., cannot be found.

CALLAHAN, CATHERINE A., (May 5;) personalty, $1,000; realty, $23,000; widower, John J., $4,500; one-third realty each to Paul J., Marion, and Eleanor Callahan.

COYNE, MARY, (May 7;) personalty, $5,000; realty, $10,000; one-half each to Mary A. Grandy and Patrick Devins.

FOREMAN, CAROLINE, (April 8;) personalty over $10,000; $2,000 and share in residue each to Julia F. Ballenberg and Flora Block; $666.66 and share in residue each to Walter M. and Leslie Appel and Amy Lewis; share in residue each to Claudia Krieke, Irene Robinson, and Irma Rosenthal; $100 each to Cleveland Orphan Asylum and Jewish Old People's Home.

HAAS, LOUIS, (May 5;) personalty over $1,000; $1,000 each to Clara, Harold L., Barton F., and Cyril F. Haas; $250 to Amelia Fischer.

MONCURR, ELIZABETH, (no petition;) all to daughter, Julia Marion Williams.

SEARING, PETER J. L., (April 30;) personalty, $3,500; realty, $8,500; widow, Catherine L., gets household furniture and life estate in realty, $8,500; Harriet Searing, life estate in $4,000; Lewis Searing, $3,000 and one-third residue; Rith S. Forbes and Arabella S. Rose, $2,500 and one-third each in residue.

STARLIGHT, MARKS, (May 5;) personalty upward of $10,000; $10,000 and one-sixth of residue each to sons, Abraham, William, and Benjamin; one-sixth residue each to Deborah Bornstein and Samuel Starlight; $500 each to Bertha Bornstein and Fannie Chapnicki.

STONE, LOTTIE, (April 1;) personalty, $1,500; all to relatives and friends.

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Offers for sale to the highest bidders sixty-five store, residential and factory buildings, also machinery, for removal from the Bronx River Parkway Reservation, extending from Bronx Park to White Plains, lists of which will be furnished upon application. All bids must be made upon regular form provided by the Commission, and are subject to terms and conditions therein set forth, and will be received at the office of the commission, 100 Broadway, New York, on or before 2 P. M.,

Monday, May 24, 1915,

at which time bids received will be publicly opened. Buildings will be surrendered to the successful bidder within thirty days after title is taken.

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$4,700 BUNGALOWS WITH GARAGE $5,700

1 family, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements; refined section; 20 new houses to select from; located along Ocean Parkway, Sea Beach Subway, and Brighton Beach "L." Owner and Builder, J. D. RANCK, office, 110 Ave. I, Bklyn. Culver "L" to Parkville Station; 'Phone 6652 Midwood. Best reference, former purchasers.

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Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

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Large House and Garage on Ocean Front at NEPONSIT, L. I.

House contains 5 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 3 maids' rooms and bath, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen and maids' dining room. Garage has space for 3 cars, 2 chauffeurs' rooms, and bath. PRICE, $3,000 FOR SEASON. Seen by appointment only. Apply A. V. FROST, 594 5th Av., City. No brokers.

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Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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43,560 sq. feet, excellent soil for poultry and small farming; one and one-half hours from city; terms, $25 cash, balance $1 weekly. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N.Y.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY C. RIMBACH and CHARLES A. BUGLI, co-partners and doing business under the name of RIMBACH & BUGLI, Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 21, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 239 Fourth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' rhinestone and alluminum hair ornaments, combs, barettes, novelties, trunks, furniture, safe, desks, fixtures, machinery, etc.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SILVER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 19, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 24 Carmine St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, macaroni, eggs, tomatoes, potatoes, canned goods, coffee machine, shelving, fixtures, &c.; also good will of said business.
SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Receiver.
SAMUEL W. ALTMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAFFIR BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 17, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of a large stock of jewelry, diamond rings, pins, brooches, lavallieres, lockets, bracelets, safe, fixtures, etc.
INSPECTION TODAY, SATURDAY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.
MAX HOCHBERGER, Trustee.
WILLIAM JASIE, Attorney for Trustee, 20 Vesey St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21393.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS ROSENSTRAUCH, individually, and doing business under the firm name of STATE HAT COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Morris Rosenstrauch, individually, and doing business under the firm name of State Hat Company, are hereby given notice that on March 31st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 25th, 1915, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated, New York, May 14th, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SAMUEL RAUCHBERG, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Rauchberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 14th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21662.—In Bankruptcy.—SIMON KLEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.
Take notice that on May 12, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Special Master to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.
A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 6 Wall Street, New York City, May 25, 1915, at 1:30 P. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
New York, May 14, 1915.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21688.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIAN W. ROCHLITZ, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Julian W. Rochlitz are hereby given notice that on May 13th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 25th, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated, New York, May 14th, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21517.—In Bankruptcy.—STEINBERG BROS., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Steinberg Bros., Inc., are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 25th, 1915, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 14th, 1915.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

293—M. C. H. Park v. W. H. Cameron.—Submitted.

295—M. Makaiwi v. Territory of Hawaii.—Dismissed, with costs.

303—C. Gsell v. The Insular Collector of Customs.—Submitted.

304—J. C. Hadacheck v. C. E. Sebastian.—Continued.

286—J. A. S. Brown v. A. B. Fletcher.—Argument concluded.

287—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Mitchell Coal & Coke Co.—Argument commenced.

288—Same v. Sonman Shaft Coal Co.;

289—Same v. Stineman Coal Mining Co., and

290—Same v. Clark Brothers Coal Mining Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

The day call has been suspended for the term.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, Post Office Building. At 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar. Union Ferry Co.<Tug Black Diamond. So. Sawmill Co.<Munson S. S. Line. Daly<Tug Norwalk & Coleraine. Hudson Nav. Co.<Tug H. B. Keene. Weber & Bunke Co.<Scow Hemstredt.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Etchells v. Fargo, Treas., aplt.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Heinze et al., impld., aplt.—Motion to open default and compel acceptance of understanding granted.

Re application for construction will of Phipps, decd.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Henry Phipps estate v. Tong Phong et al., aplts.—Upon argument judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event, and remittitur amended accordingly.

People v. Dwyer et al., aplts.; People v. Dunn, aplt; People v. Mendell, aplt.—Judgments of convictions affirmed.

T. A. Clark Co., aplt., v. Board of Education of New York; Potter et al., trustees, v. The Park Co., aplt.; Dady, aplt., v. City of New York; Clark v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt.; Kernberg, aplt., v. Laski et al.; Green, aplt., v. Green et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Court in recess until May 24.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.—DECISIONS.

B. Duhn, respt., v. C. N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. Meighan, respt., v. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Dowling, JJ. (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re M. E. McMillan, decd.—Decree modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Locomobile Co. of America, respt., v. E. Nichols, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting upon the ground of an accord and satisfaction between the parties.) Order filed.

American Wet Wash Laundry Co., applt., v. H. Cooperman, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, applt., v. J. Dube, respt.; same, applt., v. M. Lautt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

E. E. Woodbury, Atty. Gen., &c., applt., v. P. A. Hendrick, Justice of the Supreme Court, &c., et al., respts.—Proceedings dismissed and respondents authorized to proceed in the matter as if the alternative writ had not been issued. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

F. A. Mandeville, as Exr., &c., respt., v. A. D'Oench et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

W. Schenstrom, respt., v. J. Hohansen, (first name "John" being fictitious,) applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Republic Bag & Paper Co., respt., v. R. S. Hoffman, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

A. L. Squiers, as Trustee, &c., plff., v. H. Scheuer et al., defts.; H. Scheuer et al., applts.; John E. Connelly, as Rec'r., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. E. Phillips, applt., v. American Union Fire Ins. Co. of Phila., deft. C. Johnson, Comm'r of Ins., &c., applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

M. Weil, respt., v. G. D. Richardson, applt.—Order modified by denying motion to strike out 34th paragraph of amended answer, and by striking out the provision of the order requiring defendant to serve an amended answer, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Gorby Commission Co., applt., v. J. Gilliam, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Blankfort, respt., v. B. Fechter, respt.—Order reversed and motion granted upon condition that defendant within ten days pay a trial fee and give an undertaking in the sum of $2,000 to pay any judgment that may be obtained; the cause to be restored to the short cause calendar. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

N. Gregorie & Co., respt., v. Malcke Building Corpn., impld., &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. J. O'Neill, respt., v. Leo. Melchner, applt.—Order modified by requiring plaintiff to pay all costs of the action to date, and as so modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting. Settle order on notice.

A. M. Werner, applt., v. G. M. Werner, respt.—Order modified by requiring plaintiff to serve a bill of particulars as required by order of Special Term entered Aug. 6, 1914, and striking out the provision to preclude plaintiff from giving evidence, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respt. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

M. Dudley, applt., v. E. Dudley, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

M. V. Flynn, applt., v. T. A. Flynn, respt.—Order affirmed, without costs, without prejudice to application by plaintiff to compel, upon proper demand, the payment of the alimony unpaid since July 1, 1914. No opinion. Order filed.

Re A. McQuade, respt., v. J. M. Morrow et al., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Schnitzler et al., respts., v. H. Waldes et al., applts.—Order reversed on defendants' filing a stipulation, as specified in fifth point of appellants' brief, within five days after announcement of this decision. If such stipulation be not filed within the time specified, then the order appealed from is affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

P. M. Allo, respt., v. V. Benguiat, impld., applt.—Order affimed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Minzesheimer, respt., v. S. Treeger, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. H. Hurlbut et al., respts., v. L. K. Stelle et al., defts.; H. Wiggins, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, without prejudice to any of the proceedings heretofore had herein. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. A. Gabriel, impld., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. G. A. Scott.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

B. Latiner v. Wonderland Amusement Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

N. Policastro v. C. S. Sprague et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. T. Lindeberg et al. v. T. M. Hodgens.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Jacobs v. N. Kenyon.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

D. Hoffman v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

W. Farnum v. W. H. Harrison.—Motion granted. Order filed.

German-American Coffee Co. v. J. O'Neill.—Motion granted; questions certified as stated in order. Order filed.

Y. Zeitlin v. I. D. Morrison et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. K. Watts v. Doull Miller Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

K. F. Lindeman, as excx., &c., v. H. M. Richter.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Glover, as admx., &c., v. Nat. Bk. of Com. in N. Y.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

G. Guintini v. A. Thompson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. J. Brown v. O. Thompson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Schleich, as admx., &c., v. P. Schleich.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Stern v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.—Motion granted and plaintiff stayed from proceeding with examination pending determination of appeal from order, with leave to plaintiff to move to vacate the stay if the appeal be not prosecuted with diligence. Settle order on notice.

C. H. McCausland v. C. A. Matthews, impld.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. Order filed.

E. M. Ford v. J. Wanamaker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to a motion at Special Term. Order filed.

Along-the-Hudson Co. v. C. H. Ayres.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

M. Dunn, Jr., an inf., &c., v. J. Ruppert.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. W. St. John et al. v. E. Reiss.—Motion to extend time to file and serve points granted and time extended to June 3, 1915, and argument of appeal adjourned to that date. Settle order on notice.

Rock Island Butter Co. v. J. Rowland.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

T. Shinnick v. Clover Farms Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Same v. Same.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

Carnegie Trust Co. v. M. S. Kistler, impld., &c.—Application granted. Order signed.

Mason-Seaman Transp. Co. v. J. P. Mitchel, as Mayor, &c., et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Cassel, as admx., &c., respt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting in part.) Settle order on notice.

M. Pichler v. F. Pichler.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re P. M. Abrahams, an attorney.—See mem.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Bklyn Trust Co.<Bodine—Hal Bell. Dry Dock Sav. Inst.<Degelman—Joseph F. Webber. Macher<Hochman—Maurice Marks. Weber<McDonough—Harry Bijur.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Margaret O. Sage<Madison G. Hawke—John W. Keller. Mendel Macus<Ellen McGuire—Louis Ross. Robt. F. Macher<Rosie Hochman—William S. Prince. John W. Thompson<Maurice Levine—John J. Meenan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Rhinelander<C. K. Realty Co.—Phoenix Ingraham. Rogers<Guidone & Galavdi Co.—George B. Hayes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

M. M. Ambrosius, &c., rspdt., v. I. H. Ambrosius, &c., applt.—Motion denied.

B. G. Davis, &c., applt., v. G. W. Seaward, &c., et al., rspdts.—Motion granted and appeal sent to the Appellate Division in the Fourth Department.

Enterprise Metal Bedstead Co., plff., v. Gately Furniture Co., dft.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs.

A. J. Griffith, &c., plff., v. V. W. Cupples, dft.—Motion granted without costs.

H. Chestnut, applt., v. N. Y. Con. R. R. Co., rspdt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered.

F. A. Fichter, rspdt., v. L. A. Hall et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

S. Goldberg, rspdt., v. First Natl. Bank, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

C. S. Horton et al., plffs., v. T. McNally Co., dft.; petition of the Merchants' Natl. Bank, applt.; B. B. Odell, Jr., &c., rspdt.—Order modified in accordance with opinion per curiam, and as so modified affirmed without costs.

Same v. same.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed without costs.

C. R. Hunter, rspdt., v. G. S. Ramsay, &c., applt.—Order reversed and motion granted. Opinion per curiam.

Same v. same.—Order reversed and motion denied without costs; defendant permitted to answer in conformity with the decision in Appeal 1.

Re appraisal under Transfer Tax acts of the property of E. K. Hermanni, decd.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

L. Jenkins, rspdt., v. T. S. Jenkins, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

S. Kocius, rspdt., v. W. A. Jamison, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

I. Lambert, applt., v. L. N. Lanehart, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

C. W. Martyne, applt., v. Amer. Union Fire Ins. Co., dft.; Johnson, Ins. Comm., &c., rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

C. H. Munch, rspdt., v. Ebling Brew. Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Peo. of State, rspdt., v. W. Hallett, applt.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions affirmed. No opinion.

Peo. of State, applts., v. International Nickel Co., rspdt.—Order and judgment of County Court of Richmond affirmed.

W. H. Shannon, Jr., rspdt., v. E. Horton, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of WESTMINSTER ABBEY, Assignor to Maurice P. Davidson, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named assignor, consisting of antiques, war relics, ammunition, and general merchandise, on Tuesday, May 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 61 Front Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1915.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.

ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—In the matter of the LADY BALTIMORE CAKE SHOP, INC., for the benefit of the creditors, Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, sells Wednesday, May 26, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 300 Madison Ave., corner 41st St., assets consisting of crockery, Gorham table silverware, tables, chairs, show cases, cash register, bake ovens, whipping machine, ice boxes, electric fixtures, curtains, draperies, etc., by order of Maurice P. Davidson, Assignee, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that I will expose at public auction, at Room 905, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M., on May 24th, 1915, all the interest of Burritt S. Mills in the estate of James D. Layng, deceased, conveyed to me by Burritt S. Mills by assignment and mortgage, dated and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, N. Y., October 9, 1914.

New York, May 5th, 1915.

CHARLES R. HOFFMAN.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Family, $4,700; 2-Family, $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 354 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Long Island.

STORES FOR RENT AT FAR ROCKAWAY.
Two stores, located one half block from Far Rockaway station, one completely equipped for small grocery business, for rent reasonable. Apply to owner, 375 Central Av., Far Rockaway, or Edsell & Dodge, Cedarhurst, L. I. Tel. 163 Far Rockaway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At White Plains, N. Y.—For sale or rent, beautiful home; select residential section; plot, 100x200; eleven rooms; every improvement; convenient to station. Call or write, H. E. Rensen, 114 East 23d St.

Katonah, N. Y.—Attractive home, 9 rooms; all improvements; stable; assortment fruit; near schools, churches, and lakes; 1½ acres; $11,000. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N.Y.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Bungalow with 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, living and dining room, fireplace, &c.; garage with room for man; plot fronting on Sound and harbor shores and stone road; beautiful shade trees; $8,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Corner house for rent, Broadway and Locust Av., Cedarhurst, L. I.; seven bedrooms, three baths; grounds, chickens, vegetable garden, &c.; $1,200 (furnished) for Summer. Leon S. Kahn, 116 Broad St., New York.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale at a Sacrifice, in West Hoboken, N. J.—Plot 75x165 on Palisade Av., overlooking the Hudson River, which is the principal avenue in West Hoboken, and only 15 minutes from Cortlandt St., New York. For further particulars address M. C., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

Clifton Park.—Modern one-family house, in restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes from Times Square or Cortlandt St.; 11 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, and electricity; price, $13,500. 41 Columbia Terrace. Telephone 2365 Union.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

SUMMIT, N. J.
Attractive ten-room house; mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent, $85 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Ter.

Large beach front cottage for rent for season; moderate rental; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Apply owner, 638 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

THE SHAME OF IT.
To sell a six-acre farm, 8-room house, barns and outbuildings, high; everything for $2,850; unrefusable. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, house, 8 to 15 rooms, 5-10 acres land, suitable mothers' vacation home. Katz, 121 East 101st.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

LONG BEACH, Long Island.—50 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.—To rent, suitably furnished house, near beach and station; 15 rooms, 3 baths; 2 bedrooms and bath on first floor; sun parlors and porch; $1,800 for season.
Apply to Miss Conradt,
39 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Summer home for rent in Wilton, N. H., 55 miles from Boston, Rossmore, consisting of nine-room house, modern improvements, and furnished; large 42x27 studio, containing concert grand piano and furnishings; plenty of fruit trees. For information apply to Mrs. E. L. Turner, 135 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, two to six rooms, on Delaware River, opposite Cochecton, N. Y., by day, week, month; handy stopover for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—New bungalow, five rooms, bath; on high bluff; ocean front; fine shade; Summer house; furnished. Apply HATCH & CLUTE, 100 Broadway, New York.

For Summer—Rent 6 nice furnished rooms; flat; all improvements; in town, and accessible to salt water; $65 a month. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn.—Refined, tastefully furnished home; sleeping porch; fruit; garden; garage; lawns; hedges; substantial references. A. L. Richardson.

Long Branch, Bath Av.—Beautifully furnished house, garage, billiard, dancing room; hardwood floors; large grounds. 791 Plaza.

Bayside.—For Summer; 8-room bungalow house; electricity, gas, garage, telephone, fireplace; $75 month. Cronyn, Linwood Av., Bayside.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Princeton, N. J.—For rent, for Summer only, large modern house, fully furnished. Address C. V. M., General Delivery.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent.—Six, 2 to 14 room cottages, $50 to $500; garages, motor boats, &c., if desired. For particulars, pictures, &c., address Geo. W. Fuller, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St. $35, small apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

A.—Sublet seven rooms, bath; exceptionally light and airy; great sacrifice over the Summer; investigate. 604 West 162d St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water, every convenience; $35.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Av.
Dean St., 1,303, near New York Av.
Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 3 and 5 rooms, $30-$44. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 8338 Cortlandt.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished floor for elderly lady and maid in private family, well warmed house, below 110th St.; references. T 49 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

To let, at 150 East 35th St.—Unusually attractive furnished apartment. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

56th St., 109 East.—Sublet furnished studio apartment, two rooms and bath; service.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cozily furnished one to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $5 to $20 weekly; $20 to $85 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

Exceptionally artistic, cool Summer apartment; southeastern exposure; six outside rooms, two baths; moderate rental to responsible party; first-class references. Daily, 10-12, 2-6. Mehlbach, 140 Wadsworth Av., corner West 180th.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

SEE THIS BARGAIN.
Six rooms, bath, apartment with servants' room. Fully, beautifully furnished. Sublet to September at sacrifice. Apply 315 West 79th Street.

Entire floor in private house, four rooms, two baths, kitchenette; southern exposure; overlooking old-fashioned garden; Washington Square district. 18 West 8th St.

Bargain.—Will sublet for four months, six-room furnished apartment; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; all new. Phone Audubon 5591. Call 560 West 165th, Gray.

To sublet, furnished, unfurnished, exceptional apartment, 2 large rooms, hall, bath, kitchenette. Call 5 to 7 P. M., Cambria, 347 West 55th. Fletcher.

Attractice, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th.

Sublet high-class 5-room apartment, "The Norman," 37 West 93d. Tel. 7425 Riverside.

95th, near Riverside, high-class elevator, piano, $45. Particulars telephone 4194 Riverside.

Elevator apartment, sublet cheap till October; near 86th Subway. Telephone 4015 Schuyler.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Delightful six all outside rooms; panorama; whole Summer; bargain. Perky, 110 Morningside Drive. Phone Morningside 984.

142D, 547 West.—Seven outside rooms; southern exposure; reasonable for Summer. Cunyngham.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

57th, 256 West.—High-class seven-room apartment; spacious, attractive; exceptional location, near park; 7th floor, west.

Six large outside rooms, facing Drive; furnished; Summer; reasonable. Dinkelspiel, 244 Riverside Drive.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

51st, 70 West.—Two rooms, next to bath; running water; $7.

112th, adjoining Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano; month or longer. Tel. River 1131.

118th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—Well appointed house; superior table; also table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; table board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; excellent meals; Summer rates.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; near Park; suite and single; reference.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Accommodations for those desiring quiet, well ordered house; table guests.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms with bath, lavatory; excellent meals; Summer rates. Maslin.

102D, 316 WEST.—Small family, owning beautiful home, near Riverside, can accommodate couple or gentleman; large room, private bath; home cooking; refined surroundings. Riverside 6427.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (Corner 87th.)—Ideal Summer location; beautiful rooms, single or en suite, in exclusive boarding house; private bath, electricity, elevator; garage; attractive Summer rates; board optional; gentlemen preferred. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDRED UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE BELMONT, 228 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.—40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious ground; private automobile entrance; tennis court; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. 2,046 Tompkinsville.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; two hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d.

MAYER COTTAGES, 71 CLARK AV.,
FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.
Large rooms; suites with bath;
excellent table; garage accommodations.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near station, beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I. Phone.

Room and board for young man; tennis, dancing. Telephone 6424 Forest Hills.

FAR ROCKAWAY, 80 Carlton Av.—Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486—F. R.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St.—Very attractive house; splendid location for commuters; desirable and convenient; excellent table; references.

Miss Shepard's Home for Invalids, 14 Bradford Place, after May 1, will be located at 76 Lakeside Av., Verona. Telephone 5369R.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; extra hot water boiler; telephone.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; reasonable.

15th, 105 East, (Opposite Park, Apt. 71.)—Parlor suite; elevators, telephones; reasonable.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Charming, cool room completely furnished; good bed; with or without bath; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small, airy rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms, running water; gentlemen only.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; boxspring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

West Side.

8TH AV., 935.—Large, light room; piano; suitable for teaching; first floor.

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms, connecting, adjoining baths; telephone; every improvement; exceptionally clean; $2, $6.

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Nice front room; hot and cold water; also small room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two; running water; private; references.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

13TH, 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms, adjoining bathrooms; gentlemen.

29TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large and small room, private family; telephone; references.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, with private bath; near Subway and elevated.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Doctor's office, service; suites, baths, elevator.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; thoroughly modern.

52D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; double rooms; private baths; electricity. Phone 8550 Plaza.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small rooms; reasonable.

55TH ST., (935 8th Av.)—Nice, large bedroom; hot, cold water; piano; suitable two gentlemen; first floor. Ryan.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished rooms and studios; very attractive.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

66TH ST., Central Park West.—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Just organized; everything new; most rooms with private bath, but some without; superior service; men only; Summer rates.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 1 WEST.
Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; references; gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Delightful single, double, en suite, suitable dentist or doctor; Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $4; electricity, shower bath, running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small parlor bedroom; corner house; Summer rates. References.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly opened, large front rooms, running water, twin beds; small; $3 and up.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; running water, electricity, telephone; Subway express; Summer rates.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; high class; references; owner.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor suite; also single room; low Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; private house; exclusive location; conveniences.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, large, front room; electricity; telephone; Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool, front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive outside room; quiet, scrupulously clean apartment; references. Ochs.

18 WEST 84TH, (CENTRAL PARK.)
Beautiful parlor with bath; other rooms.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large, also small room, gentlemen; private family; references.

30 WEST 90TH STREET.
Beautiful sunny room; alcove; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; Summer rates; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths; electricity; low Summer rates.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast optional. Riverside 9095.

93D, 255 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable.

94TH, 66 WEST.—Furnished room in private house; large, sunny; southern exposure; running water; large closet space; convenient to elevated and Subway; references required.

94TH, 315 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms in elevator apartment; reasonable. Inquire Ruchmoore.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Large room; 4 windows; refined party. Riverside 1259. Wells.

95TH, 38 WEST.—New house, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity; phone; exclusive residential section.

95TH, 319 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Cool, beautiful front room; elevator; reasonable. Noble.

95TH ST., 330 WEST, (Apartment 6.)—Nicely furnished room; elevator apartment; all conveniences; references.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; near park; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7. McNamara.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman; tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Ideal Summer rooms; single, double; housekeeping privilege; reasonable. Cochran.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; references required. Apt. 43.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Desirable outside room, adjoining bath; in high-class, modern apartment; every convenience; private family. Apartment 82.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Columbus.)—Attractive; newly decorated; homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, large double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH, 435 WEST, (Apart. 6F.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; first-class house; Summer; very reasonable. Tel. John 3539.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; shower; Subway; car lines, refined.

123D, 530 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; closets, lavatory, bath; gentleman; references. Robinson.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

147TH, 612 WEST.—Large back parlor, basement; private house; excellent location; Subway convenient.

162ND, W., (16 Jumel Terrace.)—One large room, double, single; every convenience.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. 7915 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Attractive, cool; privilege parlor, kitchen; reasonable; ladies. Apt. 3.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. Subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apartment 4D.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 4, (West 127th.)—Cool, select rooms; Summer rates. Leitch.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Exceptionally attractive room; business woman; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 148.—Two large rooms; kitchenette adjoining; bath; small room; reasonable.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

WEST END AV., 543.—Room; private bath; also small room; reasonable; reference.

WEST END AV., 839.—Lovely room, highest class apartment house; references. King.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, stenographer, 2½ years' experience, wishes position; excellent references. K 315 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Attendant, by American woman; experienced; obliging, kind; good seamstress; elderly lady preferred. T 24 Times.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted as social secretary or companion by a young Englishwoman temporarily embarrassed by the war; speaks Spanish, French, and German; highly educated; has best English references. X 234 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; experienced; take dictation rapidly; neat, accurate transcripts; pleasing personality; live with parents; $10. Julia Hemscot, 224 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly proficient; five years' technical experience; accustomed technical, rapid dictation; Christian; no agency; not afraid work, long hours; $12. A 308 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard.—Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Latest model limousine Renault, landaulet Packard for hire by month; very reasonable. Talot, 300 West 49th. Bryant 7720.

For Rent.—Packard 5-passenger landaulet or touring; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d St. Lenox 6073.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941—Circle.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For hire, 1915 Packards; day, week, or month. Wilmarth. Phone 7452 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Seven-passenger 1914 Packard touring body for a 14-38. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, efficient, familiar with general office work; possesses knowledge of bookkeeping; best references; salary $15. K 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, bright; not afraid of work; $7. K 311 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or cashier desires position; experienced; A1 references. Winter. Audubon 3484.

TYPIST.—Rapid; several years' commercial experience; assistant bookkeeper; all around office work; moderate salary. K 322 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 5 East 132d. 5049 Harlem.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Big wages; five rooms. 622 West 142d St. Mrs. Wintermute.

SIX LADIES, good address and appearance, for pianos and talking machines; salary paid. Address Reinwiss, C 5 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted shorthand stenographer; Spanish, English. Write Longacre Building, Room 506; state salary and experience.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be thoroughly experienced; salary $12 to $14 a week.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be young woman of good education, and prefer some advertising experience, for secretarial position; $15.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman familiar with statistical work; $65 a month.

YOUNG WOMAN able to read blue prints; $4 to $15.

STENOGRAPHER for position in manufacturing house western part of N. Y.; $16.

EXPERIENCED SOCIAL WORKER; $85 a month and expenses.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time. See catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL,
Northeast corner Madison Av. and 58th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT, &c.—Young man as attendant or valet to elderly or invalid gentleman; references. Hilgrem, 1,431 Dean St., B'klyn.

BILL CLERK, Elliott-Fisher operator; thorough office training; rapid and accurate figurer; desires position offering advancement. T 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Stenographer, (28,) ten years' experience; filled executive position; thoroughly familiar with modern accounting; references. Charles Gilbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—33; thoroughly experienced; monthly trial balances; controlling accounts; speaking German and French; wants position. K 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; thoroughly competent; seeking an opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. K 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, stenographer, 20, wishes position with mercantile house or C. P. A.; any salary. T 59 Times.

BOY, 8 months' experience, refined, Christian, wants position. K 340 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or general worker, excellent, Japanese, seeks position; recommended; experienced. A., 624 Lexington Av., city. Plaza 6253.

CHAUFFEUR.—Would like position; private family preferred; fifteen years' experience with Mercedes, Renault, and Simplex cars, but can repair and drive any car in the market. Apply Gustav Wollman, automobile mechanic, Bronxville Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25, foreign and domestic cars, 8 years' experience, honest, obliging, seeks position; city or country. Columbus 6920. W. Newman, 320 West 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. T 35 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; city or country; 5 years' experience; best references; any make car; moderate salary. T 52 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, all-around man; references; small salary. Adams, 309 West 119th St.

COACHMAN, HOLLANDER,
horseman, wants position as coachman with private family or driver in trotting horse stable; knows about show horses, stallions, and brood mares; best references; weight 140 pounds; age 33; speaks English; want to leave present place; willing to go to any place in the country. Address P. J. Kock, Box 65, Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

COMPANION.—Position wanted as companion, Summer months, to boys in private family; small remuneration. Write "Companion," 110 East Fifty-seventh St.

MASSAGE.—Scientific; European; at residence. Phone, write for appointments, 12-1 P. M., F. Fues, 7 West 63d St. Telephone 3953 Columbus.

PHYSICIAN.—Six years in general practice, hospital experienced, Bellevue graduate, good anesthetist, would like to substitute or assist busy practitioner or specialist; temporary or permanently; reference furnished. Dr. F., 1,335 Lexington Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. K 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good knowledge bookkeeping; willing; best references; $12 to start. G. O., 2,660 3d Av.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 446,801, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Stolen or strayed, horse and buggy at 117th St. and Lenox Av., Tuesday, May 11, between 1 and 1:30 P. M., black sorrel, blind in left eye, scar on right hind leg; $50 reward for return; no questions asked. Cohen & Sons, 315-317 East 122d St.

LOST—AN EARRING, BETWEEN METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE AND 74TH ST.; $100 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED. RETURN TO MORRIS GEST, PRINCESS THEATRE, 39TH ST.

LOST—About noon May 13, between Broadway and 8th Av., on 50th or 51st Sts., a lady's enamel pin, "English flag"; $1 reward. Roebuck, 226 West 50th St., New York City.

LOST—Thursday night, between 50th St., 6th Av. "L" station and Gaiety Theatre, a lady's purse containing money and jewelry; reward. Conway, 78 Madison Av.

LOST—Four-leaf clover diamond pin with emerald, lost between 10 East 46th and Biltmore Hotel. Liberal reward offered for return to M. Slavin, 10 East 46th.

LOST—Diamond and platinum hairpin, Bustanoby's domino circle room, after 12 P. M., May 11. Reward. Miss M. A. Downey, 970 Park Av.

LOST—Sunday, oval platinum pin, large green stone and small diamonds; Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, or Subway; reward. 186 Riverside.

LOST—Wednesday, May 12, bunch of keys on ring; finder liberally rewarded for return Room 604, 261 Broadway.

LOST—Reward, diamond, pansy pin, 157th and Broadway, or Harlem. Room 910, 5 Beekman St.

LOST—Diamond sapphire pin, 81st to 94th, West End; reward. Marquis, 319 W. 94th.

$1,000 reward will be paid by Dominick G. Riley, 27 Cedar Street, (Phone 3213 John; Night 624 Coney Island,) for return of Fleur-de-Lys pin, lost Della Robbia Room, Hotel Vanderbilt, Friday night, April 9, 1915; no questions asked; any communication treated strictly confidential.

$25 REWARD for diamond monogram "F. B. L."; lost between 33d and 40th Sts.
TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av., 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—A male dog; breed, Griffon, small; long-haired, buff-colored; reward offered. C. Cary, 54 Park Av.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY

to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

A well-established business firm at Birmingham, Ala., desires to sublet for a term of years, to first-class, successful merchants, the following departments, possession Oct. 1, 1915: Dress goods and silks, staple cottons, linings, shoes, house furnishings, belts, jewelry and toilet articles, ribbons, notions, art goods, carpets, curtains and draperies, knit underwear, embroideries and laces, gloves, veilings, umbrellas, wash goods and white goods, linens, corsets, blankets, neckwear and handkerchiefs, clothing and gents' furnishings, infants' wear, hair goods, patterns, phonographs and books; references demanded and given. The American Buyer, 286 5th Av., New York City.

First-class road house for sale, including property, 16 miles from New York; all first-class trade; average receipts for the last 3 years $33,000 year; $15,000 cash required; will stand rigid investigation; sickness is the cause of wanting to sell; no agents. McCloud's Tavern, corner Mt. Pleasant and Prospect Avs., West Orange, N. J.

Practical foundryman wanted, to acquire substantial interest in manufacturing plant; investment to be secured by first mortgage on plant and real estate; conservatively worth $175,000; fullest investigation permitted to practical man with capital. X 247 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE, in excellent repair, spotlessly clean, West 23d St., (between 7th and 8th Avs.;) sacrifice owing to illness; 16 rooms, 2 baths, running water, &c.; splendid reputation. Write Country, T 60 Times.

Partner wanted; $500; established business, dealing with chemist and inventor water and spot proofing silk; act immediately; give one-half interest on future business. K 46 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 264 Times Annex.

BECHET, 50 West 46th St.—Diamonds bought for cash from responsible people or estates.

Business Loans.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraphing, typewriting; A1 grade work; small or large orders careful consideration; rates moderate. Universal Letter Co., 116 Nassau St.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, office assistant and stenographer, desires position; best references. K 335 Times Downtown.

ST. LOUIS man open at once for ladies' dress and waist lines for Missouri, Illinois, and vicinities; established trade; commission only; excellent references. Box X 260 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN seeks opening with reliable concern; 1½ years' office experience. K 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position where technical education will be of value; best references. T 13 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING MANAGER and SOLICITORS wanted for live trade weekly; experience necessary; salary basis. M 23 Times.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; bright, active boy; one just from school preferred. J. W. B., 314 Times.

COOK.—Wanted, a good Japanese cook for a small family in Maryland country home, half an hour outside of Baltimore; willing to pay good wages. Address, stating qualifications and references, Stuart Olivier, 1,631 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

DRAUGHTMEN for rough work; state experience, references, and salary expected. M 22 Times.

FOREMAN wanted to assume charge of small tin lithographing plant, possessing experience with rotary presses. X 245 Times Annex.

RETOUCHERS wanted; one accustomed to commercial work on negative and positive; state references and wages. M 21 Times.

SALESMAN.—We want an experienced salesman, well acquainted with tailoring trade in the city and Brooklyn, who has sold tailors' trimmings; none but those having trade in this line need reply; answer by mail; salary and commission. William Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—If you have absolute faith in the merits of The International Correspondence Schools and believe you have the ability to sell courses, and you are willing to work hard to make money, call after 5 o'clock. Advance against commission. Room 307, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—COLLEGE MAN PREFERRED; STRONG PERSONALITY; PRINTING AND ENGRAVING; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; SALARY OR COMMISSION. T 40 TIMES.

SOLICITORS.—Four smart, bright, young men to solicit for piano house; salary paid. Address Reinwiss, C 5 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Shorthand stenographer wanted; Spanish, English. Write Longacre Building, Room 506. State salary and experience.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE,
SINGER BUILDING.

Correspondent; mechanical training, (college;) forceful writer; $1,800 to $2,000.

Salesman, (experienced mechanical engineer,) Western territory; must have demonstrated selling experience; $2,000 or over.

Bookkeepers, (2,) experienced; $70 to $80 per month.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School,
Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

GANGSTERS GAVE VICTIMS A TRIAL

Had "General and Special Sessions Courts" for Offenders, Says Fein.

TWO MORE ARRESTS MADE

Unionist Farmer Charged with Complicity in Lieberwitz Murder—200 Indictments Expected.

Benjamin Fein, known among gangsters as "Dopey Benny," was brought from the Tombs yesterday to the office of District Attorney Perkins, where for more than three hours he continued to tell assistants in the District Attorney's office about the inner workings of the New York gangster system.

One of the new items brought up by Fein was the matter of the "General Sessions Court" and the "Special Sessions Court" operated by gangsters for the trial of offenders against union leaders.

In connection with the two courts, one of which was for the trial of minor offenses, charged with crimes such as workin govertime ,and the other for the trial of major offenses such as "scabs," the gangsters operated an arsenal.

In the arsenal, besides revolvers and blackjacks, there was kept a large quantity of ammunition and unlimited supply of sawed-off lead pipe. The arsenal was maintained in a room adjoining the "General Sessions Court" so that there would be no delay in handling a man sentenced by the ganster court to have a thumb broken so that he could no longer work in the needle trades, or have his ear slashed so that he would be humbled before his fellows as one who did not live up to all the union requirements. These matters were all said to have been handled by a joint body of union leaders and gangsters called The Cloakmakers' Club.

Women as "Gun Bearers."

Fein also recounted in great detail how the gangsters, in order to avoid arrests under the Sullivan law, used their women friends as "gun bearers." When a fight started the thugs would seize the weapons carried in the women's muffs and return them when the fray was over.

A man appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday whose name the police would not divulge, and told the story of his own experience as a victim of the "General Sessions Court." His offense, he said, was that of working without the sanction of his union in a shop whose proprietors had given some kind of offense. He was ordered to report to union hedaquarters to be "disciplined," and when he failed to report as ordered, gangsters took him before the gangsters' tribunal, where he was sentenced to have an ear slashed, and a ganster inflicted an ugly wound from which the scar still remains. When he reached his home his wife made a great outcry and summoned policemen and detectives. The gangsters became alarmed, had the man sent to a hospital, and, finally, paid him money enough for a trip to a Middle Western town. The victim never dared to tell about his experience until he became convinced that the police really intended to rid the community of gangsters.

The police arested yesterday John Wedenger, a cloak manufacturer, living at 52 East Ninety-ninth Street, with a place of business at 39 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was the first employer to be taken in the round-up of those who are alleged to have been associated with gunmen in the wreaking of private vengeance against business enemies. Wedenger was charged with first degree murder. He was one of eight men indictd for first degree murder as a result of Fein's confession that he and his gangsters were hired to beat up Herman Lieberwitz in the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union at 85 East Fourth Street. Lieberwitz died in Bellevue from the result of his injuries. He was a union man who went on strike here at the order of the union, but in order to keep his family accepted work in Hunter, N. Y., at a shop under boycott. Wedenger, at the time of the assault five years ago, was an official of the cloakmakers' union, but he has since gone into business for himself.

Held for General Sessions.

Louis Rabinowitz, a baker of 108 Norfolk Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of first degree assault, and was held in $,500 bail for General Sessions. According tod Fein's confession, Rabinowitz joined with five others, all of whom were indicted, in a plot to maim Max Fleischer, who offended Rabinowitz and others because he was growing popular as an organizer of the Bakers' Union, a job claimed exclusively by one Max Kazimirsky. On Feb. 14, 1914, Fleischer was assailed in a restaurant at 106 Delancey Street and wounded with knives, clubs, and a beer bottle. Fleischer spent several weeks in Bellevue recovering from his wounds, but until Fein's confession, the assault remained one of the mysteries of gangster battles.

At Police Headquarters it was said that several hundred police mysteries, such as the Fleischer case, had been cleared up by Fein's confession.

District Attorney Perkins decided yesterday that on account of the large number of gangsters and labor union officials already indicted, and the larger number who may soon be indicted, he would apply to the Judges of General Sessions to have two courts set aside during the Summer months for the trial of those arrested as a result of Fein's revelations.

Predicts 200 Indictments.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, in a letter to Acting Mayor McAneny, made public at the Mayor's office yesterday, predicted that 200 indictments would be returned as a result of Fein's confession. The prediction rather startled the Acting Mayor, as the largest number of indictments so far discussed by District Attorney Perkins was about fifty, thirty-four of which had already been returned against twenty-three labor leaders and eleven gangsters, several of whom were claimed by the unions as union men and not gangsters.

"I wish to call attention to the gangster problem," Mr. Lord wrote, "and to urge that the whole administration be prepared to handle the gangster problem from a constructive, rather than a negative point of view. Effective work by the police and the District Attorney's office has resulted in securing confessions in large numbers. It is estimated there will be 200 indictments and our institutions are not equipped to deal with these gangsters as they should be dealt with. Unless they are convicted of felonies the law will not permit their being held long enough to do anything with them any way. I am under the impression that the leading gangsters will be convicted of felonies and that a great number of helpers and hangers-on will be convicted of misdemeanors. There is some hope for these thin, emaciated, drug-using boys who are moral and physical cowards, except when charged with drugs."

Mr. Lord urged upon Acting Mayor McAneny that the new law providing for indeterminate sentences be made operative by action of the Board of Estimate, so that each gangster as he goes to jail will know that he can get out by behaving himself and will have to remain in jail if he remains obstinate toward the reformatory discipline of the prison. Mr. Lord also urged that funds be provided to build a shelter for prisoners on Rikers Island, where they could be forced to work. He urged that $65,000 in corporate stock be provided to build the necessary shelters.

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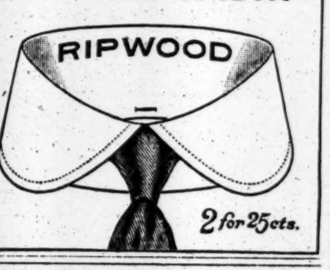

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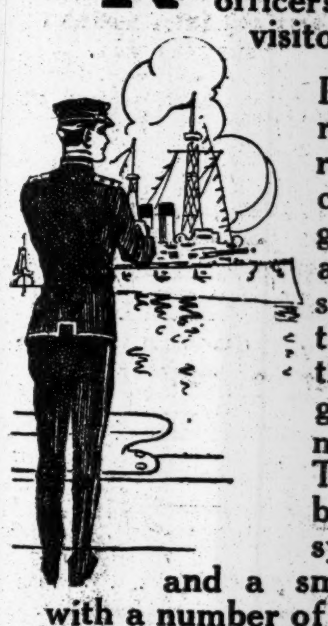

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